

LONDON:

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, STRAND.

1845.

AP2  
f. I29  
V. 5

## OUR PREFATORY POEM

TO VOL. V.

ANOTHER Volume,—(one more charmed link

In the bright strong and intellectual chain

That binds us to the public,)—bids us drink

From the full Cup of Gratitude again—

Pledging a happy future to those friends

Whose firm support has even'd our prosperous Past ;

And promising to work out noble ends,

With hardy purpose that shall fire and last,

Long as their countenance our toil beguiles,

And we are warmed by such a host of smiles!

A host!—the word is not of multitude ;

Armies have been concentrated in't ere now ;

Yet is it not with such a force imbued

As may describe our "troops of friends!"—we have

To half a world of readers ;—thousands more

Than fight our nation's battle, read our page

In calm enjoyment of that peaceful lore

Which pours its influence upon youth and age,

Giving historic value to the time,

And fixing memory with a mark sublime!

How Art hath reared its triumphs in our towers!—

How it hath ploughed, and tilled, and cropped our field,

It hath gone into a million homes!—

With what a glorious impress hath it sealed

Year after year of fate!—as Time rolls on

We form its picture-gallery of the mind,

For many after years to gaze upon

Through the dim Past at what it left behind!

And as it peers the wondrous vista through,

Devil on the glories we have brought to view!

The by-gone year—may this our volume—holds

No few memorials of a teeming age

Of stirring progress ; every leaf unfolds

Some novel freshness—Life on every page!

More of free Commerce, sprung from hallowed Pears,

Of friendly converse 'twixt the crown'd of earth,

Of Royal Home-tours—that will never cease

To prove the Queen's love, and the people's worth,

More of *Art's* progress,—what the mind achieves

When *Science* guides it—Literature's display,

The Drama's mimic show—and all the leaves

In the strange book which we call "*Every day*!"

For still one feature more—we hope to gain

The public favour—'tis our "*NEW YEAR'S GIFT*,"

Fresh watered into life by genial rain,

Of Genius, Patience, Industry, and Thrift!

Thrown into pictured form—and soon we hope

To deck some thousand walls, from goodly frames,

Showing our noble river's glorious scope

THE MIGHTY LONDON ON MAJESTIC THAMES!

Enough—more words were idle : now adieu,

No more, sweet Public, we your time abuse,

But still grand efforts shall be made for you

Who *Illustrate* the triumph of our *News*!

LONDON, JANUARY, 1845.









This is a detailed black and white woodcut map of the city of Constantinople (Istanbul) and its surrounding regions. The map is oriented with North at the top. It shows the city's extensive walls, major roads, and numerous buildings, including the Hagia Sophia and the Topkapı Palace. The Bosphorus Strait is visible on the right, with the city of Constantinople situated on the European side. The map is labeled with various names in Latin and Greek, and includes a scale bar at the bottom.

A detailed black and white topographical map of the city of Aleppo, Syria. The map shows the city's layout, including the city walls, major roads, and surrounding landscape. The city is situated on a hillside, with the walls following the contours of the land. The map includes numerous labels in Arabic and English, identifying various locations and landmarks. A scale bar at the bottom indicates distances in miles and kilometers. The map is oriented with North at the top.



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 114, Vol. V.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.  
WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.]

## SESSIONAL SYMPTOMS.



VERY sign of the beginning of the end of the session is distinctly visible; the indications of the period so desired by all parties—by the Ministers who represent her Majesty, and by the members who represent the people—are abundant, decisive, and not to be mistaken. We have before spoken of a fatality that overtakes measures that are still left pending, about the first week of July. It is a legislative epidemic, periodical in its visits, unvarying in its effects, and this week has set in, as Canning once said of the English summer, "with its usual severity."

There are two ways of getting rid of business; one is by talking as little and doing as much as possible; this is the mode pursued by men in the City. The other is by talking much, doing a little, deferring a good deal, and altogether dropping the rest. Business is thus, at least, disposed of, though it is not done; but it is the method practised at Westminster. The much talk is a symptom of the early part of the session, when time does not press, and grouse shooting is a long way off. The deferring measure is partly a consequence of the talk aforesaid, and begins about the middle of legislative sitting; the dropping measure altogether is the last and fatal symptom, which shows that its days are numbered. Soon after its appearance, dissolution supervenes; and many an elaborately-drawn measure sinks into "mere oblivion." That symptom has appeared this week.

On Monday evening Sir Robert Peel stated to the House of Commons the measures the Government intend to proceed with, and those they intend to abandon. The list of failures is rather longer than most people could wish, especially those sanguine spirits who are always expecting Parliament to do "something." It includes the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, the Irish Registration Bill, the Irish Municipal Bill; the decision on the County Courts Bill is postponed for a week, when it will in all probability receive the *coup de grace*.

The Superior Courts, Common Law Bill, and the Small Debts Bill, are not in the charge of the Government; but if the Ministry cannot carry through its measures, it is not likely an independent member will be able to do so.

The Poor-law Bill is not yet completely abandoned; the Government has still some hopes of proceeding with it. The hope, we fancy, must be something mingled with fear.

Now, looking at what the Parliament has done—and, be it said, undone—during the present session, at the scarcely disguised command of the Ministry, we are safe in saying that the Government is strong enough to carry through almost any measure it really intends or truly wishes to carry. With what facility Sir R. Peel has effected his settlement of the Bank Charter! How easily the Chancellor of the Exchequer reduced the Three-and-a-half per Cents. The alteration in the Sugar Duties was carried against the strong opposition of the friends of the Ministry, which was saved by the votes of those who usually oppose it. Determination and perseverance in the face of difficulties carried the Government through; Sir R. Peel screwed his courage to the sticking place, and did not fail. It was the same with the Factory Bill. Not even a majority against them could drive the Government to the course it did not mark out for itself. Lord Ashley, if not outargued, was outnumbered. Both on the Factory question and the Sugar Duties Bill, the House of Commons reversed its own decisions, at the instance of the Ministry. How determined, too, was the support it gave to Lord Lyndhurst's Dissenters Chapel Bill, which passed both houses in the face of opposition out of doors, which, on some occasions, has been found too powerful to be disregarded. We may fairly suppose, then, that, having done so much, the Government might have done more. It had only to will that a certain thing should be done, and it was effected; all that is not done, therefore, must be considered exactly that which it did not wish to do.

Every one must remember the sarcastic reviews that Lord Lyndhurst used, in the days of the Whig Ministry, to give of that Government's sins of omission, of its failures and shortcomings, at the close of every session. He was then in Opposition, he is now in office; but his skill in criticising the deficiencies of his opponents has not enabled him to infuse the ability of producing results into his friends. The Government of which Lord Lyndhurst is a member is open to the same reproach that he, with such damaging effect, used to cast upon its predecessors. And among the measures abandoned, virtually or actually, are some which the Lord Chancellor himself either actually supported or did not oppose. Where is Lord Cottenham's Bill for the Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt? Dragged from the light of day into the

darkness of a Select Committee by the twin measure of Lord Brougham, who would rather see a bad law disgraced the Statute Book for ever, than permit any one but himself to have the credit of reforming it. Where is the County Courts Bill? Stopped in its progress by the loss of Lord Cottenham's bill; for it was at first delayed, in consequence of the more comprehensive measure of the Ex-Chancellor rendering the more local enactment in many points unnecessary; thus one evil creates another.

There is no doubt that much of this delay and disappointment as to the carrying through of proposed measures, is unavoidable in a Legislative Assembly; it is one of the evils that must be submitted to for the sake of the compensating good arising from free discussion—an advantage that would be but ill exchanged for all the celerity that the machinery of an absolute power, fixing every thing by an ukase, or a decree, could afford. That the evil is in some respects unavoidable, seems proved from its existing alike under two Governments, in differently circumstanced, as those of Sir R. Peel and Lord Melbourne. The Whig Ministry had a bare majority in the Commons, and a united and powerful opposition; while in the Lords it could scarcely carry a single

measure; it, therefore, did nothing. The present Government has an overwhelming majority in the Commons, where the opposition to it is broken and divided; while in the Lords, it has the powerful support of the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Lyndhurst, and the good will, in the main, of the majority of the Peers. Yet, strange to say, the strong Government does almost as little as the weak one. There are so many events, beyond the control of a Ministry, giving rise to discussions it cannot prevent, that some expenditure of time is inevitable. But the mischief is in a great degree to be attributed to the Ministry not pressing its own measures forward at the early part of the Session, when the greater number of nights are occupied, we will not say wasted, in discussions on every imaginable subject. We think it possible to combine the advantages of free and full discussion with a greater despatch of business, provided the Government would attempt less, know with more certainty its own intentions, and exhibit a little more determination and earnestness as to all the measures they take in hand. It is possible to talk and work at the same time, but no example of the double process is furnished by the Session of 1843.



FUNERAL OF CAMPBELL, THE POET, IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY, ON WEDNESDAY LAST.













LAUNCH OF "THE BRAGANZA" STEAMER, AT COWES. (See page 3.)

of steps facing the parties, is a pleasing novelty: the service and rest of the wings present a fine effect.

The Taylor Institute will contain the Curator's residence, six lecture rooms, and a library, forty feet wide. It is to be hoped that some portion of the entire building will be appropriated as a museum of specimens of sculpture and architectural decoration of the middle ages, which should be arranged chronologically. A park may be secured a sort of architectural museum in itself; but wherever, except at the water gateway, could a gallery of the kind suggested be more desirable. Inasmuch as it would tend to promote a feeling for the beauty of our ancient architecture, among those destined for the church, and likely to have influence in the preservation or restoration of our ancient ecclesiastical edifices.

Meanwhile, considerable interest has been excited, afforded to the Curator, having in connection opened the new statue for the education of our language at the Institute, on account of the weak and imperfect nature of its regulations. The capital is difficult, and a magnificent foundation like this, will, it is hoped, be its triumph by judicious patronage.

#### ASYLUM HARBOUR FOR PORTLAND ROAD.

The Harbour of Refuge Commissioners have just completed a careful survey of Weymouth Bay and Portland Roads, and having examined all those who offered themselves and were qualified to afford the necessary information, the Commissioners are fully im-



THE TAYLOR INSTITUTE, OXFORD.

pressed with the natural advantages presented to their notice for forming a Breakwater in Portland Roads, capable of affording shelter and protection to the shipping and maritime commerce of England, of being a counterpoise to Cherbourg (from which Portland is only distant sixty miles), and St. Malo, and situated about midway between Portsmouth and Plymouth. In their visit to Portland, the commissioners were forcibly struck with the economy that would be attendant on the erection of a Breakwater here—large quantities of stone, already quarried, and now only encumbering the land, and of no value, seeming to invite the undertaking, and the owners would, no doubt, be glad to see it removed. This stone (the rock) being in large pieces of from ten tons and under, is admirably adapted for the construction of a Breakwater, and we congratulate the town and neighbourhood upon the prospect of this great and important national undertaking being carried into effect.

We quote this statement from the *District Chronicle*. It is now more than probable that the Breakwater proposed by the late Mr.

John Harvey, so far back as 1813, will be constructed. The work in its progress would be of vast advantage to the neighbourhood, where it would afford employment for five or six years to many thousands. Mr. Harvey's plan proposes that the Breakwater extend from the north-west point of the Isle of Portland, to a distance of about two miles and a quarter, which would secure a safe anchorage, and form a roadstead of four square miles in extent, situated only twenty-one leagues north of Cherbourg; and would prove the most complete shelter, during all winds, in the British Channel.

The excellent anchorage in Portland Roads, consisting for the most part of strong blue clay, with scarcely any tide, is too well known and appreciated by mariners, to require any comment; a fleet of sixty sail of the line would be in perfect safety during every succession of winds and weather, and be enabled to go in and from sea at discretion. There are numerous springs of excellent water contiguous to the proposed Breakwater, sufficient for the use of the whole British Navy, if required.

By extending the Breakwater 2½ miles, it would completely shelter Weymouth Pier, Harbour, and Baiting-place, when it blows hard from the south-east. The point of termination will then be on the remains of the wreck of the *Abergervenny*; and it is important that a vessel may, from that point, clear Portland with the wind at south-east, without making a tack; a position to be more readily gained by vessels working up to it under the lee or shelter of the Breakwater. The stone for this great work may be obtained gratis, and there are in one mile of quarries no less than 30,000,000 tons of stone already prepared: this being the upper, or cap stone, which must necessarily be removed in order to obtain the finer stone suitable for building. The quarries are upwards of 200 feet above the sea level, so that by railways, or inclined planes, the stone might be conveyed to the water side without either engines or horses. The expense of the proposed Breakwater is estimated at 4,000,000.

#### CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XLVI.

##### ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS.

Many a reader may start at the mention of "St. Giles's," in the Dictionary of the Metropolis, and the narrative, in general, which it is evident that the Dictionary is intended to be a work of reference, and not a work of general information. For the information of such persons, however, it may be as well to notice that the name of the church is derived from the fact of its being situated in the fields, and to distinguish it from the Church of St. Giles's, in the City. This church was founded by a monk of the name of Giles, who, in 1117, by Queen Matilda, daughter of Henry I., for the redemption of his own person, and for the souls of his family, and the souls of the poor, gave the church and the rectory of St. Giles's, in the City, to the monks of the Abbey of St. Edmund, in the County of Middlesex. In 1534, Edward VI., granted the church and the rectory of St. Giles's, in the City, to the monks of the Abbey of St. Edmund, in the County of Middlesex, in full and sole possession, for which it became a gift of the king, and the general disposition of religious houses by Henry VIII., who, in 1534, granted the church and the rectory of St. Giles's, in the City, to the monks of the Abbey of St. Edmund, in the County of Middlesex, in full and sole possession, and on the 29th of April, 1537, William Rastell was made prior of the same.



CHURCH OF ST. GILES'S IN THE FIELDS.

The ancient church being very small, and much dilapidated, was taken down in 1534, and a church of brick was erected in its stead. This also became in its turn too small and inconvenient, when the inhabitants applied for an Act of Parliament to enable them to rebuild it; accordingly, the old fabric was taken down in 1730, and the present very handsome edifice was erected and completed in 1733; this being the third church built upon the site.

Mr. Giles, in his dictionary compiled "Topographical Dictionary of London," attributes the design to Gibbs; but the following statement is more circumstantial:—"It is certain that this edifice, which has given to Flometh his reputation, should be ascribed to the Report of the Church Commissioners to the House of Commons, in 1730, when they recommended that the church should be rebuilt, and that the design should be left to the architect, who was to be chosen by the Commissioners. The design was accordingly adopted, and the church was completed in 1733, and the church was dedicated to St. Giles, and the church was named St. Giles's in the Fields."

The church is built of Portland stone, as are also the tower, and the tall and graceful spire, which are the best parts of the work. The interior is 75 feet in length, and 40 feet in width, and is divided into three parts, representing the last judgment. The work was taken from "The Resurrection Day" of the old church, which had also many rich monuments, one of which is Sir Roger L'Estrange, the well-known pamphlet writer, still remains. Andrew Marvell was also buried here. "A man in whose memory the glory of the parish has remained the five powers of the post." St. Giles's also preserves the ashes of Chaucer, the translator of Boccaccio, and Chaucer, the truly great Englishman, was buried here on December 16, 1558, his body accompanied to the grave by the President and Council of the Royal Academy. For more, an inscription speaks simply truth: we read here, "John Chaucer, B.A., P.R., whose mortal life was a constant preparation for a blessed immortality: his angelic spirit returned to the Divine Gift on the 16th of December, 1558, in the 72nd year of his age."

There is a particularly interesting circumstance connected with his death, told by John Chaucer, in his "Life of the British Poets," (Page 209), which we cannot resist the temptation of transcribing. He says: "The winter had set in, and, as he was never a very early riser, a stranger found him rising one morning when he called about nine o'clock. 'Sir,' said the visitor, presenting a book as he spoke, 'this work was sent to me by the author, an Italian artist, in present to you, and at the same time to apologise for its extraordinary dedication. In truth, sir, it was so generally believed throughout Italy that you were dead, that my friend determined to show the world how much he admired your genius, and in doing this he has sent you this book.' 'Al Chaucer di Firenze,' the sonnet was the book published that the story of your death was authenticated, and the author, affected by his misadventure, nevertheless, he rejoices at, hope you will receive his work and his apology.' Chaucer smiled, and accepted the volume with unaffected modesty, and mentioned the circumstance, as curious, to his own family and some of his friends." This occurred on Saturday the 2nd of December, when he was well and cheerful; the next day he was taken suddenly ill with cold, and on the 7th he was dead.

We perceive, with great satisfaction, that a subscription is in progress for a statue of Chaucer, but we are not aware of its destination.

In the churchyard, too, is the tomb of the *Forerunner*, who aided in the escape of Charles II.; and, a few years since, was restored, the system of decorating the tomb on Restoration Day (May 29), with branches of oak, in commemoration of the *Forerunner's* loyalty and attachment to the "kingdom."

In the tower is a clock, the frame of which are ornamented at night with gas; this being, if we remember rightly, the first improvement of the kind introduced into the metropolis.

The church is a rectory, in the County and Archdeaconry of Middlesex, in the Diocese of London, and the parsonage of the Lord Chancellor. The present rector is the Rev. J. E. Tyler, who was instituted in 1824. He is the author of a monthly review on *Oxford*, and a life of Henry V., blending the research of the antiquary with the accomplishment of the scholar.

Although the church is very spacious, it is altogether inadequate to the spiritual wants of the parish; and the excellent Rector has been very instrumental in raising funds for the erection of another church, the first stone of which was laid a few weeks since. Of the superstructure, sketched by Percey, we shall shortly present our readers with an engraving.

It was in form of the site of St. Giles's Church, that Sir John Giltcastle, Lord Cuthbert, was so strangely burnt during the reign of Henry V., his early biographer, "St. Giles's Field," will remind many of the system that formerly prevailed here of giving every malefactor on his way to Tyburn a bowl of ale, as his last worldly draught. Thus in the site associated with the ferocity and remorse of bygone ages; and probably the most grateful relic are the cross in the churchyard, which carry the mind's eye back to "the fields." The illuminated clock and the wood pavement of the roadway, are unquestionably of our own time.



THE PROPOSED BREAKWATER AT PORTLAND.

ST. GILES'S  
IN THE FIELDS  
Oxford  
1844







**LUNCHES AT THEATRE.**—The annual dinner of the shareholders of the theatre took place on Wednesday, in the theatre of the White Conduit House Tavern. About 1200 persons sat down at







## THE OVERLAND INDIAN MAIL.



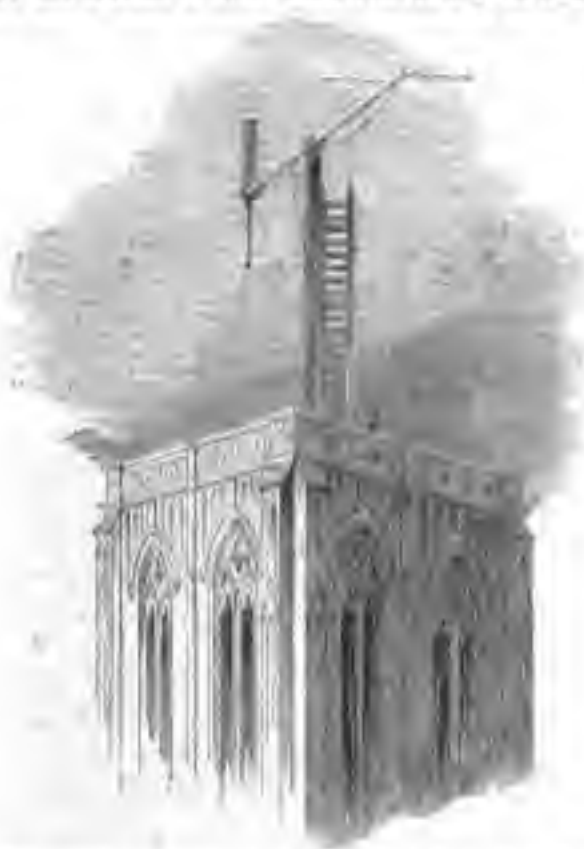
THE MAIL PACKET FROM ALEXANDRIA, OFF MARSEILLES—THE INDIAN MAIL ON BOARD.

The arrival of the Overland Mail, on Tuesday morning last, suggests the fitness of this opportunity of perfecting our details of this complete postal arrangement.

We have described in former numbers the course of the Indian

Mail from Bombay to Marseilles, together with views of some of the more remarkable localities in the passage of a newspaper express from Paris to the Times office in London. Since that period, the subject has grown to be one of greater importance; the states of Hin-

dostan have become more essential to the welfare of the home country; China has been added to our commercial empire; and the course of trading adventure on the coasts of Borneo, Japan, and many wondrous places of the Orient seas, have combined to give all Post-



TELEGRAPHING THE ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN MAIL FROM MARSEILLES TO PARIS.

office arrangements with these immense territories, a degree of surpassing interest. The flight of the Indian Mail is, in truth, a wonder of the day: thousands follow its course for pleasure or instruction;

and even the Governor-General, throwing off the customary solemnity of a state march, has at last ventured to take the post passage to Calcutta. For these reasons, we have felt ourselves bound to gratify

the public with some additional information on the subject; and accordingly, at great expense, we have prepared them a complete series of views of the more important agents used in the transmission of



EXPRESS COACH FROM PARIS TO BOULOGNE.



BOULOGNE—EMBARKATION OF THE INDIAN MAIL.





INDIAN MAIL SIGNALS, AT FOLKESTONE.



LANDING THE ABSTRACT EXPRESS, AT LOW WATER.



THE ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN MAIL—POSTERS OFFICERS PROCEEDING TO RECEIVE IT.

"The Mail" from Egypt to London. These engravers almost describe themselves; and, being conservative in their arrangement, will call for little additional matter to make both them and the intermediate steps of the mail journey intelligible to the untravelled reader.

The India Mail—comprehending all the mails from the departments of the East—is made up at Bombay. It consists of bundles of letters, so packed, in strong iron boxes of about two feet by one and a half in depth, securely bound and sealed in *salter*, as was would be melted by the heat of the climate; these boxes are stamped with a crown, and the words, "GENERAL POST OFFICE—INDIA MAIL." The number of these boxes varies from thirty to forty, or more; together, they constitute the Mail. The boxes, sealed and numbered, are put on board a powerful steamer, and sent direct to Suez, at the head of the Red Sea; then they are transmitted across the Desert in light carts, to Cairo, where they are shipped on the canal, and towed, or steamed, according to circumstances, to Alexandria, where the race against time and tide in reality commences. They are mostly shipped by one of the magnificent steamers in the service of the Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and carried, via Malta, direct to Marseilles. At this port, the papers for France are delivered, and an abstract of the Indian news drawn up for the instant information of the French and English Governments. This abstract is sent by telegraph to



THE MAIL BEING LOADED ON THE TRAIN.

Paris and thence to Boulogne by a one-horse "Malle-poste." Our cut exhibits one in ordinary use. In France, the telegraph usually occupies the top of a church tower. On reaching Boulogne, the "abstract" India Mail express, bearing on its envelope the significant words, "Tres Pressé" is placed on board a steamer—or, in extreme cases, a sailing smack—and forwarded, with all possible speed, to Folkestone. In approaching this port the vessel hoists a signal of the "Mail," called a "whiff," or pennon tied at the end in a knot, to give notice to the harbour-master and the railway authorities, to have all things in readiness to speed it on its flight to the metropolis; but if the coast be made during the night, a red light under her bows and a white light at the mast-head are the only signals given. The answer to these signals, from the pier-head, is made by a double white light, as shown in our engraving. The passage by steam vessels has varied from 2 hours and 40 minutes to 14 hours; and by sailing vessels, from 3 hours and 55 minutes to 48 hours. The South Eastern Railway Company hope, however, to be able to send the Mail by their new steamers in, at most, 1 hour and 45 minutes. Immediately on the Mail signal being observed, the railway harbour-master, the indefatigable Mr. Faulkner, makes the necessary arrangements for its reception. If it be high-water, these are simple and common-place enough, as the despatch has merely to be landed and sent by the mail omnibus to the station, a journey of about a











## FINE ARTS—THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

## THE WHISTONIAN CONTRAST.

To quote ourselves, this is "one of the most beautiful cabinet pictures ever painted. It has all the finish of Teniers, is full of character, and perfect in the details, as well as the general treatment." It is a masterly illustration of Goldsmith's exquisite "Vicar of Wakefield," representing the famous dispute on Montague, to Chap. II., or Whiston's tenet, that it was unlawful for a priest of the Church of England, after the death of his first wife, to take a second. The disputants are the Vicar and his friend, a rose-gilt, portly person of the old school, Mr. Wilson, whose daughter, Arabella, the Vicar's son is about to marry. It will be recollected that the Vicar having completed a treat on his favourite subject of dispute, which he looked upon as a masterpiece, both for argument and style, he could not, in the pride of his heart, avoid showing it to his old friend, Mr. Wilson, as he made no doubt of receiving his approbation; but not till too late he discovered that he was most violently attacked to the contrary opinion, and with good reason; for he was at that time actually courting a fourth wife. This, as may be expected, produced a dispute, attended with some acrimony, which threatened to interrupt the intended alliance; but so the day before that appointed for the ceremony, the Vicar and Mr. Wilson agreed to discuss the subject at large. Who can forget the admirable description of the contest?—"It was managed with proper spirit on both sides. He asserted that I was interdicted, I retorted the charge; he replied, and I rejoined." The picture represents the moment, "when the controversy was hottest," just as the Vicar is about to be pulled out by one of his relations, who admonishes him to give up the dispute—as least till his son's wedding is over. Then the second—"Here," said I, "reminiscent the cause of tears, and let him be a husband already driven to the very verge of poverty. You might as well advise me to give up my fortune as my argument." "Your fortune," returned my friend, "I am sure, to inform you, is almost nothing. The merchant in town, in whose house your son was lodged, has gone off, to avoid a minute of bank's repulse, and is thought not to have left a shilling in the world. I was unwilling to mock you on the family with the account of the wedding; but now it only serves to moderate your warmth in the argument; for I suppose your own goodness will ensure the necessity of dissembling, at least till your son has the young lady's fortune secured." "Well," returned I, "if what you tell me be true, and if I am to be a beggar, it shall never make me a rascal, or induce me to disavow my principles. I'll go this moment and inform the company of my circumstances; and as for the argument, I even here retract



THE WHISTONIAN CONTRAST, FROM THE PICTURE BY MURRAY, R.A., IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

## "THE HELLESPOINT."

This almost Lilliputian specimen of naval architecture has already been noticed in our journal. It is now lying in St. Katherine's Dock, where its diminutive proportions are very attractive. It is entirely without paint, but has a very gay appearance, as if constructed of satin-wood and mahogany. It has lately arrived from the Bermudas, and is said to be the smallest vessel that has ever performed such a voyage; being only 40 tons burden, and is exceeded in size by many of our Thames barges.

The principal employment of the Bermudians, by the way, is building vessels, which are generally small, swift, and very durable, being constructed of cedar; they are likewise noted for their graceful little boats; and on Ireland Island large sums have been expended, in order to render it a strong port for a naval and military depot. Their

fine building vessels is of some antiquity; for when Sir George Rousset was driven upon the Bermudas, in 1609, on his voyage to Virginia, he and his party made their way thence to their original destination in two small cedar-built vessels, constructed by his men; and that in which Sir George embarked, did not contain an ounce of iron, except one bolt in the keel.

## THE BANK CHARTER.

As the different enactments of the Bank Charter Bill come into operation at different periods, we think we shall render a useful service to our readers by specifying the date of the commencement of the operation of each enactment.

1. The duration of the charter of the Bank of England takes place "upon the first day of August, 1844."
2. All persons may demand notes for gold at 12s. 6d. per ounce, "from and after the first of August, 1844."
3. Bank of England exempt from stamp duty "from and after the first of August, 1844." Bank to allow of 100,000 per annum, from the same date.
4. No new bank of issue to be allowed "from and after the passing of this act."
5. Existing banks of issue to give notice to the commissioners of stamps and taxes of their claim to issue to the extent of their average issue during the 12 weeks preceding the 25th April—such notice to be given "within one month next after the passing of this act."
6. No bank to issue upon an average of four weeks a higher amount than that allowed by the commissioners "after the 25th day of October, 1844."
7. A return of the name of every bank, and of every person in each banking firm or company, shall be made to the commissioners of stamps and taxes "on the 1st day of January in each year, or within 15 days thereafter."
8. The agreements that have been made between the Bank of England and the bankers named in schedule C shall cease and determine "on the 31st day of December next."
9. The commission of one per cent. in each bank shall cease "on the 1st day of August, 1845."
10. Any banking company in London, or within 65 miles thereof, through the number of partners exceed six, may draw, accept, or indorse bills of exchange "from and after the passing of this act."
11. The exclusive privileges of the Bank of England shall continue until the expiration of "12 months" longer, to be given after the 1st day of August, 1845."

## ANTI-GRANAM WATER.

(From 1844.)

DEDICATED TO THE BOMB ASTUTANS, AND POLITELY PRESENTED TO HIM BY THOMAS WILKINS, DUNDEE, &c., &c.

We have published this day, at our office, price— but we will not appeal to the goodness of our readers—a sheet of enigmatical devices, with mottoes, for the James Faint's Granam, which, from the peculiar appropriateness of their verses, backed by the extraordinary attentiveness of their gun, are adapted to stick in the frame Secretary for the.

We have also just fitted off a good stinging envelope, which we intend to hold up as a mirror to Sir James Faint's Granam's very bad nature.

The following are some of the devices and mottoes:—  
**DEVISE.**  
 A Whistler on full mark..... I hope the contents will reach you.  
 A black lobster..... Not to be red without getting into hot water.  
 A miser..... I trust this will come to hand.  
 A church bell..... Should this meet your eye.  
 A bee..... Touch my wax, you'll feel my sting.  
 A water-bottle..... If opened, a river will follow.  
 Grenville with mouth open..... You're welcome to the inside.  
 A fox..... You'll be run down, if you break cover.

## CHINESE WATER-BRAVE.

A very interesting item has just been added to the popular "Chinese Collection," at Hyde-park Corner. It has been received direct from China, and is a "Water-brave," with all his warlike accoutrements, and is believed to be the only specimen of the kind ever brought to England. The Water-brave is a soldier mounted upon a large hollow body, and armed with a trident weapon, &c., a fit antagonist, it was thought, before the late encounter, to cope with British women; but, by this time, we suspect the Chinamen must be satisfied of their sorry contrivance to withstand those who are accustomed to "rule the waves;" whilst it is altogether unworthy of a people who have been the authors of three of the most important inventions or discoveries of modern times—the art of printing, the composition of gunpowder, and the magnetic compass. Nevertheless, it has been suggested that



## CHINESE "WATER-BRAVE."

the "Water-brave" might be more advantageously employed in the peaceful pursuit of lake fishing.

It should be explained that the "horse" whereon "the brave" rides is made of pig-skin blown into shape; he bears a match-lock pistol and upon the trident are iron rings, which he shakes to intimidate "the barbarians." The costume is the ordinary Chinese dress, the trousers being tucked up.

THE "HELLESPOINT," FROM THE BERMUDAS.



# "YOU SEE THE SLENDER SPIRE THAT PEERS."

A Ballad.

THE POETRY BY DOUGLAS THOMPSON, ESQ.

THE MUSIC BY EDWARD J. LODGE, ESQ.



*Ad libitum con espressione*

You see the slender spire that

peers Above the trees that skirt the stream; 'Twas there I pass'd those ear - ly years Which now seem like some hap - py dream. You

see the vale that bounds the view; 'Twas there my fa - ther's man - sion stood, Be - fore the grove whose wa - ried hue Is

mir - ror'd in the tran - quil flood. You see the vale that bounds the view; 'Twas there my fa - ther's man - sion















# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 115, Vol. V.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE SUFFOLK FIRES.



WHATEVER may be hereafter discovered to be the cause of the evil, it is certain that the crime of incendiarism still prevails among the peasantry of the agricultural district of England that lies almost the nearest to the largest and wealthiest city of the world. When it first exhibited itself, it was thought to be the outburst of political feeling; but that opinion has long been abandoned as untenable; the excitement of the two years preceding the Reform struggle has long since passed away; the farm labourers are now far more anxious to obtain bread than the Franchise, and more desirous of erasing the inside of the Union-house than gaining the privilege of entering the Polling-booth. But still the dreadful symptom continues; of that there has been no abatement; and while it does continue there can be no doubt of the existence of a fearful mass of discontent and suffering, goading on to crime. The worst of the evil is, that what are the faults of a system are revenged as if they were the acts of individuals; laws oppress or produce oppression, and the result is only seen in the blazing stacks and barns of individuals, most of whom had but little share in making the laws, and are compelled by position to be the instruments for carrying them out. It is a hard case, certainly, when the law thrusts on a man an office that exposes him to the hatred of those he dwells among, and who wreak their hatred by that revenge which has been called a sort of "wild justice," and is certainly as blind and indiscriminating as the more legitimate Justice of mankind is represented to be. We perceive by the reports from the seat of agricultural discontent, that a large number of the fires have occurred on the property of farmers and gentlemen holding the office of Poor-law Guardians, and as to many of whom, it is stated distinctly that they are kind-hearted men and good masters, giving as much employment and as high wages as any persons in their neighbourhood. But they are the officers of a bad law, and that neutralises all estimable personal qualities.

We are beginning, thanks to the exertions of the Press, to get a clearer idea of the causes of this unhealthy and deplorable state of things, and in acknowledging its efforts, we cannot take a fitter opportunity of giving a short estimate of the immense advantages we possess in an engine of inquiry that combines close investigation of causes with the power of spreading far and wide the results it arrives at. It is only by the union of the two powers that opinion can be created.

But when we consider the number of abuses exposed, and of evils detected by the influence of the press, one gloomy reflection at least comes over us—how many more abuses—how many more evils—grew, flourished, and oppressed mankind, when that power did not exist—and long after it existed, indeed—but when it was monopolised by learning, and not yet applied to the affairs of daily life!

The time when it was so applied can be scarcely fixed; the power developed itself gradually; its capabilities were not at first perceived, nor could the eyes of men recognise the forest that was hidden in the cup of the acorn. But as soon as men felt its vast powers, and put them in operation, the disappearance of the mists of night before the beams of the morning sun is scarcely less rapid and not more complete than the vanishing of the tyrannies and oppressions of the earth before the increase of information and discussion. A slight glance at the past and the present will be enough to satisfy the reader of the justice of the assertion.

The modern press disseminates facts, which are events, and promulgates opinions, generally conclusions, of which those events are the premises, or comments on the public conduct of the public men by whom those events were influenced. Where every reader is more or less of a critic, and has access to more sources of information than one, the facts must be correctly stated and the conclusions drawn rationally, or at least with a show of reason; errors and mistakes are unavoidable, and there is occasionally some allowance to be made for the colouring given by party feeling, but wilful perversions of fact are, we believe, in the respectable portion of the press, both daily and weekly, of rare occurrence.

Under a despotic government such an engine could not exist; the system of Russia, for instance, is one of utter secrecy; it is not allowed even to circulate the intelligence of ordinary events. The most dreadful calamities may occur, attended with great loss of life, but they would scarcely be heard of beyond the immediate spot where they occurred. The Marquis de Custine states that at one of the grand fêtes of the Emperor, a large number of peasants were drowned in crossing a lake, almost in sight of the revelers, but it was forbidden to converse about it! What a strange

proceeding would a coroner's inquest appear to those brought up under such a system!

The Imperial power being there considered all-sufficient for the remedy of evils and disasters, it is deemed superfluous for the people to know anything of the affairs of the community. Here we see the exact reverse of this state of things; the "ordinary channels of information," as they are called in Parliamentary language, are often so much better instructed than the Government, that the Executive is compelled to adopt a line of action by the force of that public opinion which has been created by the Journalist. When the riots of "Rebecca" first started the country, they seemed inexplicable to that great mass of Englishmen who know about as much of the state of South Wales as they do of Tartary. The revelations of the *Times* in some degree explained the matter, and proved that the Welsh farmers had really something to complain of. The result, after months of riot and tumult, was a Commission of Inquiry, and we have just had brought into the House of Commons, a bill to consolidate the different Tynorike Trusts of South Wales, and place them under a control that will prevent both the abuses of the local boards and the discontent they occasioned. We have another instance of the salutary power of the press in the exertions of the same paper with respect to the state of the peasantry of Suffolk and the eastern part of England. There was a general idea as to the cause of these fires, that they were the reckless acts of ignorance

driven wild by want. But we have now a clearer notion of the matter, and it has at least been proved that in one point the new Poor-law has been strained beyond its intention, and used illegally and oppressively. Those labourers who refused to accept work at any price an employer chose to offer—in many cases too little to support life—were refused relief at the poor-house because they could not produce a ticket signed by these employers, on the production of which the relief depended. Sir J. Graham has in his place in Parliament declared this practice illegal, and we have no doubt steps will be taken to suppress it. Here is one good result, the forerunner we hope of others, which will testify as this has done to the good effect of "inquiry." More attention than usual has been this week turned to these statements, by a very extraordinary explosion of feeling from a peer—Lord Wodehouse—in the Lords, on Monday evening. He declared that all the statements were calumnies, and sneered somewhat at "gentlemen of the press—as they call themselves." Yet the correspondent of the *Times* did no more than make known the mournful fact that a kind disposition and all the qualities of a good master give no exemption from the ravages of the midnight fire-raiser; the inquiry, as far as the *Times* was concerned, had closed, but in consequence of Lord Wodehouse's rather intemperate attack the public is to have, it seems, a special report on that district with which his lordship is more particularly connected.



THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO GIVING AUDIENCE.

## THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO.

Here, reader, you have a portrait—the very officer—of the potentate who has just become embroiled with his French neighbours, but who, according to the latest letters from Gibraltar, is

ready to grant the satisfaction demanded by France, and to punish as traitors those chiefs who, without his permission, have improperly attacked the French on the frontiers. However this may be, it will be interesting to glance at the personal character of the Emperor, or







HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Lord Standon appeared at the bar with a message from the Commons, praying their lordships to allow the Earl of Fortarney to attend and give evidence before the Postage Committee of the House of Commons.—Leave given.

A number of petitions were then presented for and against the Bishops' Chapel Bill.

Earl Powis intimated, that as the Duke of Wellington had stated that her Majesty's consent to his bill for preventing the consolidation of the New of St. Asaph and Bangor had not been obtained, and as the report of the committee was adverse to him, he should withdraw the bill.—The Bishop of Salisbury recommended her Majesty's Government to reconsider this question. He very much regretted that the noble earl had been compelled to withdraw this bill, for he felt that it had been passed it would have been found to be a very beneficial measure. He trusted, however, that the Government would in the next session of Parliament introduce a bill themselves upon this subject.

Lord Montagu then brought forward his motion with respect to the management of paper duties in Ireland. After some discussion he withdrew it, on the assurance of Lord Wharfedale, that the Government would take the matter into consideration. Their lordships adjourned at nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mrs. T. Deane presented a petition from Mr. Maslin, stating that he had been informed that certain accusations were likely to be brought against him before a Select Committee of that House then sitting upon the subject of opening letters. He felt it due to himself to state that he was prepared to report any charge which might be brought against him, and he hoped that if such charges should be brought against him, that he would be allowed to be examined before the Committee.

The Assured Taxes Compensation Bill, and the Colonial Postage Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The adjourned debate on the Railways Bill was next proceeded with. Mr. Palmer insisted that the object of Mr. Gladstone's long speech was to disguise instead of to explain the intention of the bill. The principle sanctioning the purchase of railways was a most erroneous one, and although Mr. Gladstone stated that this piece was not given to the Government, he (Mr. P.) was certain that the bill was intended to enter it. Mr. Bright then remarked upon the admirable management of railways, which establishments he said were conducted on a better system than any Government establishment. Another objection involved a point of great political consequence. He meant the influence which Government would have if it monopolized railways. Some railway companies paid immense sums to their servants, and if all this influence fell into the hands of the Executive Government, would it not affect the freedom of the constitution of these places through which the railways passed? In illustration of his argument, Mr. Bright mentioned the case of a railway guard at Reading who had been taken from his duty that he might vote for the Government candidate. He should certainly support the amendment.—Lord Stansfeld defended the provisions of the bill, and combated some of the objections of Mr. Bright.—Mr. Harcourt and Mr. Colclough opposed the bill.—Mr. Charles Bullen and Mr. Gladstone also spoke strongly against the measure.—Sir R. Peel then addressed the house, and from the tone of his speech it appeared that the Government was willing to make considerable modifications in the bill; the second reading, though put to a division, was carried by 105 to 95. It is to be committed on Saturday.

The Report on the Law Courts (Ireland) Compensation Bill, was received. The Turnpike Trusts (South Wales) Bill, was read a second time. The report on the Horse Racing Penalties Bill was received, after a short personal discussion, and the house adjourned at half-past one.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Earl of Raromon presented a petition from Mr. Maslin, complaining of the opening of his letters at the Post-office, and gave notice that on Monday he should move that the petition be referred to the committee.

The Marquis of Clanricarde moved to request that a large army had been collected on the western territory of India, under Sir Charles Napier, and wished to know if it was intended to commence hostilities. He also asked if there existed an intention to chain an extension of territory on the banks of the Indus.—The Earl of Ripon said there were suggestions in the reports about an enormous army. There was not an army to the extent of 80,000 men on the Punjab, nor was Sir C. Napier to command it. In the north-western provinces it was necessary to assemble a large force, for the purpose of securing any country that might arise. The Government had no desire to obtain an extension of territory, but he could not answer for what we might be called upon to do for our own defence or protection. It was not possible during the session to lay on the table any information respecting the state of India.

A long discussion ensued upon the order of the day for going into committee on the Bank Charter Bill. The bill ultimately went into committee, pro forma, and the house adjourned at half-past ten o'clock. It was remarked, as somewhat curious, that notwithstanding the importance of the bill, scarcely a dozen peers were present during the evening.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

Petitions were presented on various subjects.

Mr. D. Clark gave notice that he should be Committee of Supply, this day week, move the education grant for Marlborough College.

Mr. M. Gwynne put a question to Sir R. Peel upon the subject of the alleged arrival of the new Brazilian mail, but the right hon. baronet said that on information of the tariff having arrived, had reached the Foreign Office.

In answer to Mr. W. Weller, Sir James Graham said he was compelled to shew the County Courts Bill for this session.

The house went into committee on the New Poor Law Bill. Clauses 21, 22, and 23 were agreed to. On clause 24 being proposed, Captain Russell moved an amendment to the effect that justice of the peace appointed under the Municipal Act shall be, or officiate, members of the board of guardians. The amendment was, however, rejected.

The whole night was consumed in discussing the clauses of the bill, but nothing of importance occurred. Several amendments were proposed, but the Government was successful in carrying the clauses. At midnight, the committee having got as far as the 24th clause, the Chairman retired to his room.—The house resumed, and, after some discussion, it was arranged that the house should meet again to-day at twelve o'clock (fortnightly), to proceed with the bill.—Mr. Wankley protested against this course, but Sir R. Peel said, that if the hon. gent. wished to get away for games shooting on the 10th of August (a laugh), he (Sir R. Peel) saw no chance of it unless they proceeded with this bill at once.

The house adjourned at one o'clock till twelve o'clock to-day (Saturday).

THE IRISH SUE TRIALS.

The House of Lords sat again on Saturday to hear the arguments of Counsel on behalf of the plaintiff in error in the O'Connell case. Very few lords were present. The arguments turned chiefly upon technical legal points.

Mr. F. Kelly addressed the House on behalf of Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Ray, and Dr. Gray. He contended that the jury had found three offences where only one was charged, and also complained of the direction of the learned judge, which was the very reverse of that of Baron Raffe in the case of Mr. Van Rens O'Connell. Mr. Kelly proceeded to say it was clear that the travellers had been found guilty of a greater number of offences than the Grand Jury had directed them to be put upon their trial for. Here a man was convicted of two offences as to which he had never been put upon his trial—as in which he had never pleaded—so to which the jury had no power to give an opinion. With respect to the findings, they could not return an and reject another. They must stand together or they must fall together. Each, taken separately, was good as a count—all, taken together, were good as counts—but on them the parties were brought in guilty of two counts. When Mr. Kelly had concluded, the further hearing of the case was postponed till Monday.

On Monday Mr. Kelly resumed his argument. He submitted that every count in the indictment was bad, but particularly the sixth and eighth. These counts, he contended, were too general to constitute a legal offence; but, in order to constitute a legal offence of conspiracy, it must be expressly alleged that the conspiracy was for some unlawful object, and if for an unlawful object the object must be shown to be unlawful, and not merely called so, or described as such; or at least it must be shown that the intention was to obtain an object, whether lawful or unlawful, by means which must be shown to be unlawful. When Mr. Kelly had concluded, the Attorney-General addressed their lordships on the part of the Crown. The learned gentleman cited various cases in refutation of the argument used by the counsel in support of the writ of error, and said that where there were different counts and a general verdict the judgment would not be erroneous, although some of the counts turned out to be defective. Supposing that the second count was defective for want of venue, the judgment would be the same, for the first count, being good, would support the judgment though the second count would not.—Lord Campbell: Suppose the second count had been for a perjury, and that it was defective either by omitting something material or for want of venue, would the same reasoning apply?—The Attorney-General: Yes, my lord; it is quite impossible to make any distinction.—The Attorney-General then maintained that the sentence was no question for a Court of Error, and argued for some time in support of the finding of the jury. The Attorney-General was much exhausted during his address to the house, and an adjournment till Tuesday took place in consequence of this circumstance.

On Tuesday morning their lordships met again as a Court of Appeal, and the Attorney-General concluded his argument in support of the conviction. Mr. Smith (the Attorney-General for Ireland) then followed on the same side, but the arguments were so purely of a legal character, that a recapitulation of them could not be interesting to the general reader. Mr. Smith finished his speech in the evening after the House of Lords had adjourned.—Sir Thomas Wilde requested permission to address the Court in reply, without appearing to his legal costume. He always experienced considerable inconvenience from wearing his wig.—Lord Denham remarked, that this indulgence was generally accorded to Sir Thomas Wilde.—The Lord Chancellor: I wish the same indulgence could be extended to me. This is not to be taken as a precedent Sir Thomas; and what you call from your wig is not to be added to your argument. (Laughter.)—Sir Thomas Wilde was followed by Mr. F. Kelly, and the proceedings were adjourned till Wednesday.

On Wednesday Mr. F. Kelly continued his argument at considerable length. The Lord Chancellor then said he had prepared several questions, which he, in conjunction with his noble and learned friends, wished to submit to the consideration of the Queen's Judges. The Lord Chancellor here handed the questions to Lord Chief Justice Tindal. The following is an accurate copy of them:—

"The attention of the judges is requested to the several and proceedings heretofore submitted, with reference to the following questions:—

1. Are all, or any, and if any, which of the counts in the indictment bad in law, so that, if such counts be shown to stand alone in the indictment, no judgment against the defendants could properly be entered upon them?
2. Is there any, and if any, what defect in the finding of the jury upon the trial of the said indictment, and in entering of such finding?
3. Is there any sufficient ground for reversing the indictment, for means of any defect in the indictment, or of the finding, or entering of the findings of the jury upon the said indictment?
4. Is there any sufficient ground to reverse the judgment by reason of the matters stated in the plea in abatement, or any of them, or in the judgment upon such plea?
5. Is there any sufficient ground for reversing the judgment on account of the continuing the trial in the vacation, or of the order of the Court for that purpose?
6. Is there any sufficient ground for reversing the judgment on account of the judgment of the Court overruling and disallowing the challenge to the array, array or either of them; or of the matters stated in such challenge?
7. Is there sufficient ground to reverse the judgment for means of any defect in the entry of countesses from the said trial to the 13th day of April, 1844, when they had been taken to the appearance of the defendants on the said indictment day?
8. Is there any sufficient ground to reverse or vary the judgment on account of the sentence, in any, or either of them, passed on the respective defendants, regard being had particularly to the recommendations required, and to the period of imprisonment dependent on the entering into such recognizances?
9. Is there any sufficient ground to reverse the judgment on account of the judgments in the assignments of error versus motion, or any or either of them, or of the matters stated in such assignments of error, or any or either of them?
10. Is there any sufficient ground for reversing the judgment by reason of its not containing any entry as to the verdicts of argument?
11. Is an indictment consisting of counts A, B, C, where the verdict is guilty of all generally, and the counts A and B are good and the count C is bad, the judgment being, that the defendants, for the offences aforesaid, be fined and imprisoned, which judgment would be sufficient, in point of law, if entered expressly to counts A and B, and such judgment be reversed on a writ of error? Will it make any difference whether the punishment be discretionary, as aforesaid, or a punishment fixed by law?

Lord Chief Justice Tindal said, on behalf of himself and the other Judges, he had in request that their lordships would allow them time to consider the questions which had been submitted to them.

The Lord Chancellor.—Certainly. You are entitled to all reasonable time. The Attorney-General for England said, on the part of the Crown he had the right of final reply, but he should not avail himself of it on the present occasion. He only mentioned the matter, that no precedent might be drawn from it.

The house then immediately adjourned. It having been erroneously stated in the morning papers, that the judgment would be given on Thursday morning, great numbers of persons went to the house, and much disappointment was experienced by them in learning that the decision was postponed for the present.

THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

On Wednesday the annual distribution of prizes of the Royal Academy of the Government School of Design, took place at South Kensington. The principal award, the Remondy Award, was made to Mr. Thomas H. Mather, of the Manchester and Leeds Railway, for a design of a carriage, which was exhibited in the gallery of the school. The design was a carriage for the purpose of conveying passengers, and was a very elegant and useful design. The design was a carriage for the purpose of conveying passengers, and was a very elegant and useful design. The design was a carriage for the purpose of conveying passengers, and was a very elegant and useful design.

When the prizes had been distributed, the Marquis of Ripon, several resolutions connected with the school, were agreed upon. Mr. Ripon, in proposing one of these, expressed an opinion in which we are disposed to concur, that the opportunity of French workmen in regard to patterns, is not so much to be attributed to any superiority of talent on their part, as to the greater degree of encouragement afforded by the French Government to such institutions.

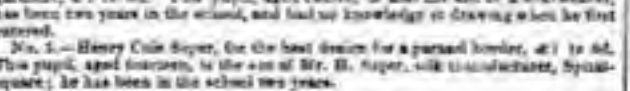
We have not space for the entire list of prizes, but have expressed three of them.



No. 1.—Charles Williams, for the best design for a book end Speed with glass, 27 1/2 sh. 6d. The pupil, aged twelve, is the son of a respectable weaver.



No. 2.—Joseph Bridges, for the second best design for a book end Speed with glass, 27 1/2 sh. 6d. The pupil, aged twelve, is the son of a respectable weaver.



No. 3.—Henry Cole Rogers, for the best design for a pattern border, 27 1/2 sh. 6d. The pupil, aged fourteen, is the son of Mr. H. Rogers, silk manufacturer, Spital-square; he has been in the school two years.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

RIGHT OF BILL NEGOTIATION TO RAISE MONEY UPON COLLATERAL SECURITY.—A case has been tried in the Court of Exchequer, Attorney v. Cooper and others, which involved an important question in the commercial world. It was an action of trover, to recover of D. Cooper, the alleged value of the scrip receipt for 300 shares in the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. The defendants, who are bankers, claimed a lien upon the scrip for advances made upon this and other securities, deposited with them by Galle, Thompson, and Co., the plaintiff's bill brokers. A verdict was returned for the defendants, thus marking the opinion of the jury, that the bankers had a right to remove their securities, but, at the same time, they gave an intimation that they considered it a dangerous practice for the mercantile world to raise money upon collateral securities, while the original securities were still running.

THE CLAIM OF HIS ALLEGED D'ESTE TO THE DUCHESS OF SEBAST.—The House of Lords sat on a Committee for Privileges on Tuesday and gave their judgment on the claim of Sir Augustus D'Este to the Dukedom of Seba. Chief Justice Tindal read the opinion of the Judges, which was to the effect that no marriage of any branch of the royal family was valid unless the consent of the Crown was previously obtained, and so this was not the case with the marriage of the Duke of Seba with Lady Augusta Murray, the judge was of opinion that the claim of Sir Augustus D'Este to the Dukedom of Seba should not be allowed. The House of Lords affirmed the opinion of the Judges, and rejected the claim of Sir Augustus D'Este.

ALDERMAN GIBBS AND THE PARISH ACCOUNTS.—At the Rolls Court on Monday morning was heard an action at the instance of William Frederick Rogent, on behalf of himself and other inhabitants of the parish of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, London, against Richard Gibbs and others, praying for an account of all money, stock, and personal estate, valued in books to travel for the parish, and of all sums received by him, and the application of the same. Alderman Gibbs admitted that he had received the amount, and a decree was made as prayed.

SEIZURE OF A CERTIFICATE FOR TWENTY MONTHS.—In the Court of Exchequer on Tuesday, in the case of T. W. Palmer, the bankrupt's application for a certificate was opposed on the ground that he had carried on business as a broker without a certificate, and without having taken the necessary oath. An order upon the ground that he had made purchases to a large amount when in a state of insolvency. The Court, thinking the allegations proved, suspended the certificate for twelve months.

POLICE.

REMOVAL OF MONOMANIA.—A gentleman-looking young man, the Hon. William Ross Trenchard, has been examined at Bow-street on a charge of shooting Thomas Smith, a gunsmith, at 285, High Holborn, with intent to murder him.—Alfred Frank states that he resided at 205, High Holborn, and was assistant to the father, a gunsmith. About half-past twelve o'clock on Saturday last, the prisoner came into the shooting gallery at the back of the shop, and inquired whether he could have a few shots with a pistol at the target? Witness's father replied that he could, and immediately proceeded to load a brace of pistols. He gave them to the prisoner, who, after the second shot, observed, that the trigger pulled were hard. Witness's father said he could not get the trigger to go off so easily as that, and would shoot with them as they were. On receiving a pistol for the third shot, the prisoner, without saying a word, turned round, and while Mr. Smith was looking another pistol, with his back towards him, he fired the third shot at him, and wounded him in the back. Witness's father immediately exclaimed, "Good God, I am shot through the back," and then, turning to the prisoner, asked him what he did it for, but he made no answer. The prisoner smiled at the time he fired the shot. Mr. Smith continued, with witness's assistance, to walk up stairs. On witness descending to the shooting gallery, he found Mr. Trenchard in the custody of a policeman, who told witness that the prisoner had said he was tired of his life, and had shot Mr. Smith on purpose, as he wished to be hanged. The prisoner also repeated the same words to witness, adding, that he loved his mother to his father. He was then removed in custody to the station-house, and Mr. Smith was removed to Bartholomew's Hospital, where it was discovered that the bullet had lodged in the right side of his back. Witness saw the prisoner about three months ago at the father's shooting gallery, when he had some shots at the target. On examination by Mr. Trenchard, the prisoner admitted that he did the deed on purpose, and repeated that it was because he wished to be hanged. He was treated very badly, he said, and was very unhappy. It was not for want of money. The prisoner, who resides at 28, Weymouth-street, Portland-place, is the younger brother of Lord Audley. The surgeon at Bartholomew's Hospital pronounced the wound to be a dangerous one.—Mr. Trenchard examined the prisoner.—These instances of monomania, as it is called, are really alarming. But a few months since the public were deeply excited by the deplored death of Mr. Drummond, but as the man who committed the act was pronounced to be insane, the perpetrator escaped punishment. Still more recently, Holmes, whom a jury pronounced guilty of murder, had been removed, and we are told that it was solely upon the ground of his insanity. It is to be remembered, however, that his insanity has not been proved by the intervention of a jury, as in the former case. It is far from our desire to revive popular, but, to say the least, when insanity assumes such a shape as to be dangerous to her Majesty's subjects, it does seem that either to force to some more perfect definition of the law, or to invite some means of restraining persons who are, or affect to be, insane. We have also to record another instance of an offence committed by a person labouring under this mania. At Weymouth-street, on Monday, a Mr. Green was charged with having committed a violent assault upon two constables on the Eastern Counties Railway, because they would not allow him to exchange for his life by walking along the rails. The defendant admitted the charge, but balanced in a very inconsistent way. Mr. Ringham told the defendant that if it were proved he was labouring under a delusion when he committed the act, it would be his duty not to punish him. Acting in conformity with this view, the magistrate directed the defendant till his friends could be ascertained by his situation. When the defendant was removed from the office, he wrote a letter to Sir R. Peel, in which he said he would never see his Majesty's fatherly, if she would give him the custody of the Constable Guards.—Mr. Ringham may be correct in his view that the law will not punish persons who commit crimes while labouring under a delusion; but we cannot help thinking it would be highly desirable for the Legislature to take some steps to compel the friends of such deluded people to take care of them, on the principle that "prevention is better than cure."

COUNTRY NEWS.

ARMINGHAM ELECTION.—There was some confidence in the field to supply the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Bentinck, viz. Mr. Spooner, a Conservative, and Mr. Sturge, and Mr. Ashurst, one of the late member, in the Whig interest.

ACCIDENT AT LAWES.—On Tuesday morning a young man named Gargham, in the employ of Messrs Wood, brewers, overbalanced himself while at work, and fell into a cask of boiling liquor nearly seven feet deep. Assistance was immediately procured and he was extricated from his perilous situation, but in a deplorably wretched condition. The poor fellow expired at four o'clock in the afternoon.

THE EXPLOSION AT HUCKLEY.—After an inquiry, which lasted three days, the jury returned the following verdict:—"We are unanimously of opinion that the death of James Smith, Bridget Hart, and James McHugh, was caused by an explosion of the steam-boiler at Mr. Brock's mill. That the said boiler exploded from the pressure of the steam being too great; and that George Hearnshaw has caused the explosion. We are also of opinion that due care has not been used in the general superintendence of the steam engine and boiler." George Hearnshaw was thereupon committed to take his trial for manslaughter.

DEATH OF A BOY.—On Monday a young man was committed to the village of New Bedford, near the town of Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire. The victim was a poor fellow named Joseph Smith, and the supposed perpetrator of the deed was two young men named Joseph Ross and William Stephens, both belonging to the same neighbourhood, who have been arrested, and for whose apprehension warrants have been issued.

INCENDIARIES IN BATH.—On Wednesday week an incendiary fire took place on a farm called Lindridge, the property of R. M. Raymond, Esq., and occupied by Mr. Clifters. A barn, stabling, outhouse, and sheds, were destroyed. The barn contained a large quantity of wheat. The women joined the men while they worked the engines to extinguish the fire. This crime appears to have been committed because Mr. Clifters used a dressing-machine on his farm, and is a mark of machinery.

THE PRISONERS AND THE COLLARERS.—The Prisoners of the North appear determined to continue the strike, for we find by the Times Mercury, that an immense meeting, consisting of upwards of 20,000, took place on Monday, on Shadon Hill. They were perfectly peaceful. Resolutions were agreed to denouncing the use of force against the masters, and pledging themselves to continue the contest until their just claims were acknowledged.

CONVICTS ON MONOMANIA.—At the Lincoln Assizes, held in March, 1843 Elizabeth Jones was indicted for poisoning her husband, William Edward Jones, aged 42, at Bath, on the 27th September, 1842, by administering arsenic to him which she had purchased under the pretence of poisoning mice. After the examination of several witnesses, Mr. James Gurney stopped the case, because the indictment charged the prisoner with administering poison to "William," instead of to "William Edward" Jones. At the July Assizes, Mrs. Jones was again arraigned, when much evidence was heard, and after an able defence the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." The husband felt so confident of his wife's guilt, that on her liberation he refused to live with her, and she has been for some time in Boston Union-house, where she is now suffering from severe illness. On Monday last (probably under the fear of approaching death) she made a full confession of her guilt to the husband for which she has been twice arraigned at Lincoln.

TRIAL OF THE BROTHERS AT LEAM.—This extraordinary trial has terminated, having occupied four days of the Assizes, and twice as long as the other 35 cases put together. Twice for Court sat until between ten and eleven o'clock at night. Of the military, four were found guilty and eight not guilty; of the civilians, four were found guilty and three not guilty. The sentences on the former were different periods of imprisonment; of the latter, one was fined 40s, the others were sentenced to short periods of imprisonment.

IRELAND.

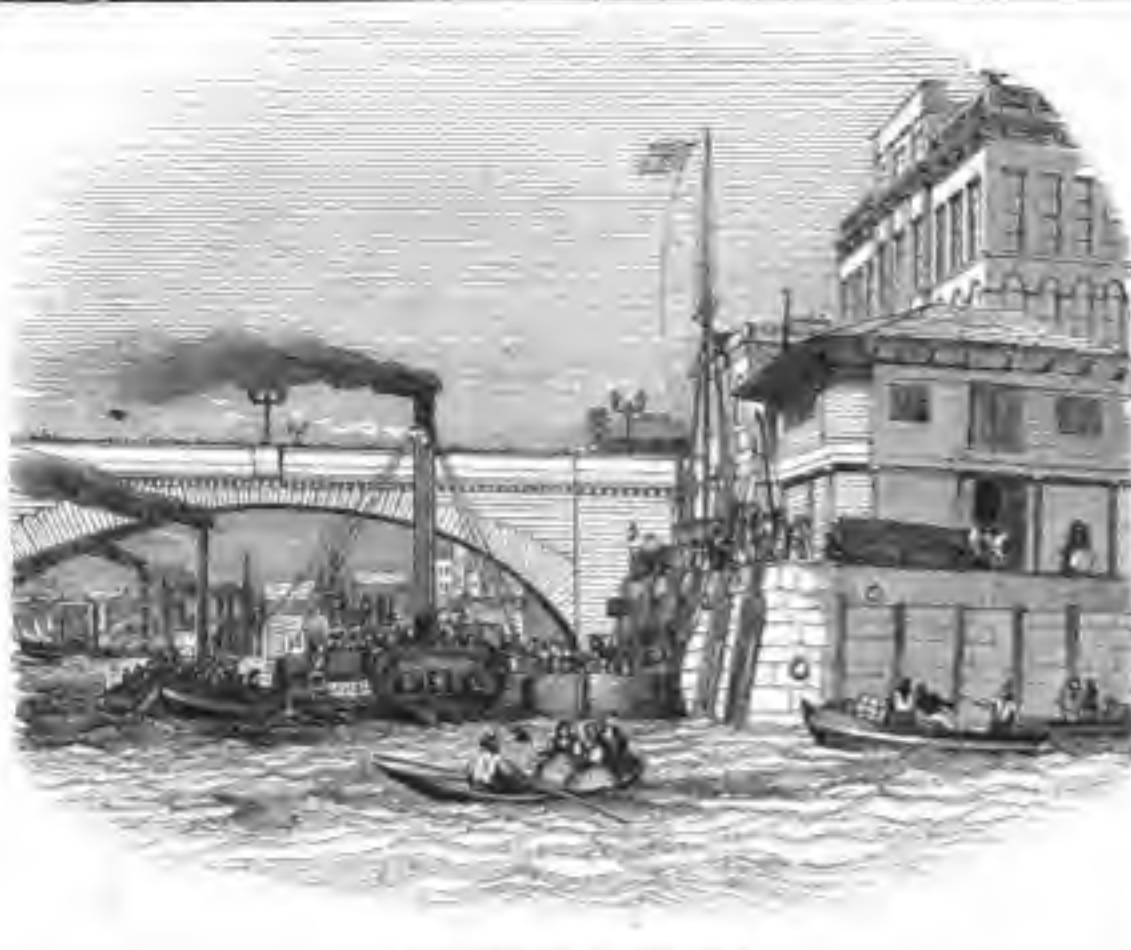
At the close of the meeting of the Royal Association, held at Dublin on Monday, the weekly organs of the press were at 2:30. This was the weekly return of a similar large assembly, since the incorporation of Mr. O'Connell.

A SECOND STRAYE PAPER.—According to the Irish papers, an indictment is to be preferred at the next Assizes at Limerick, against the proprietor of the Limerick Reporter, for an article in which the writer calls upon the people to purchase arms and register them. After giving this advice the article continues thus:—"With arms in your hands you will more effectively plead for your rights; and if persecution should proceed further in the career and it must either advance or retreat, you will have three means of self-defence which the constitution has provided. A nation armed is a nation of slaves, to be trodden down by a military despotism. And what Government, we ask, could resist the demands of a nation thus armed and armed for her rights?"

STRAYE-BODY ALLEGED.—It was very generally reported in town on Monday, that a stranger, which left Derry on Saturday, for Belfast, having on board a large number of members of the General Assembly, had met with an accident on his passage, attended with loss of life. The fact, we believe to be, that the steamer (we have not ascertained her name) left Derry on Saturday for Belfast, and on her passage down Lough Foyle, when nearly abreast of Merlie, the boiler burst with considerable noise. One man on board, a seaman belonging to the crew, was severely injured; but, with this exception, we are gratified to learn that no other casualty of consequence occurred. The vessel was brought to Merlie, where she remained, and the passengers returned to Derry.

ANDREW DUNNELL MURDER.—The Cork Reporter gives an account of another terrible murder, which took place, a few nights ago. A man named William Dunne, residing at a place called Mayfield, between Clonm and Ballinacorney, was found murdered in his bed in a most shocking manner, his head being literally crushed to pieces with a pickaxe. An inquest has been held, and a verdict of Willful Murder returned. No person has yet been arrested, but there are strong suspicions involving some near relatives of Catherine's.





THE LONDON BRIDGE STEAM WHARF.

## STEAM NAVIGATION OF THE THAMES.

There is no port in the kingdom which has profited more than London through the application of Steam Navigation. A great number of the steam-vessels that arrive and depart, carry passengers only, and are, therefore, not required to make entry at the Custom-house; and with regard to such as carry goods, no distinction is made between them and sailing-vessels, for which reason, no accurate account of the number of this class of ships that enter and leave the port can be given.

The spirited scene represented in the engraving—the Steam Packet Wharf at London-bridge—may be regarded as the main focus of this extensive means of transit. The number of arrivals and departures at this spot during the day, is truly astonishing; and at the present high steam season, is a constant source of attraction. The vessels are of all degrees of tonnage; and from thence and the adjoining Fresh Wharf, and Cox and Hammond's Quays, steamers start for Greenwich, Woolwich, Sheerness, Gravesend, Herne Bay, Margate, Deal and Dover, Calais, Boulogne, and Ostend, and other places. Although the width of the river is here nearly 700 feet, the constant arrivals and departures occupy a considerable portion of this extent.

Little more than thirty years have elapsed since the Thames was first navigated by steam, and that experimentally. We find it stated, that in 1812, a Mr. Lawrence constructed a steam-bust at Bristol, which he brought to London to ply on the Thames for passengers; but such was the clamour raised against him by the Company of Watermen, that he was compelled to return with his steamer to Bristol; others soon succeeded, and in twenty years the Thames was ploughed by 100 steam-busts.

The London-bridge wharf is one of the handsomest and most convenient constructions of its class on the Thames; and the bustling scene, with one of the beautiful arches of the bridge, as a framework for our engraving, is a very picturesque scene. Indeed, comparatively few Londoners are aware of the effective scene, especially when viewed from the river.

London-bridge Wharf is the main point for the Herne Bay and Margate steam-boats. It is curious to turn to the statistics of Steam Navigation to this favourite watering-place. It appears that the first steamboat, the *Thames*, 90 tons, left London for Margate in 1815; in 1817, the fare was 11s. and 12s. each person. The passage was then made in ten or twelve hours, whereas it is now effected with

ease in less than half that time. The old sailing packets were occasionally thirty and even thirty-six hours on the same passage. And, such was the popular apprehension of explosion on board the first built Margate steamboats, that we remember a scientific friend addressing a long letter to the *Times* newspaper, to prove the safety of the new triumph of man's ingenuity.

Margate, almost within the present century, was "a poor, insignificant fishing-town, built for the most part in the valley adjoining the harbour, the houses of which were, in general, mean and low; one dirty, narrow lane, called King-street, being the principal street of it." The town is now well built and paved, and lit with gas; and an extensive square, &c., are among its public accommodations. The shore is well adapted to sea-bathing, and to this circumstance, and the facility of communication with the metropolis, by means of steam-vessels, must be attributed the rapid increase in the population of the parish of St. John, which amounts to about 11,000. Nor, among the public improvements of Margate, must we forget the stone pier, 100 feet long, erected at a cost of £200,000. This structure has added greatly to the utility of the harbour, which is much exposed to winds from the north-east.

GRAND FORT-DAY IN BRISTOL PARK.—On Monday there was a grand bright day in the large space of ground generally used on such occasions in Hyde-park. The troops on the ground consisted of the 1st and 2nd battalions of the Coldstream Guards, making the full strength of the Grenadier Guards, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Grant. The first battalion of this regiment, in view of Winchester, including the bands of both, there were about 1,200 men present, and all were under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Waller, of the Coldstream Guards, a gallant officer, who, in addition to many other glorious services, witnessed that of Waterloo. The Duke of Cambridge, Colonel of the Coldstream Guards, arrived on the ground at the appointed time. The Duke was mounted on a grey charger, and was attended by the equerries of the corps. A grand review of all the troops stationed in London or adjoining, will take place shortly, and preparations are now being made very extensively to participate of the affair.

"How long," exclaimed a tradesman, as he applied the lash to an incorrigibly bad apprentice, "how long will you continue to serve the devil?" "Not more than three months or—longer, if I can't get out of him."

AMERICAN REVENUE.—The New York Herald says, "In every public dinner the right word is now deemed 'the occasional home of the American people.'"

Call out the grey hairs of age the scales of wisdom—call them out the fruits of time! They are white—spring blossoms, blossoming the Festival spring-time of Reason.—*American Paper.*

HAPPINESS.—Happiness is that glorious crown which all the jewels of the world cannot enrich; which adorned with the diamonds of the heart, can receive no additional lustre from such petty things as power, or wealth, or station.



MARGATE.

## WILLIAM COTTON, ESQ., GOVERNOR OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

This excellent gentleman has recently acquired additional public importance from his connection with "the Bank Charter," now under discussion in Parliament.

Mr. William Cotton is the third son of Mr. Joseph Cotton, for many years a Director of the East India Company; and Deputy-Master of the Trinity House. He is also a grandson of Dr. Cotton, of St. Alban's, of whom such honourable mention is made by the poet Cowper. Mr. W. Cotton was born in London, in 1786. In 1827, he joined the firm of Huddart and Co., and enjoyed the advantage of a long friendship with Capt. Huddart, of which distinguished philosopher and mathematician Mr. Cotton has contributed a brief memoir to the Transactions of the Royal Institute of Civil Engineers.

In 1822, Mr. Cotton became a Director of the Bank of England; Deputy-Governor in 1841; he has served two years as Governor, and has been requested to continue in office in consequence of the negotiation for the renewal of the Charter. His eldest brother, Mr. John Cotton, was last year Chairman of the East India Company; so that the two brothers were, at the same period, at the head of two great Corporations of the City of London.



THE GOVERNOR OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Mr. W. Cotton is distinguished for his extensive acquaintance with practical science; and, last year, he invented a very ingenious machine for weighing sovereigns, and separating the light ones from those of standard weight. This machine is so delicate, that it detects a variation of the 12,266th part of the weight of a sovereign; and the invention is declared to be one of the most satisfactory instances of automation labour.

## NEW MUSIC.

FORGET THEM! Ballad. The Words by the Rev. J. MOULTON, M.A. &c., the music by J. CALVERT. Cramer, Beale, and Co.

A graceful flowing melody, but there is some incongruity between its rhythm and that of the words. The dragging of the monosyllable upon a dotted crotchet, quaver and crotchet, which so frequently occurs throughout, produces a painful effect; besides there is some very loose grammar in the words, as the following lines will show:

If this thou wilt forget  
Then indeed thou wilt forget!

I NEVER CAST A FLOWER AWAY. Cavatina composed by JOHN CALVERT. Cramer, Beale, and Co.

The only objection we have to this cavatina is the indelicacy or unpoeticity of its words. The composer may probably have intended this as a beauty; but there is as much rhyming in music as there is in poetry, and when the observance of it is neglected, the ear is seriously offended. The notation after the two pauses on page 3, is, with respect to tone, rather strange and defective.

## CHESS.

(Solution to Problem No. 48.)

WHITE.	BLACK.
B to Q 6th	K to K 6th
B to K 5th	K to K B 6th
R to Q B 2nd	K to K 6th
B to Q B 3rd—mate	

Problem No. 49.

(By Charles Delgortin.)

White to move and compel Black to mate him in six moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The Solution is our next.





CARACTACUS BEFORE CLAUDIUS CESAR.



THE BURIAL OF THE PRINCES IN THE TOWER.

## THE EXHIBITION AT WESTMINSTER HALL.

The Exhibition of "Works of Art sent in, pursuant to notices issued by her Majesty's Commissioners on the Fine Arts," is daily attracting crowds to Westminster Hall. The effect on entering this vast apartment is strikingly beautiful, and, as the thoughtful spectator advances up the floor of the Hall, and looks upon its walls decorated with carvings and frescoes, and its double row of statues that divides the apartment into two sides, perhaps his mind's eye may be carried through the vista of nearly eight hundred years, or from the excursions of British art in the nineteenth, to the cradles of Anglo-Norman civilisation in the eleventh, century—the latter being the period of the foundation of the Hall itself.

The catalogue comprises about 100 specimens of sculpture, and its frescoes, carvings, and oil-paintings. We do not intend to travel by the record, but to confine ourselves, for the present, at least, to the subjects here engraved.

First is a fresco of extraordinary merit, 3 feet 11 inches wide, and 6 feet 2 inches high, executed by Richard Redgrave. The subject is treated in the catalogue—

"Loyalty: Catherine Douglas barring the door with her arm, to withstand

the assassin of James I. of Scotland." "Unattended even by a body guard, and seeking in the love of his subjects, James was reading a letter to the walls of the Cartinian Monastery at Rome, which he had founded and endowed. Graham, of Strathmore, seized the occasion, and brought down a party by night to the neighbouring. Beset by traitors within, he gained possession of the gates and interior passages. The King's first inclination was from his chamber, William Houston, who, on leaving the chamber in which the King and Queen were at supper, found the passage crowded with armed men, who answered his cry of alarm by striking him dead. The assassin reached the royal chamber, a rush of the assassins followed, and Catherine Douglas, one of the Queen's maids of honour, springing forward to lock the door of the outer apartment, found the bar had been clandestinely removed; with resolute self-devotion she supplied the place with her naked arm." This is one of the most vigorously executed of all the frescoes in the exhibition.

The second subject is a fine group of sculpture, by J. D. H. Brown— "Claudia before Claudius Cesar," which the British chief approves the Roman conqueror with the memorable words: "Though you love with to rule all, it does not follow that all will submit to slavery." (See "Annals of Tacitus," Book 12.)

The next subject, a truly classic production, by James Legue, is—

"The Last Prayer of Ajax," (represented, the lines from Sophocles, (Parker's Translation) :—

"Oh, Jove! thou father of my sorrows!  
First let me crush this wily juggling fox,  
And the two chiefs that, with imperial power,  
Command the Grecian host, then let me die."

The fourth subject is a finely executed group by H. C. Stanton, Jun. :—

"The Burial of the Princes in the Tower of London."  
"The tyrannous and bloody act is done!  
The most arch deed of piteous massacre,  
That ever yet this land was guilty of."

"We smothered  
The most registered sweet work of nature  
That, from the prime creation, e'er was framed."

From Shakespeare's *Richard III.*, Act 5, Scene 3.

The fifth and last subject is a characteristic figure of "A Falconer," by John E. Carey, it is, altogether, a production of great merit.



THE LAST PRAYER OF AJAX.



LOYALTY: CATHERINE DOUGLAS BARRING THE DOOR, AT SCONE.



A FALCONER.















realisation of manner which indicates an extraordinary advance in the ideal greatness of his art. Of this change (which we have not yet seen noticed) the pictures before us are remarkable specimens. In one of them we see an "Otter Speared" surrounded by a host of its natural enemies (with a portrait of the Earl of Aberdeen's favourite otter-hounds, ready to avenge their instinct in his blood). This is a marvellous picture, painted in the rich, splashing, but most graphic style of Snyder. In the second we have a jealous stag, of the elk family, who, sniffing on the gale the approach of a rival lover, prepares, by "inly ruminating on the coming danger," to take the first, and fatal, advantage of his adversary. This picture is full of the poetry of art—that great power which invests the most trifling events in the great drama of Nature with interest, or even sublimity. The sensation of intense cold conveyed by this picture is very extraordinary. The white mountainous horizon is admirably relieved by the deep sky, spangled with stars, and the entire scene reminds us of Byron's "clear, but oh! how cold." The deep shadow of the elk is very effective, and the wintry desolation of the entire scene leaves upon the spectator an impression which not readily passes away.



"THE OTTER SPEARED." PAINTED BY E. LANDSEER, R.A.

**THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.**—The New York papers contain some curious particulars of the transmission of intelligence between Washington and Baltimore, 44 miles, by the magnetic telegraph. A large number of gentlemen were present to see the operations of this truly astonishing contrivance. Many admitted to the room had their names sent down, and in less than a second the apparatus in Baltimore was put in operation by the wire that in Washington, and before the lapse of a half-minute the same names were returned plainly written. At half-past eleven o'clock, A.M., the question being asked "What the news was at Washington?" the answer was almost instantaneously returned—"Van Buren was elected." It was also asked how many persons were spectators to the telegraphic experiments in Washington? The answer was "sixteen;" after which a variety of queries were sent up from Washington, some with their compliments to their friends in Baltimore, whose names had just been transmitted to them. Several items of private intelligence were also transmitted backwards and forwards, one of which was an order to an agent in Baltimore not to pay a certain bill. The electric fluid proved too slow, for it had been paid a few minutes before.

**POST-OFFICE REFORMS.**—The excitement respecting the opening of letters at the post-office is by no means diminished, and as so much public curiosity has been created on the subject of May not be anxious to give the following curious anecdote from the *Standard*. It may also serve as a hint to Secretaries of State desirous to favour the process—"Some three years ago," says a correspondent, "in conversation with the late Mr. Robert L. Owen, I asked him the reason of all the public dispatches to our ambassador being sent by special messengers. He said that it was because every dispatch sent by the ordinary post was opened at the Foreign Office—and he told me that when he was Secretary of Madrid, our ambassador one day sent for him, gave him a copy of a dispatch from our Secretary for the Foreign Department, secretly written by a Spanish agent, and desired him to go to the Minister and ask an explanation of the letter containing the dispatch having been opened. When the Minister gave the copy to the Spanish Minister, he without saying a word, tore it in two, and when his Secretary appeared, the Minister gave him the copy, and said in a very expressive manner—'How, Sir, could you be so stupid—give the gentleman his dispatch?' and then bowed Sir Robert out of the room." Another French paper also contains a reasonable intimation on the subject. It says—"On Thursday last, a Circular Court was held by Sheriff Jameson, when Ann Trapp, daughter of James Trapp, manufacturer and postmaster, Strathgillie, was charged at the instance of the Procurator Fiscal of the county, with having, on or about the 20th of May last, opened a post letter, which had been posted a short time previously by a young man, an inhabitant of the village. She pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to pay a fine of £21, or to be imprisoned in Cupar gaol for six days."—It is noticed as a curious circumstance, that Lord Ellenborough has recently been performing the same character of Post-officer in India, where he is alleged to have commenced a system of secret letter opening at the Post-office, in order to discover who are the correspondents who send animadversions upon his acts to the public newspapers.

Other pictures by the same artist exhibit even more strongly the peculiar ability of which we have spoken.

**THE GOVERNMENT AND THE FINE ARTS.**—On Saturday last, there was a sale of valuable pictures at Messrs. Christie and Manson's. Mr. Esdaile upon this occasion purchased, on account of the Government, "The Judgment of Paris," a splendid picture, by Rubens, for which no less than four thousand guineas were given. This picture is remarkable for the brilliancy and transparency of the flesh. The background is most richly coloured. For the other picture—a *Galilee*—Lot and his Daughters," the liberal sum of sixteen hundred guineas was paid. This picture possesses a grandeur of design and an intensity of expression never exceeded. Both these treasures were placed in the National Gallery on Monday, and excited much attention.

The last-arrived American picture says that the Polka dancer had just been introduced into New York, and that it is extremely popular with a portion of the citizens from its association with the name of one of the Presidential candidates (Polk).

**A RAY OF LONAN ROSS'S TELESCOPE.**—A New York paper states that a vessel is shortly expected from Bremen with an immense telescope, which has been manufactured in that country for the National Observatory at Washington. Some idea of its magnitude may be formed when it is known that it is contained in three boxes, three of which are sixteen feet in length. The telescope that is now in use at the observatory, was manufactured by the same optician, and though not half the size of the one on its way to this country, is of great power.

# THE PORT'S GRAVE! A DRAMATIC SKETCH.

Scene: The Interior of Westminster Abbey, by Moonlight.

Chorus of Enchained Spirits.  
Why hold ye here this Feast of midnight Mirth  
Disturbing all our ancient quiet tombs?



(Sings Chorus.)

See! through the glimmering distance something comes,  
A Stranger from the Earth!

(A Spirit appears.)

It is the Bard of Shakspeare whose gentle smile  
Lighted the own features through the shade!

Chorus.

Then hail him, hail! since 'tis to greet  
A kindred shade that here we meet!  
We'll not regret to break our rest  
When Cambric comes to be our guest!  
"Immortal memory" is worth'd  
Around his head—he's deem'd to be,  
Like us, of Mind's eternity!  
A Poet's breath is always fresh'd;  
Wake! Handel, wake! and let the organ swell,  
With strains undying, this our welcome tell!

First Verse.

When in the lap of Poesie  
I was a babe, I dream'd to spy  
A star, precursor of the dawn,  
Gently lighting every thorn,  
That had a dew-drop to reflect  
The beauty of its mild aspect!  
I ne'er had English to business  
Upon its name, but now I know  
'Twas Hope, for here the Genius comes  
With self-same light to guide our toils!

Second Verse.

Come, I would have held on my vesta sleep,  
Unruffled to the dunes of the morn—  
But waking up, I have no cause to weep,  
Now that I find Death's minister hath shorn  
One of Dan Phoebe's sunny locks and sent  
The golden ringlets here to deck our grave—  
A laurel branch with many a tear bescent  
Is laid upon, and high around those waves  
That scarce of beauty which the clouds put on,  
Shore's symbol—the mist rainbows, whose faint hues  
So softly paint the arc of the sunset  
White-arch'd above the eastern sky when dawn  
Of evening weep to see his early fall—  
Welcome, Great Poet! to our Sacred Hall!

Third Verse.

Sublime, not semblance of that slightry  
By which strange things made in harmony,  
Wine to the future did thy Muse intend  
Fond Memory behind, a faithful friend,  
Follow'd and wept a consoling tear,  
Embalming thee with us for ever here!

Fourth Verse.

Ye old Cathedral walls,  
On whom our sister's shod  
Be this quest for Poet's ashes,  
Lay his head  
By those kindred spirits he  
Giv'd us in witchery  
Of magic, spell-bound Power!

Chorus.

Sleep! gentle shade!  
Within thy bosom'd Tomb!  
The wreath that Fame bestow'd on Thee  
Is deem'd to live eternally—  
It cannot fade.  
For every Muse has bid it ever bloom!

(The Bells tolling—Singers and darkness fill the Abbey walls.)



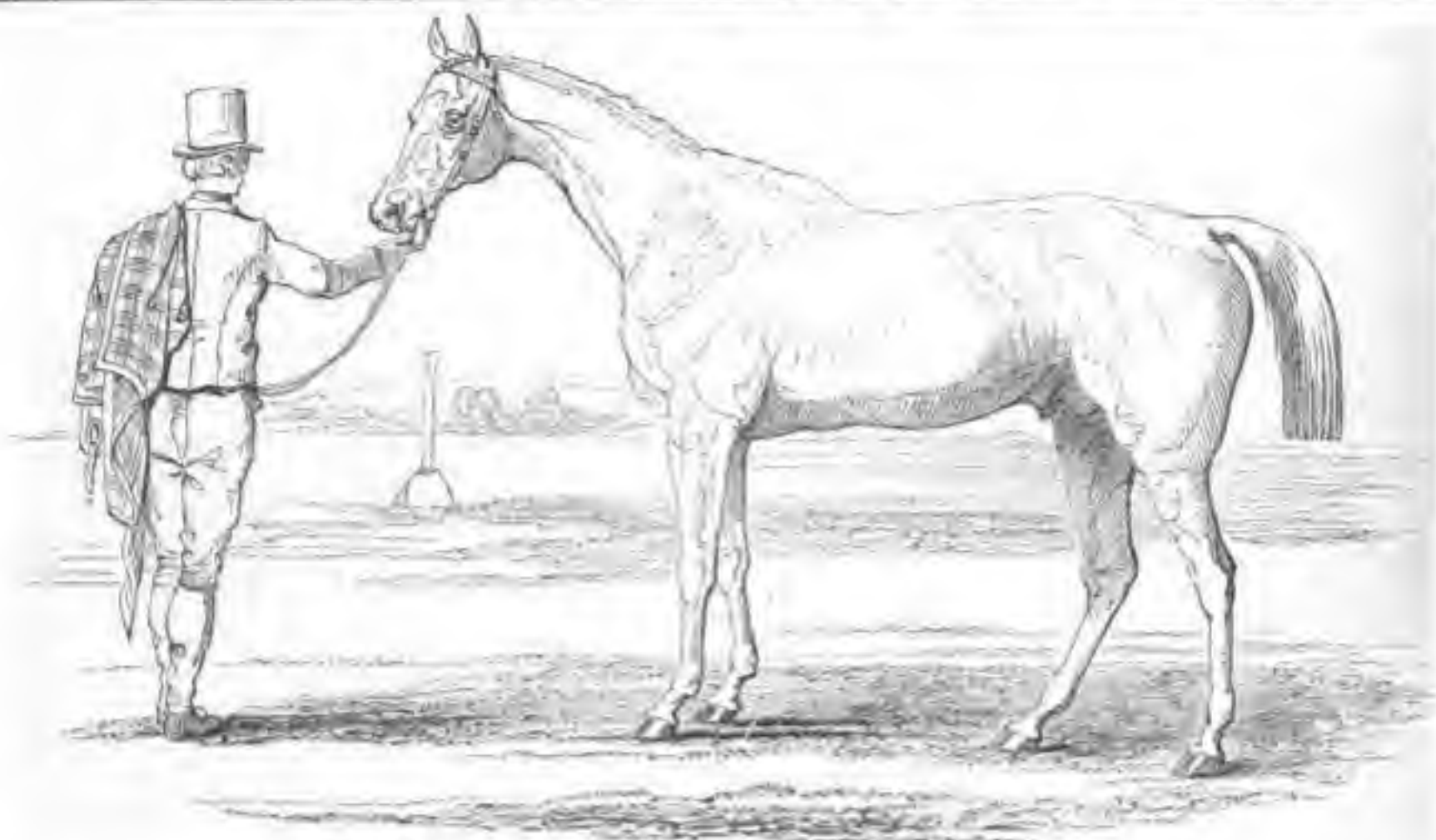












COLONEL PEEL'S "ORLANDO," THE WINNER OF THE DERBY. DRAWN BY J. F. HERRING, SEN., ESQ.

And Wood replies, I've been no doubt  
Imposed on by that bad man, *Gentleman*.

The Judge then cries this cause has failed,  
And every one I think must see it  
Guilty is bad; so in your hands  
Jury! defendant's verdict *leave it!*

With this remark, which here to make,  
Justice—too much disgusted—begs:  
That Lords perform a blackguard feat,  
When they begin to bet with *Legs!*

With this Peel's counsel turns and says,  
We've gained, now what are you going to stand O?  
What, but a very feat of gold,  
Part of stakes that won Orlando!

The great interest excited by "The Running Rein Case," and the verdict for the proprietor of "Orlando," induces us to present to our readers the above portrait, from a drawing by Mr. J. F. Herring, sen.

Orlando stands 15 hands 1 inch high; and his colour is a bright bay; he has a white face, and white hind legs; is a wiry animal, and very blood-looking; his head is lean, and full of character; his neck light; shoulders oblique; good fore and back ribs; deep in the brisket; good arms and thighs, and flat legs; rather long pasterns, with capital feet; he is one of the best tempered animals perhaps, as a race horse, that we have ever seen.

#### THE CHAPEL ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S.

Many readers of the *Court Circular* may remember "the early service," "the daily service," and "the afternoon service," at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, which, during the London season, are attended by many persons of distinction.

the Duke of Wellington, and the Duke of Devonshire, for example, are regular attendants at the early service. The history and details of the establishment, are not, however, so well known.

The Chapel Royal, then, is believed to be the same that belonged to the ancient kingdom, suggested by Henry VIII. It was retained, in accordance with the good old custom of attending a place of worship, by all noble residences, beneath whose roof the lord of the manor and his household gentlemen might meet to worship the God of truth and power, in whose sight each had equal claims to regard. It is a Royal Parochial, and, as such, is exempted from all episcopal jurisdiction. Divine service is performed here on the same manner as at our various cathedrals. Its establishment consists of a Dean, usually the Bishop of London, who has a salary of £700 per annum; a Lord High Almoner, a Sub-Almoner, whose salary is £400; six clerks, £100 each; a Clerk of the Chapel, who has himself his jurisdiction three deputy clerks, and a choir keeper, the latter of whom is allowed £100 per annum, besides £100 for necessities, and £100 for linen and washing. Besides these, there are two inferior officers, such as choristers, &c.

This is not the only ecclesiastical foundation belonging to what is termed the Queen's household. There are in all forty-eight chaplains, that preach in turn before the Royal Family, though of that number but few of them perform services in the Chapel Royal, and we know not that all have residences. In addition to these chaplains, there are six private or ordinary; but several of these offices are held by one and the same person.

There is one other of the old Chapel, namely still lingering among these officers, or, if now absorbed, was in existence as late as 1603, when the Rev. Dr. Henry Fly held the office. It is that of *Confessor to the Royal Household*; of course, as a titular confession is not a part of our church, the confession is merely a ceremony. It brings a salary of twenty-six pounds ten shillings only to its holder; the Reverend gentleman who held the office in 1833, was also one of the ten private or ordinary.

There are, in addition to these officers, eleven gentlemen of the Chapel Royal, who have each a salary of £70 per annum; and five choristers, and eight Gentlemen in Waiting.

The organist and composer has a salary of £150 yearly; the ordinary organist, £45 yearly; the violon, £45, and the violoncello, £45 yearly; but, as these instruments form no part of the service, these places are sometimes, generally held by very Gentlemen of the Chapel. The musical service of the

Chapel has been famed, probably, from the time of the founder, Henry VIII., who, we know, was not only a lover of music, but himself an accomplished musician; and we later this part of his household to have been on a scale of grandeur and magnificence in accordance with his well-known taste for splendour and display.

The organist of the Chapel has a salary of £150 per annum; the groom of the Chapel, £11 12s.; the groom of the Chapel, £11 12s.; and there is also paid for maintaining and teaching the children of the Chapel Royal (choristers), £200 per annum.

In the time of George III., the King, when in town, was always preceded to the Chapel Royal by a gentleman carrying the sword of state, and attended by the Lord and Groom of the Bedchamber, the Field Staff Officer, and other officers in waiting; accompanied by the various members of the Royal Family, and such of the foreign and native nobility as happened to be in the palace at the period. The heralds and pursuivants at arms also attended, the procession being closed by the band of gentlemen penitents.

The King was indeed a most regular attendant. Madame d'Arlberg, in her memoirs, recently published, describes the perseverance with which he continued his religious duties during 1743, at the time when he was in the prime of life, and she was one of the religious women. According to her account he perseveringly attended prayers in November, until the Queen and family, dropping off one by one, used to leave the King, the queen, and his Majesty's company, to "dress it out together."

Prior to the addition of a Chapel to Buckingham Palace, her Majesty and the Court were constant attendants at the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

The chapel is situated on the western side of the courtyard of the palace. It is a small square in plan, possessing few striking features, being altogether plain and unostentatious. In the front, it is in perfect keeping with the palace itself. A gallery runs round one half of the building, the entire portion of which, immediately over the entrance doorway, is appropriated to her Majesty and suite. The ceiling is very superb, and is one of the richest specimens of the new style, introduced by William IV. in 1830. The form of the whole is low, with a slight curve or rise, at the two long sides; the rib-mouldings are of wooden frame work, suspended to the roof above; the pews have plaster grounds, and on these are painted various heraldic subjects, the entire being Tudor richness. The subject is gilt, shaded boldly with blue; the pews glazed with a red colour, and the arms embossed in their proper colours; leaves painted dark green, ornamented each subject; and the general ground of the whole was light blue. The mouldings of the ribs are painted green, and some are gilt, the under-side, dark blue, with a running gilt ornament. This ceiling has undergone several repairs; in one of which the blue ground was painted white. In 1830, when the chapel was enlarged, under the direction of Sir Robert Smirke, the blue ground was discovered, in some parts of the masonry in the small pews.

#### NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

##### THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, AT NEWPORT.

This ancient building is celebrated for its association with the famous Charles I. during that ill-fated Sovereign's sojourn in the Isle



THE FREE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT.

of Wight. It is still used as a school-house, and is exteriorly built of the soft freestone found in the island, shaped into rough resemblance of bricks; but, at the angles of the building, the stones are neatly squared; parts of the stacks of chimneys shown in the engraving are built of brick. The school-room is the apartment in which Charles and the Commissioners met: it is panelled with oak, which is generally in a dilapidated condition. At the east end of the room, within the memory of a very old man, was a canopy, beneath which, tradition says, the King's chair was placed. On the north side of the room, and near the canopy, are two doors, through one of which—that nearest to the window—Charles had communication with his partisans; though it is more probable that the King entered the room by this door. The room below has some tolerably ornamental carving, but of a later date than the main building.



THE ROYAL CHAPEL, ST. JAMES'S.





MEETING OF THE IMPROVED ORDER OF OLD FRIENDS, IN FINSBURY-SQUARE.

# ANNIVERSARY OF THE IMPROVED ORDER OF OLD FRIENDS.

Monday was the day appointed for the celebration of the anniversary of this institution, which is stated to number in its list nearly 40,000 members. The place of meeting was Finsbury-square, and thither the several lodges passed in procession, each accompanied by its banner and band of music, committee bearing ornamented wands, and wearing their insignia of office. The weather was brilliant, and the appearance of the banners very splendid, there being no lack of gold and silver upon these huge floating sheets of embroidery. The bands played lively airs, and, making allowance for the vast numbers, the line of procession was well kept. At the place of meeting, represented in our engraving, the scene was that of a general holiday, and there seemed to be but one feeling of satisfaction and joy pervading the "Old Friends," and the vast assemblage of spectators. The several lodges having formed in the square, proceeded to the large tavern known as Highbury Barn, and there passed the day in festivity. There were in the entire procession nearly 2000 persons, 74 banners, and 30 bands of music; and the moving masses of spectators were astounding.

The respectable appearance of the "Old Friends" could scarcely fail to impress the spectator with associations of full employment, and the very healthy condition of "well-to-do." The "Order" is an improved Friendly Society, one of those institutions which, when founded upon correct principles, and prudently conducted, are beneficial both to their members and to the community at large. Like most of that which is excellent in English habits, these societies are of very ancient origin, for the guilds, or social corporations of the Anglo Saxons, seem on the whole to have been friendly associations, made for mutual aid and contribution to meet the pecuniary exigencies which were perpetually arising from burial, legal exactions, penal mules, and other payments or compensations. The quality of the members of these societies was not, however, confined to the operative classes. And it is now no longer necessary to establish a mutual guarantee against legal exactions and penal mules; and the objects of friendly societies are limited to an insurance against the natural contingencies of sickness, infirmity, and death. Nevertheless, they are clearly to be traced to the customs of our ancestors a thousand years since.

# GREAT PUBLIC MEETING AT GUERNSEY, TO ADDRESS THE QUEEN.

Our readers may remember that certain injurious and unfounded imputations have lately been cast upon the loyalty of the inhabitants of the island of Guernsey; inasmuch that the Government were induced, by the representations of the Governor, to despatch a number of troops to the island to suppress the imaginary insurrection. To repudiate altogether this insinuation, the islanders met in great numbers on the 2nd instant, to assure the Queen of their unshaken attachment and allegiance to her Majesty's person and Government. The day will hereafter be a memorable one in the history of the island; for up to this period a general public meeting of the inhabitants of Guernsey was a thing unknown. At all former times, and under the most urgent circumstances, the opinions of the people of the

island had no other organ of expression than the States, the Court, and periodical meetings of the rate-payers. By many, indeed, it was maintained that by such means only could the public voice be given in a constitutional manner, and that a general meeting of the inhabitants would be subversive of constitutional order. There were others, however, who could not subscribe to this opinion. The question was mooted by this party as an experiment; and, it being hailed by respectable persons of all classes, Tuesday was the day fixed for this "novel and interesting event."

As early as three o'clock in the morning, the inhabitants of the island were on the alert, as if in preparation for a national holiday. In the town of St. Peter-Port, workmen were busy in every direction hanging flags and garlands, and raising arches of evergreens and flowers brought in cart-loads from the country.

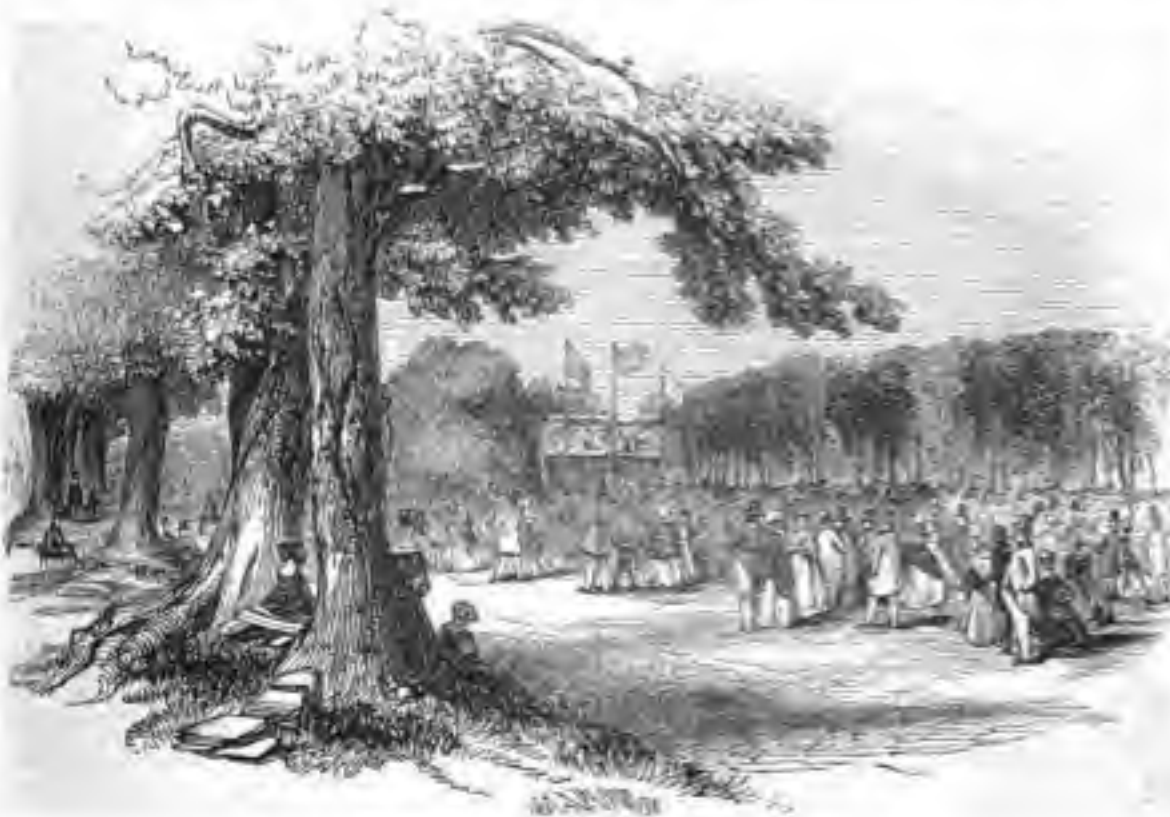
The public promenade, known as "the New Ground," was judiciously fixed on as the place of meeting, where a substantial and capacious building, which afterwards gave accommodation to upwards of 300 persons, was erected by Mr. Daniel de Putron. The centre was surrounded with the Royal Standard of England, whilst the Union Jack floated at each corner.

Twelve o'clock was the hour appointed for the meeting, but long before that the crowd commenced to pour in, and by noon there was collected such an assemblage of both sexes as was never before witnessed in Guernsey. Some have estimated them at 10,000 and others at 15,000, but, they may safely be stated at from 12,000 to 15,000.

The assemblage consisted of both sexes, and of all classes, and as the meeting was considered almost as a religious solemnity, all were dressed in their holiday attire, so that the mass presented a most amusing appearance. Punctually at twelve o'clock, the gallant and venerable General Sir Thomas Stammers, who the day previous had completed his 84th year, ascended the hustings, and was loudly cheered by the multitude, the band, which was placed on a platform in front of that construction, at the same time playing the national anthem, and the whole of the assemblage being unmoved. There were on the hustings the Very Reverend the Dean, the Reverend Thomas Brock, Commissary of Guernsey, and the greater part of the Clergy and Ministers of the island, the bulk and most of the magistrates, Sir Thomas Mansel, R.N., Lieut.-Col. Lane, Major Rynd, and a very considerable number of naval and military officers, both native and British, together with Colonels and Officers of the Militia, and many of the most respectable of the inhabitants.

The business of the meeting having been opened by the venerable chairman, resolutions were passed, and a cheerful and loyal address read to her Majesty, amid the enthusiastic shouts of the multitude; after which the meeting was addressed by several gentlemen. The platform was then vacated, the signing of the address commenced, and in a short time 200 signatures were affixed to it. From the New Ground, the vast assembly dispersed, to witness the decorations in the town; at about seven o'clock, a vessel, of about 150 tons, was launched from the building-yard of Mr. Maroon; the Independent Club-house was brilliantly illuminated, fireworks were displayed, and the rejoicings were kept up till midnight.

Our engraving, from an artistic sketch, obligingly forwarded by a correspondent at Guernsey, represents the New Ground during the meeting.



GREAT MEETING AT THE NEW GROUND, GUERNSEY.

# FITZ-STEPHENS.

BY  
"THE OLD SAILOR."

"The great King of Kings  
That is the tale of his life's journey,  
That they shall be no more;  
That he, the last conqueror in his land,  
To him, upon their heads that break his law.—RIVERSIDE.

From the earliest period of English naval history, the name of Fitz-Stephen stands recorded as belonging to the bravest and most skillful warriors of the British Isles. When William the Norman invaded England, a Fitz-Stephen steered the gorgeous vessel that conveyed the Conqueror to his



future kingdom, and it was the grandson of this man who commanded the White Ship, which was wrecked on the Cote du Raz, when Prince William, the warlike of his father's heart, together with the flower of the English and Norman nobility, perished in the ocean, and found at the same moment, a death of violence and an unburied grave. Fitz-Stephen was not himself to be blamed for this—the catastrophe was owing to the intoxication of his pilots, who had drunk deep of the ruddy wine, in honour of their royal and noble freight. But the devoted commander would not survive the loss heir to the throne of England—he had gone down with his vessel when she first sank, but rose again buoyant on the waters and gained the coast of the wreck, whose top was above the surface—here he might have remained in safety, but on enquiring for the Prince, of a French butcher, who was the only person saved, and learning that he was drowned, he flung himself back into the sea and settled down beneath the waves a voluntary, but a useless sacrifice.

Was the hand of retributive justice displayed in this disaster? The proud monarch, who had usurped his brother's throne and deprived him of his right, had anticipated a long succession of his own blood descendants to rule over the dominions which he had seized; he had embarked for England after obtaining the oath of fealty from the Norman barons to his son—that son, who in the midst of revelry and joyous mirth, whilst sky and sea were beautifully serene, was suddenly and suddenly snatched into the presence of the King of Kings, and the worldly ambition of his father, which had urged him into the perpetration of crime, was crushed and annihilated. "He never smiled again."



After this event the land of Fitz-Stephen became a common grave to the court and to the military. Their presence was looked on by the bereaved parents with painful reflections that could not be subdued—recollections of the young, the brave, and the beautiful, who would never return, and whose bodies the greedy waves had not restored for Christian burial. Death is at all seasons appalling, and brings regret and sorrow to the survivors; yet there is a melancholy satisfaction in hearing the last utterance of the dying, closing the eyes of the dead, and seeing the perishing remembrance within the silent sepulchre. But oh! how greatly is the heart agonized when separated for ever from those whom we have loved—we strive to smother and cheer the departing spirit, but suddenly cut off when hope was brightest, and home, with all its dear delights and sweet enjoyments, was daily getting nearer. Oh! how the mind's eye dwells with appalling interest upon the ghastly corpse dashed about at the mercy of the winds and waves! There is something consolatory in having witnessed the depositing of the coffin in its narrow prison-house; it gives a locality to the departed; remembrance revives the funeral scene, and there is a certainty that the inanimate body is mingling with its kindred earth. But dreadfully distressing it is when even these melancholy consolations are denied, and imagination pictures the yellow and bloated body rolled over and over by the billows, or becoming a prey to the monsters of the deep.

Fitz-Stephen was a bold, generous, and chivalrous youth, much raised and















# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 116, Vol. V.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE SLAVE TRADE.



HE debates towards the end of the session seldom touch on questions in which great principles are involved; they are mostly confined to the details of bills and measures that have been driven, as it were, into a corner by the discussions of an earlier period, and must be passed with most of their imperfections, or dropped altogether. Sometimes, however, a giant evil will make itself visible among the mass of petty enactments, and force itself on the attention even of unwilling Legislatures. There are some things that can not be hid, some from which it is vain for man to avert his gaze. They do not the less exist because we for a time cease to think of them, and when attention is re-awakened to their frightful evils, the prospect is often worse, the abuse has grown more terrible than when we last surveyed it.

On Tuesday evening the Slave Trade was brought under the notice of the house, and the effect of the discussion is what we have described; it produces a painful conviction that our exertions have been useless, and our efforts vain. We have spent masses of treasure, have lost to the country numbers of valuable lives—the fatal Niger expedition is an instance of it—and yet the hideous traffic, that stands a dark stain in the history not of one nation, but of mankind, is more active, more cruel, more unrelenting, destroys more human life, and causes more human misery in a year than at any former period! The truth is often mournful, and here is indeed an instance of it; how can it be

accounted for? How is it that exertions so disinterestedly made, and, for the most part, so ably directed, have been not merely so useless, but absolutely so mischievous?

In the first place, the traffic, dreadful as it is, produces, it is said, enormous profits; and, as the efforts of those European nations that have declared themselves opposed to it, have reduced it to a smuggling trade, the increased risks are covered by increased profits. Every expedient that perverted ingenuity can discover has been brought to bear, to combine capacity for cargo and swiftness of sailing in the slaving vessels: to these human life is sacrificed with a coolness of calculation that is perfectly revolting. When the slaves are brought to the place of embarkation, it is stated as "a well-known fact, that whatever might be the size of the slave ship, the slave captain always took a fourth, or a third more than his ship was calculated to hold. This was done on a true arithmetical calculation, just as a person who was sending a pipe of wine round upon the Indian voyage always sent a quarter-cask, in order to make up for leakage and evaporation, so the slave captain took an extra number of slaves on board, to make up for the deaths he felt certain would occur during the passage."

The mass of human evil caused by the system of which the above extract describes but a portion of the details, is thus impressively placed before the mind, in the stent speech of Lord Palmerston. After estimating, on the authority of Mr. Handiwell and Sir F. Buxton, the number of slaves annually deported from Africa at 150,000, he says, "What an enormous amount of human misery and human crime is shown by this simple statement to exist! Let any man consider to himself what 150,000 people are; let any man who has seen armies collected think, if it has ever fallen to his lot to see 150,000 men collected at once under his eye—let him imagine that he saw that number assembled together on a plain—that he was told, as they passed

by him, that they were travelling fast towards their doom—that that living mass of human beings was doomed to a painful and premature death, under every variety of bodily and mental torture! Why, if he were told that it was not a single sight, but that every year, over the same spot of ground, an equal number were urged forward to the same melancholy doom, could any man, when he witnessed such a sight, fail to invoke the vengeance of Heaven on the authors of such enormities?"

The bringing all this amount of misery together, and concentrating the attention, as it were, upon it, is most effective. It reminds us of the passage in which all the gathered diseases of the future degenerate race of man are shown by Milton's Angel to our first parent, as the consequences of his transgression.

Sight as defern what mortal eye could long  
Dry-eyed behold! Adam could not—but wept.

It must be a callous heart indeed that can contemplate such a number of his fellow beings doomed annually to be the victims of the unhallowed avarice of man. The world has been called "a vast Lazar-house of many woes;" but it exhibits no other evil like this—not even the carnage of war and battle—though these have in them sufficient of the horrible, for in these men meet on something like equal terms, and war itself is not without redeeming features in, at least, individual instances of mercy, generosity, and forbearance. But the Slave Trade is a perpetual war, in which all the advantage is on one side; it is like massacre without resistance, or cruelty without provocation.

But greater perhaps even than its physical evils, are its fatal moral effects; it is another melancholy fact, that the most cruel features of slavery have been the most strongly developed beneath European and Christian masters. Among the Mahometans cruelty to the domestic slave—the dweller beneath the same roof—is the exception rather than the rule. Where Christians are slave-owners, kindness has been the exception—the general



"SWAN-UPPING" ON THE THAMES, FROM BRAINTFORD AIT.







# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 116, Vol. V.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE SLAVE TRADE.



HE debates towards the end of the session seldom touch on questions in which great principles are involved; they are mostly confined to the details of bills and measures that have been driven, as it were, into a corner by the discussions of an earlier period, and must be passed with most of their imperfections, or dropped altogether. Sometimes, however, a giant evil will make itself visible among the mass of petty enactments, and force itself on the attention even of unwilling Legislatures. There are some things that can not be hid, some from which it is vain for man to avert his gaze. They do not the less exist because we for a time cease to think of them, and when attention is re-awakened to their frightful evils, the prospect is often worse, the abuse has grown more terrible than when we last surveyed it.

On Tuesday evening the Slave Trade was brought under the notice of the house, and the effect of the discussion is what we have described; it produces a painful conviction that our exertions have been useless, and our efforts vain. We have spent masses of treasure, have lost to the country numbers of valuable lives—the fatal Niger expedition is an instance of it—and yet the hideous traffic, that stands a dark stain in the history not of one nation, but of mankind, is more active, more cruel, more unrelenting, destroys more human life, and causes more human misery in a year than at any former period! The truth is often mournful, and here is indeed an instance of it; how can it be

accounted for? How is it that exertions so disinterestedly made, and, for the most part, so ably directed, have been not merely so useless, but absolutely so mischievous?

In the first place, the traffic, dreadful as it is, produces, it is said, enormous profits; and, as the efforts of those European nations that have declared themselves opposed to it, have reduced it to a smuggling trade, the increased risks are covered by increased profits. Every expedient that perverted ingenuity can discover has been brought to bear, to combine capacity for cargo and swiftness of sailing in the slaving vessels; to these human life is sacrificed with a coolness of calculation that is perfectly revolting. When the slaves are brought to the place of embarkation, it is stated as "a well-known fact, that whatever might be the size of the slave ship, the slave captain always took a fourth, or a third more than his ship was calculated to hold. This was done on a true arithmetical calculation, just as a person who was sending a pipe of wine round upon the Indian voyage always sent a quarter-cask, in order to make up for leakage and evaporation, so the slave captain took an extra number of slaves on board, to make up for the deaths he felt certain would occur during the passage."

The mass of human evil caused by the system of which the above extract describes but a portion of the details, is thus impressively placed before the mind, in the recent speech of Lord Palmerston. After estimating, on the authority of Mr. Boddinell and Sir F. Buxton, the number of slaves annually deported from Africa at 150,000, he says, "What an enormous amount of human misery and human crime is shown by this simple statement to exist! Let any man consider to himself what 150,000 people are; let any man who has seen armies collected think, if it has ever fallen to his lot to see 150,000 men collected at once under his eye—let him imagine that he saw that number assembled together on a plain—that he was told, as they passed

by him, that they were travelling fast towards their doom—that that living mass of human beings was doomed to a painful and premature death, under every variety of bodily and mental torture! Why, if he were told that it was not a single sight, but that every year, over the same spot of ground, an equal number were urged forward to the same melancholy doom, could any man, when he witnessed such a sight, fail to invoke the vengeance of Heaven on the authors of such enormities?"

The bringing all this amount of misery together, and concentrating the attention, as it were, upon it, is most effective. It reminds us of the passage in which all the gathered diseases of the future degenerate race of man are shown by Milton's Angel to our first parent, as the consequences of his transgression.

Night so deform what mortal eye could long  
Dry-eyed behold! Adam could not—but wept.

It must be a callous heart indeed that can contemplate such a number of his fellow beings doomed annually to be the victims of the unhallowed avarice of man. The world has been called "a vast Lazar-house of many woes;" but it exhibits no other evil like this—not even the carnage of war and battle—though these have in them sufficient of the horrible, for in these men meet on something like equal terms, and war itself is not without redeeming features in, at least, individual instances of mercy, generosity, and forbearance. But the Slave Trade is a perpetual war, in which all the advantage is on one side; it is like massacre without resistance, or cruelty without provocation.

But greater perhaps even than its physical evils, are its fatal moral effects; it is another melancholy fact, that the most cruel features of slavery have been the most strongly developed beneath European and Christian masters. Among the Mahometans cruelty to the domestic slave—the dweller beneath the same roof—is the exception rather than the rule. Where Christians are slave-owners, kindness has been the exception—the general



"SWAN-UPPING" ON THE THAMES, FROM GREENFORD AIT.







## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

**THE ALLEGED LUNACY OF AN EX-M.P.**—In the Court of Chancery there have been several days' argument upon the subject of the alleged lunacy of Mr. Dyce Broun, late M.P. for Sudbury. The object of the proceedings is to supersede the decision of the commission of lunacy. The affidavits disclosed some very extraordinary conduct on the part of Mr. Broun, which the counsel contended afforded ample proof that he was a dangerous and confined lunatic; one of his delusions was that Mrs. Dyce Broun had been guilty of great impiety. Mr. Broun deposed that Mr. Dyce Broun called upon him and in a violent manner complained that he had mesmerized him or his wife, and that he must fight him for it. Dependent declined fighting without a cause, when Mr. Dyce Broun said he would insult him before his servants, and then he must fight. He had some difficulty in getting him out of the house. E. M. Ricketts said that Mr. Dyce Broun had frequently said to him that he would take his wife's life or shoot her. He was quite satisfied that he was out of his mind. On one occasion Mr. Dyce Broun stated that he had seen a spirit in his dressing-room, and on another, said that he would cut off his wife's nose. Mr. Broun told Sir James Clark that if he had not been placed in confinement he would have shot his wife, and that she should have taken the other pistol and shot him. His intention was to have shot her in the back, but not to have killed her. He said, that he should like to have a public trial to bring all the charges against her; and that she had danced in an opera ballet before her marriage. On one occasion, when Mr. Dornier refused him some rumour in a mild manner, he sprang into his room with a stick; he also said that a spirit had told him that the Queen had been confined on a certain day, although he had seen her driving out in the morning. Upon seeing a lady in a carriage, he said that it was Sir William Pulteney, disguised in female attire, and that he should like to fight Lord Cardigan for keeping him in confinement. He was also guilty of many other absurdities and acts of violence.—William Sheriff, a keeper, deposed that he took a brace of pistols from Mr. Dyce Broun, loaded with powder and balls, but they had no caps on. He had very recently danced and shouted along Pall-mall, and accosted every female he met with; his conduct was so outrageous in Bond-street that he would have been taken into custody by the police had he not explained the circumstances to them.—Mr. Kelly, who appeared for Mrs. Dyce Broun, after repudiating the idea that this was a hostile suit to Mrs. Dyce Broun, contended that the case was made out by the affidavits; he thought parts of them only went to the extent of passion and jealousy, still throughout the whole of them, from the beginning of 1843 down to the latest period that information could be obtained, there was considerable evidence that Mr. Dyce Broun had not laboured under an erroneous impression arising from facts, but a conception that facts existed which never had, that he had seen and heard things which had never been uttered or taken place. There was no accounting for the extremity to which human passion might carry one, and, if it were caused by a false conclusion derived from passing facts, even although it extended to murder, it could not be called insanity; but, if the impelling power was a conviction that something had taken place which never had, the man who laboured under such a delusion was insane, or there was no such thing as madness in this world. As to the French doctors who had pronounced Mr. Broun to be sane, Mr. Kelly said they had not professed to be the delusion under which he laboured.—Mr. Bethell followed on the same side.—Sir T. Wilde, in his reply, on the part of Mr. Dyce Broun, argued that there was no proof of any insane acts in Paris during his nine months' residence there, and insisted that whatever the terms or fallacy of which he had been guilty, he was not a lunatic, or incompetent to manage his affairs. The arguments occupied no less than eight days, and were only concluded on Wednesday. The Lord Chancellor was glad they had come to an end of these proceedings. It only remained for him, before the decision of the case, to see Mr. Broun, and that he should take an opportunity of doing at the earliest moment.

**EXERCISES IN DISCOUNTING.**—The Court of Bankruptcy was on Monday again occupied with the case of William Brounley, who had carried on business as a solicitor and money lender in Gray's Inn, and who lately failed for no less a sum than £150,000. The case excited unusual curiosity. Mr. Sturgess, on the part of the bankrupt, appeared to explain the circumstances under which his client had contracted such enormous debts. He stated that the bankrupt had once been solicitor to Earl Grey. He had been unfortunately tempted to enter into various speculations, in the full confidence that he would be enabled to realize a fortune, and in those moments of temptation he had squandered money to his own purpose which had been placed in his hands with other intentions. But he had not done so without reasonable expectation of being able to replace the sums so applied, for at this time his professional exertions brought him in an income of between £2000 and £3000 per annum, and the rental of various properties which he then held yielded between £2000 and £3000 a year. The bankrupt had given, when on a bad of sickness, a warrant of attorney to Captain Blair, and when he found that warrant about to be put in execution, he himself caused the fact to be issued, in order that his assets might be equally distributed, and that no one creditor should obtain a preference at the expense of the general body. Mr. Sturgess could assure the court that the bankrupt's property had cost him upwards of £100,000, the whole of which will come to the creditors.—Sir C. F. Williams said he was very glad if £100,000 half-crowns would come to the creditors.—Mr. Thompson, who represented the assignees, here said, that there would not be one shilling in the pound.—Mr. Sturgess was proceeding to give explanations of cases mentioned at a former hearing, when he was interrupted by Sir C. F. Williams, who said, as regards the cases gone into, amounting to between £20,000 and £30,000, I am concerned that you and deliberate fraud was practised, the nature of which makes me shudder.—Mr. Sturgess made some further remarks, and asserted that the bankrupt was anxious for the fullest investigation of his accounts.—Sir C. F. Williams, in giving the decision of the Court, said the statement of Mr. Sturgess did not afford any explanation of a single item in the balance sheet. He did not think the creditors ought to be satisfied, and, in all his experience, he never saw so adverse a balance sheet. A man might at times, and by some sudden emergency, be plunged into difficulties; he may have laboured at the sudden touch of the sheriff's officer, or a hundred other imaginable cases, and in such circumstances what his better nature and his more sober senses would afterwards reveal from; but in this case no such excuse can by any possibility be pleaded. Sir C. F. Williams then made the following remarks upon the case, which will best explain the painful and peculiar circumstances of it. He said, I do not find upon the face of the balance sheet, here, that the bankrupt had one shilling of capital at the time when he commenced, about one year ago; but I do find the startling statement that the debts amounted to £141,333, out of which there are credits without any security for the amount of £28,791, and evidences holding security only in the sum of £248,134. Now this must appear to the creditors, and to all the world, to be a frightful state of things, and it is also quite clear that Mr. Brounley had engaged in such extraordinary expenses of business as to leave him indebted now in the enormous sum of £112,542. In addition to this, it is true that he derived an income from his profession of £2000 a year, I fear it will be found that his improvident outlay, and misappropriation of his creditors' money, will amount to no less than £15,000 a year. True, it is also said upon this balance-sheet that his property amounted to £200,000; but I verily believe that, out of this apparently enormous sum, not £2000 will be realized for the creditors. I find an alleged mortgage by Charles to Mr. Wilkinson, who was Mr. Brounley's friend and benefactor; and here has he repaid it? Why, by providing that it was advanced to a Mr. Thompson (alias); and what was really done with it? It was placed to Mr. Brounley's own account; and to make the transaction the more culpable, it was entered in Thompson's name, and the interest credited to him, as if it were a bona fide mortgage. Nor was this all, for the deed was sent to Dr. Lushington—the pretended deed—no deed was ever really executed; and the whole turned out to be a decided fabrication. The bankrupt's is not a case in which play or deception. Look again at his conduct to Archbishop Heyrick. That most respectable gentleman may not possibly suffer to the amount of ruin which has fallen upon others, because of his having a private fortune; but how can I resist the idea of a poor woman, who was not only deprived of a competent means of support for life, but was obliged to resort to the parish for a loaf, and the very notion of whose case the other day produced a shriek of horror in a crowded court? Again, the bankrupt alleged that he lent Mr. Ker £2000, when the fact was that that respectable gentleman had never borrowed a single shilling. Again, I find that the mortgage to Cooke was released for £2400, upon his paying it in. It was afterwards alleged that the sum had been lent to Bernal; but what was the result? Why, that it all went into the hands of Mr. Brounley himself. The execution in the case of Mr. Wilkinson never thought human nature could be so base as to imagine such gross misconduct, and the whole of these stories had been swamped by the bankrupt. However, these extraordinary transactions should act as valuable admonitions to society in general not to trust themselves or their property to the management of any man's hands, without seeing that they were properly secured. There never was worse conduct than that of the bankrupt in relation to Mr. Wilkinson. The debts for £2000 were deposited in a tin box, at Messrs. Child's, and within three months after his death he got them back, used them to his own purpose, and never returned them. The recital of these things creates horror. Compassion was claimed for the bankrupt upon the ground of the extent of his speculations. Now, my answer is, that before he indulged in this sort of speculation, he should have looked into his banker's book, and not have dipped his hands into the pockets of his friends, his benefactors, and his clients. In this case, to the sorrow of the creditors, the property which the bankrupt states to have cost £150,000, has been so squandered in order to raise money, so divided, and so subdivided, that I do not believe it will yield more than £2000 to £3000 for the whole of the property, even to the household and pigsties, have been pledged, I fear, to his full value. After some further observations, the learned commissioner ordered an adjournment; at the bankrupt's expense, for the 10th of October, when an amended balance sheet is to be furnished.

## ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

The Summer Assizes have commenced since our last.

## NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

**THE MURDER IN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.**—On Monday at the Assizes for the county of Buckingham, held at Aylesbury, Richard Chandler was indicted for killing and slaying John Leech, gamekeeper to a gentleman named Curtis, by striking him over the head with a stick, on Monday, the 2nd of July, in the parish of Little Brickhill, near Newport Pagnell. John Leech was also indicted for aiding and assisting. The trial lasted a considerable time, but the following are the whole facts of the case.—On the day named in the indictment the two prisoners were detected by the deceased heading for game. The latter interfered, and attempted to take them into custody. Chandler declared that he would not be taken alive, and a severe struggle took place between them and

the deceased. The latter was getting the better of them, when Chandler seized a stick from the hedge, and, striking the deceased several blows with it over the head, killed him to the earth, and caused his death instantaneously. The jury retired to consider their verdict, and after being absent for some time, returned a verdict, finding Chandler "guilty of manslaughter," and "acquitting" Evans. Mr. Baron Alderson sentenced Chandler to be transported for three years.

**THE ROYALTY OF A BARON'S FANCY.**—At Oxford, on Tuesday, Richard Elliott was tried before Chief Justice Tindal, charged with stealing 1200 sovereigns, the property of Robinson and Co., bankers of Oxford. This robbery, which took place in March last, made some noise at the time. It will be recalled that on the 10th of that month 1200 sovereigns were mailed up in a box, by Curtis and Co., and afterwards put into a bag, and carried by the porter to the Gloucester Coffee-house, which was the last house the Oxford coach stopped at before leaving London. The bag with its contents was given to Holmes, the driver, and deposited in the front box. The prisoner Elliott was taken up by the coachman, as Knightbridge. The bag was afterwards sent safe by Holmes to Longford; and on the coach stopping at Banbury, the prisoner was seen meddling with the parcels in the front box. He afterwards treated the coachman to a glass of ale, and paid his fare to Banbury. The coach went on to Oxford, and on arriving at Messrs. Robinson and Co.'s, at whose banking house the coach first stopped, the bag and its contents were not to be found. Various circumstances were stated, with a view to implicate the prisoner in the robbery, but the jury did not think them sufficient, and returned a verdict of acquittal.

## POLICE.

**FRANCIS BELL DISCOVERED.**—On Tuesday, John Allen, whom the police have long been looking after, was apprehended by Inspector Farrow, of the A Division. He is charged with having stolen two of Miss Pennyman's notes from Lord Charles Fitzroy, with which he had been entrusted by his lordship to get discounted. Immediately after the prisoner's apprehension, he was examined at Marlborough-street, before Mr. Bailey. Allen is a man about thirty-five years of age, but from having shaved off his whiskers, and dressed his hair in a jocular style, he looks much younger. Numerous his numerous non-appearances were such as would, under ordinary circumstances, draw suspicion, especially where money transactions for the first time were to be concluded. The prisoner is said to be known to the police as an acquaintance of the well-known John Minter Hart, and an associate of Charles Prescott, and others, engaged in the same pursuits.—Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Watson accompanied Lord Charles Fitzroy into court as his lordship's professional adviser.—Mr. Clarkson addressed the bench, and stated the principal circumstances as detailed afterwards in evidence.—Lord Charles Fitzroy examined: "I reside at the moment at Marlborough-street, when I saw a line at Marlborough-street. I was not acquainted with Allen until I received the letter of the 10th January. I wrote an answer and addressed it to No. 24, Portland-street. I saw Allen on the 1st of February. I went to his office, which was on the first floor, and I saw some pictures in the room in which he called my attention. The proposition made to me was to procure £1000 for me. I agreed to take the money on Allen's name. Allen asked me if it would be more convenient to have two bills for £500 each, than one of £1000 drawn on me? Allen gave me two bills ready prepared. I put my name to them, but I cannot recollect whether I wrote the body of the bills. Allen gave me a letter of acknowledgment. I would not have parted with the bills without this letter. In the fact that I was to receive the money, was the discount, I consented to part with the securities. Allen put the letter into my hands, and I saw him previously write it. I have no doubt the first letter I received was written by Allen. It was arranged that I was to call on Portland-street on the Friday following for the money. I went and waited an hour, but Allen was not within. I left until I had gone to the United Service Club, and went away. I went out of town, and the next morning I received a letter containing Allen's letter. I wrote an answer, requesting Allen to meet me the following Wednesday.—Mr. Clarkson here asked the magistrate if it was necessary to give the second letter as evidence to produce the money.—The prisoner said it was not necessary, as he was willing to produce the money.—Lord C. Fitzroy, continued: On Wednesday I went to Portland-street. Received a letter in the handwriting of Allen. It was to the effect, that the writer was extremely sorry that he could not meet me at the appointed hour, but, if I would make another appointment, he would attend to it, and would pay the balance of the money into my banker's hands, if I wished. I made no subsequent appointment, but I called at the house frequently, and always received the same answer, that Mr. Allen was out. I went to my solicitor, Mr. Watkins, in Backwell-street, and left the arrest with him to pay to Allen. Under the advice of my solicitor, I signed the following note to Mr. Allen, to be sent to him:—

"Sir,—I have called several times, for the purpose of receiving the £1000 which you sent me. I enclose the money, and have deposited it with my banker, in whose hands it now is, and I must further request you to give up the two £500 promissory notes, which you obtained from my banker's hands."

I have never heard anything in reply to this letter. The bills were for three months, and until they became due, I had nothing more of either Allen or Allen. Before the bills became due I came to this court for advice. I have received nothing on the bills, except the first £500, and no money has been paid into my banker's hands. In consequence of suggestions from my professional adviser, I have filed a bill against an individual who holds one of the bills, and am against another person. (The names of the individuals were mentioned, but the trial being an ex parte proceeding, we do not think it fair to publish them.)—Mr. Bailey asked the accused if he wished to put any questions to Lord C. Fitzroy.—Prisoner: I only wish to say that at the first appointment I got to Portland-street before one o'clock, and finding his lordship gone, I went to the club, and afterwards to the railway, but was not there. With this exception the statement of Lord Charles Fitzroy is correct.—Mr. Clarkson: There was plenty of time between the 10th of February and now to have seen Lord C. Fitzroy.—Inspector Farrow proved that he took the prisoner into custody that morning, at Chelsea. He told him that he was charged with obtaining two promissory notes from Lord C. Fitzroy, by fraudulent means, to which he replied that his lordship had been paid with him.—Mr. Watkins, solicitor, proved that the letter was sent to him, Portland-street, and that his lordship let the bill to him. He had called several times, but had never been able to see Allen. Mr. Clarkson said he was bound in justice to state that he held in his hand the answer to the bill filed by Lord C. Fitzroy. The individual against whom the bill was filed stated that, on the 10th of February, he gave to Allen £500 in two checks, of £250 each, and took £1000 from the bank for the use of the promissory notes. He did not mean to make this evidence at present. The state made it a misdemeanor to misappropriate securities where written directions were given. In so written directions would be proved, he requested it did not matter who wrote them, whether the principal or the agent. The written directions here were in the writing of Allen; but parties were concerned parties, and he submitted it did not matter who was the writer of these directions, inasmuch as they were in given to the transaction. The case was a very important one; and if the prisoner proceeding failed to produce his lordship from town, he trusted it would at least protect the public.—Mr. Bailey asked the prisoner if he had anything to say to the charge.—The prisoner wished to know what the charge was.—Mr. Bailey said he was charged with stealing two bills, the property of Lord C. Fitzroy.—The prisoner asked how he could be charged with stealing two bills, when Lord C. Fitzroy admitted he gave them to him.—Mr. Clarkson said the charge which he at present made was, that the prisoner was entrusted with securities, with directions in writing to negotiate them, and that he had abused that trust.—The prisoner said he had a letter from his lordship, requesting him to fix a time to see him. This was after he had sent Lord C. Fitzroy the £500. The letter was read at the request of the prisoner.—Mr. Clarkson said the letter did not alter the case.—Mr. Bailey said of the same opinion.—Mr. Clarkson said there was no doubt a great moral fraud had been committed, but it was difficult at present to say what precise charge the charge against the prisoner would take.—Mr. Bailey said there was enough to justify him in remanding the prisoner until Monday next, but he would have no objection to receive good bail, two sureties in £250 each, and the prisoner in effect.—(The extent to which these bills transacted are not carried in the intelligible demands serious attention. Scarcely a day passes but some infamous transaction is brought to light connected with bill discounting, and the records of the Bankruptcy Court prove the difficulty which tradesmen find of extracting themselves when once in the clutches of these discounters and their agents. In the present case it appears that £1000 was to be paid for the discount of one of the notes for £1000, but the sum of £1000 was to be taken out in pictures. This discount, moreover as it may seem, is less than that usually charged by the gang of swindlers who infest the metropolis. The defective state of the law calls aloud for a change. At present it appears that there is no remedy when a person intrusts another to get a bill discounted, and he appropriates the money, unless there should be a written direction on the subject. It is fortunate that Lord C. Fitzroy that he took such a precaution, or he would probably have been compelled to pay the money for the bills.)

**CHARGE OF STALKING A CUCKOO.**—At the Mansion House, on Tuesday, a young man, who stated his name to be Henry Sage, and his profession to be that of a surgeon, was brought before Sir Peter Lushington, charged by Mr. Roberts, of the banking-house of Curtis, Roberts and Co., under the following circumstances.—Mr. Roberts stated, that on the afternoon of Monday he called accidentally upon Mrs. Madelin, his sister, and was told by her that she had lost a small bag out of her carriage, which bag contained a check which she had drawn for £100 upon the house in Lombard-street. As the check was post-dated, he did not suppose that any mischief would arise from the finding of it by any person, but by way of precaution he wrote to the resident clerk the particulars, and at a little after nine o'clock on that (Tuesday) morning it was presented at the counter by the prisoner, who gave to him an amount of the money in which he became possessed of it, that it was considered proper to give him into custody.—Sir Peter Lushington: Perhaps the gentleman will give me an intelligible explanation. Pray, sir, where did you get the check?—The defendant: I had it of two Frenchmen whom I saw in Lombard-street.—A long examination took place in regard to the two Frenchmen, but as they did not appear, although the person said he was with them would do so, he was remanded. On Wednesday Sage was re-examined on the charge.—Sir Peter Lushington took the prisoner to his private inquiry into the charge, and also as to that of the persons whom the prisoner said were in his company when he spoke to the two Frenchmen, and nothing remarkable had been elicited.—Mrs. Madelin (widow) stated that the check provided had been lost in her possession on Monday. It was drawn by her on the banking-house of her brother (Mr. Roberts), and she had deposited it in a pocket-book which she placed in a bag, which bag lay in a basket in her sister's open carriage, at Holborn's shawl warehouse, in Regent-street, where she

called. She was about twenty minutes or a quarter of an hour at Holborn's, and upon her return to the carriage she missed the bag.—The prisoner requested to know whether the magistrate would take bail.—Sir Peter Lushington replied that he could not think of taking bail in such a case.—The prisoner: I assure you that I am entirely innocent. I admit that there is something calculated to excite suspicion, but that is all.—The prisoner was then remanded for trial.

**CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.**—On Tuesday, Francis Thomas Scott was charged at Old Bailey with the death of John Samuel Reed on the preceding day.—James Hughes stated, that on the preceding afternoon, as he was in Blackfriars-road, he observed the prisoner on horseback galloping down the road at a very furious rate. When he got about half way down a middle-aged respectable-looking man, who happened to be passing from one side to the other, was knocked down, and one of the hinder hoofs of the horse striking him on the side of the head, inflicted a dreadful wound. The unfortunate man was taken up in a state of perfect insensibility, bleeding from the wound, and also from the mouth and ears, and conveyed to Guy's Hospital. The injuries he received were of such a serious nature, that in the course of the night he expired. In the course of the investigation it was stated that the prisoner was under the effects of liquor at the time of the catastrophe, and that he was riding along at a most reckless rate down the Blackfriars-road.—Mr. Cottleham examined the prisoner until Wednesday, when some further evidence was adduced. The magistrate then said it had been clearly proved that the prisoner was riding along at a most furious rate, by which the life of a human being had been sacrificed. He then committed the prisoner for trial for manslaughter.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

**LIVERPOOL MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.**—The directors of this Institution have just issued a prospectus of a Girls' school, on a large scale, which they intend to open on the 1st of August next.

**STAYS OR TAILS.**—We are glad to state that the accounts from some of the manufacturing districts of the state of trade are favourable. At Manchester goods are in demand, and there are improvements in other places.

**INCENDIARY FIRES.**—Last Friday night there was a large fire at the farm-house of Mr. John Turner, of Stowman Aisle, Suffolk. The farm-buildings were burnt, and a horse, a pig, &c., destroyed. About £700 or £750 worth of damage was done. The village is six miles from Newmarket. Mr. Turner is the freeholder of the parish. A boy has been taken into custody, under some vague suspicion. There was also another fire at Debenham, an adjoining village to Stowman, at a wheelwright's shop named Debenham, but of small importance.

**STEWART FIRE AT BANBURY.**—On Monday afternoon, shortly after two o'clock, a fire broke out in the recently-erected mansion at Upton Park near Banbury, the property of Mr. J. F. Bellborough, the builder of New Windsor. As soon as the intelligence of the fire reached Windsor two companies of the 95th Fusiliers, under the command of Colonel Thompson, left Windsor with the horse-artillery for the scene of conflagration, followed by two engines from the Castle, the Windsor and Eton College engines, and several others from the vicinity; but such was the uncertainty which the flames had obtained before their arrival, that all attempts though there was a plentiful supply of water to preserve the property were totally unavailing, and three houses were completely gutted, forming the west end of Victoria-terrace. The property is insured to the amount of £2500 (about one-half of its value) in the London Union Fire Office.

**FIRES IN BANBURY.**—On Sunday a fire of an alarming character broke out on the premises of Messrs. G. Wilson and Co., engineers, screw, bolt, &c., manufacturers, Queen-street, Banbury, which by rapidity and destruction has seldom been equalled. The premises in question are upwards of fifty yards in length, and from there there was a wooden communication to the extensive steeple works of Messrs. Lattin and Co. Three works soon caught fire, and in a quarter of an hour were in flames from one end to the other; the cotton warp, of which there was a large quantity on the premises, became most tremendously. With difficulty the flames were prevented from spreading to the adjacent cottages. The stacks of the inmates were quite appalling. The women and children were glad to escape in their night dresses, and fortunately none of them suffered any serious injury. It is not known how the fire originated. The premises were locked up on Saturday night at the usual time, and all were there. As to the amount of loss, it is not at present accurately known. Messrs. Wilson are insured for £2500 in the Globe-office, and Messrs. Lattin for £2500, of which the Atlas company has £1250 for the building, and £1250 for the stock; but it is supposed that these amounts will not cover the loss sustained by Messrs. Wilson and Lattin.

**MILKMAID'S CASE OF DROWNING AT HOOK.**—On Monday afternoon a very melancholy case of life occurred in Dover Bay, by the upsetting of a small pleasure-boat, or punt. The party consisted of Mrs. Bennett, two of her daughters, one about ten and the other eight years of age; a young gentleman, Mr. Henry Bawlings, the nephew of Mr. Bennett; and the two men who were in charge of the boat, named Fox and Lewisham. The boat was under sail and towing, about a mile off the land, when she was observed to upset, there being a rather brisk breeze of wind blowing at the time. On observing the accident several boats were immediately launched from the beach, but before they could get to the sufferers, a fishing-smack, that was about half a mile to windward, bore down, and sent her boat to the spot. The fishermen fortunately picked up Mrs. Bennett, and the two men, Fox and Lewisham; but the gentleman and the two young ladies had disappeared. The fishermen saved themselves by swimming, and it is supposed Mrs. Bennett's clothes kept her above water. Mrs. Bennett was brought on shore almost lifeless, but on being taken to Mr. Marsh's bathing-house, she was placed in a warm bath, and by the application of the means recommended by the Humane Society, she was fortunately recovered. Mr. Bennett comes from Finsbury, in Somersetshire, where he carries on the business of a wooden cloth manufacturer, and has also a warehouse in the borough. He came to Dover with his family for the benefit of his health only about a week since. He had gone to Folkestone and Hythe in the morning, and did not return till half-past seven o'clock, when he became acquainted with his sad loss. Mrs. Bennett, who naturally engaged with her life, was so far recovered by about nine o'clock as to be in a state of her being removed to her lodgings. Up to that time she had not been informed of the loss of her two daughters and the young gentleman. She is now aware of it, and bears the bereavement with Christian fortitude. The men Fox and Lewisham, who had charge of the boat, are not licensed fishermen, though they have been in the habit of taking off pleasure parties for some time back. The ill-fated craft was only about twelve feet long, and of a class not adapted to carry sail. At the time of the accident Mr. Bawlings was steering the boat, and in "weaving," or "gibbing" her, a squall caught the sail, and before the sheet could be let go upon the boat. The fishing-smack which saved Mrs. Bennett and Fox and Lewisham is named the *Porpoise*, out of Captain Gore, and the property of Mr. Duke, of Dover. One of the bodies, that of the youngest girl, was found on Tuesday afternoon. On Wednesday, about eleven o'clock, the body of Mr. Henry Bawlings, who was drowned on Monday, was picked up in the bay. An inquest was opened before the borough coroner at one o'clock, on both bodies, and the evidence went to show that the boat had been upset during a brisk gale, while the fishermen were about to go home. There did not appear to have been carelessness on the part of any one; but the boat was not a good one, and she carried too much sail for her size. The inquest was adjourned for further evidence.

**ROCKING ARCHER.**—A most heart-rending and fatal accident happened on Monday to a limeburner employed at the Southwick lime-kilns, near Sudbury, land. The poor man, whose name was Bell, went on the top of one of the kilns when it was burning. When standing on the stone above the centre of the kiln, the burning mass beneath him suddenly gave way, and he sank up to the shoulders in the "furnace of fire." In this position he remained for a short time in the greatest agony, till his limbs and body were so burnt as to cause his death. A rope having been fastened round the upper part of his body, he was with difficulty dragged out, when his mangled remains presented a most horrible spectacle—appalling even to contemplate. The unfortunate man has left a widow and large family to mourn his truly melancholy death.

**MILITARY STEAM ENGINE.**—A most interesting piece of mechanism has been produced by Mr. Warner, and exhibited by him at the Polytechnic Institution, in Regent-street. The base on which this beautiful little toy stands is four penny-pieces. It is perfect in all its parts, and will work by atmospheric pressure, a more severe test as to the precision of its fittings than steam itself. Altogether this is a most beautiful piece of mechanism, and does infinite credit to the patience and ingenuity of Mr. Warner.

## GREAT SALE OF FINE APPLES.

On Monday last, considerable interest was excited among persons engaged in the "Fruit Trade" at the sale of upwards of 2700 West Indian Pine-Apples, by Messrs. Keeling and Hunt, of Mount-near-yard.

It appears that a cargo of this delicious fruit was imported last year, but was altogether inferior to the pines just disposed of. These have been received by the *Rival*, from Nassau, and by the *Reis Edenli*, Captain Sutherland, from Eleuthera, one of the smallest but most fruitful of the Bahamas, and celebrated also for its fine turtles. The *Reis Edenli* was consigned to Nassau, where she took in part of her cargo, consisting of logwood, yellow-wood, ebony, arrow-root, much-shells, tortoise-shells, and asphaltum; she completed at Eleuthera, with pines and turtle, where the former can be bought at a dollar and a quarter per dozen, and the latter at five pence per pound.

Up to the last season, the trade in pines, at Eleuthera, was in the hands of the Americans, who obtained the fruit at their own prices; whereas, this year, in consequence of British competition, the pines have advanced 50 per cent. The letters from the Bahamas state that the natives are quite enthusiastic now that the British have taken up the trade, since the Americans, who were the sole purchasers before, cannot now beat them down in prices.

The pine plants in the West Indies, it appears, only bear for three years, and then the natives root them up to make room for other plantations. The plant is, as the reader may recollect, indigenous to some of the West India islands, and to South America. In its wild state, as at Eleuthera, it is found near the sea-shore, the sand accumulated there in downy setting for its growth, as well as for that of









"LOVE TRIUMPHANT," BY MR. P. MAC DOWELL, A., AT THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

#### SCULPTURE.—"LOVE TRIUMPHANT."

This beautifully classic group in marble, by Mr. P. Mac Dowell, A., is one of the finest specimens of British sculpture produced for many a year. It has been executed for that munificent patron of art, Mr. Wentworth Beaumont, and will form the gem of his splendid collection. The composition is very felicitous: two figures, a youth and a maiden, support, on their shoulders, the boy Cupid: the march of the two supporters is bold and spirited, and their varied expression excellent, as they look up to the archer-boy, whose playful smile, whilst he bears the torch in triumph, is truly charming. The head of the female is exquisite, and has few parallels in the exhibition. In conception, expression, and finish, the group is not surpassed; and it goes far to redeem the character of this year's exhibition of sculpture, in which the busts alone are nearly two-thirds of the whole collection.

#### BIRMINGHAM ELECTION.

The Birmingham election terminated on Saturday last in the election of Mr. Spooner, the Conservative candidate, by a large majority. The numbers were on Monday officially declared by the Mayor to be as follows:—

For Mr. Spooner, 2897; for Mr. W. Schielefeld, 1732; for Mr. Sturge, 148. Majority for Mr. Spooner over Mr. Schielefeld, 1165; majority for Mr. Spooner over Mr. Sturge, 1749; majority for Mr. Spooner over both Mr. Schielefeld and Mr. Sturge, 14. Mr. Spooner having been declared duly elected, that gentleman rose forward and returned thanks. He said he did not go to Parliament to serve any party, nor to trouble any Minister. (Cheers.) He would neither be a noisy Oppositionist, nor an over-zealous, talkative Government supporter. Mr. Spooner, after stating that he should not consider himself as the representative of a party, but the representative of all parties and all classes in the borough, concluded by expressing his thanks to the ladies of Birmingham, by whom he had been so efficiently supported. The voting down, he was loudly applauded.—Mr. Sturge, in returning thanks, said he did not regret that he had stood by the pledge, and given the electors the opportunity of voting either for or against him.—Mr. Schielefeld addressed the electors on the part of Mr. W. Schielefeld, who was not present.

At the general election for 1843, the numbers were:—Macle, 2173; Schielefeld, 1863; Spooner, 1823.

Birmingham, with its numerous steam-engine chimneys, and a portion of its pleasant suburbs, are represented in our engraving. The town lies nearly in the middle of England, and was once surrounded with gardens, which, however, are fast disappearing from the rapid increase of buildings. As a seat of industry and the staple mechanical arts, Birmingham may date its prosperity from the

time of the Restoration. It has few edifices, either public or private, of great antiquity, nor has it been the scene of any important historical events. From the nature of its staple employment, it lay till lately under the stigma of blackness and dirt; but the improved processes and the great change in the nature of its manufactures, with the excellent arrangements of the Commissioners of the Street Acts, tend, especially in the newer parts, to remove these grounds of reproach. Its general aspect is that of a place suddenly and greatly improved; the streets lately created or altered are wide, and the buildings are good. Many of the public edifices are substantially built, in a style highly creditable to the taste of the people. The magnificent new Town Hall, shown to the left of the view, is one of the finest structures of the kind in the kingdom. It is of the Corinthian order, its proportions being taken from the Temple of Jupiter Stator, at Rome. The exterior is of grey Anglemarble; the extreme length of the building being 160 feet, breadth 124 feet, and height 83 feet. Two of the principal churches are St. Martin's, with a lofty and well-proportioned spire; and St. Philip's, adorned with an enriched tower, surmounted by a dome.

The denomination of "the key-shop of Europe," given to Birmingham by Burke, was correct at the time; but the extensive application of powerful mechanical forces has now raised the staple productions of the place.

The elective franchise, which has just been exercised at Birmingham, was only conferred upon the town by the late Reform Bill; and, under the still more recent Municipal Corporation Act, has been changed the simple form of government which existed when Birmingham was an obscure village.

#### THE CHURCH POOR'S BOX.

The poor man's box is there too, if you find anything  
Beside the poor, and that had rubbed out too,  
For that it should awaken too much charity,  
Give it to some use.—*DEACON AND FLETCHER.*



THE CHURCH POOR'S BOXES IN CHURCHES.



Church Poor's Box is now almost a forgotten piece of antiquity. We have still Poor's Boxes in our prisons and police-courts; but charity seems to have fled from our churches, for there they appear to be considered unnecessary articles. Indeed, as if to show how strangely custom has perverted its use, its very name has become changed—the rich "Poor's Box" of former days being now abbreviated to a "Poor Box" only. It has no longer a genitive case: it belongs not to the poor, except as it is poor itself. The large colubet with which the statue of Hogarth has clogged it up, tells not more plainly its neglected condition than does the omission of that single letter in its designation, which time and truth have alike established. It is poor indeed!—starved in neglected holes and corners. But it is not entirely an hiding in some obscure village church, it may still be found among ancient relics and forgotten lumber; or, revived by some worthy antiquary, it may re-appear in the church-portal, and wait patiently for charity till neglect shall again cover it with dust, and he once more forgotten.

We have engraved some of these Poor's Boxes that have survived the changes of three or four centuries. They are from three neighbouring churches in a secluded part of Norfolk, (a county rich in ecclesiastical remains,) where they may be said to have been discovered a few years since by J. A. Hepton, Esq., by whom an account was transmitted to the Antiquarian Society. The central chest, mounted on an octagonal stone pedestal, is from the Church of Cawston, and is probably as old as the church itself, which was built between the years 1395 and 1414. The one on the left hand is from Loddon Church, built about 1395; and the other, of about the same date, is from the Church at Wickmere. From the substantial manner in which these boxes are made, being massive wooden structures, strongly bound and secured with iron plates, it would seem that the amount deposited in them in those days, for the use of the poor, was oftentimes so considerable as to render such precautions necessary against robbery; for, doubtless, there were knaves in the land then as now, who would not scruple to plunder even the Poor's Box, if the booty was sufficiently tempting. We may also judge from the number of the keys (the Cawston box having places for three, of which it is supposed two were for the churchwardens, the other for the clerkman), that even the officials might be tempted to an astray. Besides these precautions, there is yet another in this Cawston-box, which we may show by a section of the interior; where an inverted cup, suspended from the lid, allows the alms to slide over to the receptacle below, but prevents their abstraction through the money-hole at the top.

Formerly, the Poor's Box was to be found in every cathedral, church, chapel, or meeting-house, where the principles of Christianity were taught, and the duties of man to man enjoined upon all. There, where charity was preached and its lessons illustrated by Holy Writ, was the Poor's Box affixed, that the act might wait upon the will; that they whose hearts had been moved by the preacher's discourse, and who felt the desire to benefit their poorer brethren, might do so at once humbly and religiously. And on the Continent it still retains its place in the cathedrals, the "trone" being placed frequently in several parts of the church, with inscriptions over it in three or four languages, stating to what use the alms will be applied—sometimes for the poor generally, sometimes for particular charities, to which is mostly added some text from Scripture, appealing to the feelings or religion of the visitors.

But the Poor's Box is now banished from our churches, modern refinement having substituted for it the glaring silver plate, which once a month, or on the occasion of a "charity sermon" (for it is only on these rare occasions it makes its appearance), stands boldly in the way of all who leave the church, or appeals still more strongly to their vanity in a pompous walk, or triumph, from pew to pew. And there also stands the beadle in his scarlet and gold, now bearing to the guinea dropped from the perfumed glove of the "carriage lady," now listening to remove the halfpence of the "widow's mite," perhaps the only contribution of true charity, because the copper soothes the lustre of the more patrician coin. There is little charity in these gold and silver offerings. Pride and ostentation there is much; and for these the old and unobtrusive Poor's Box is sacrificed. The cause of the poor may not therefore be injured; and



BIRMINGHAM.



THE MASQUEBARS OF LONDONDERRY'S DANCE HALL.—The Masquebears of Londonderry gave a grand fancy dress ball on Tuesday evening, at the Grand Central Hotel, which was honoured by the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, and upwards of five hundred members of the principal noble families in the kingdom. In order to give increased effect to the entertainment, her ladyship requested all the ladies and gentlemen who took part in the Waverley Quadrille to attend in their respective costumes, in addition to which a new set entitled the "Married Ladies' Quadrille," was arranged expressly for the occasion. The company began to arrive about ten o'clock. The company engaged in the Waverley Quadrille assembled in the picture gallery; and, upon the arrival of the royal family, marched in procession through the grand salons to the ballroom, returning to the gallery, where dancing commenced about eleven o'clock. The Waverley Quadrille was succeeded by that of the Queens of France, in which married ladies only took part. This was the great feature of the evening, and excited intense interest. Refreshments were served in the ante-room.

At the very time the question of the Slave-trade was brought under the notice of the Legislature, and as if to illustrate the working of the whole system, have arrived accounts of the state of the island of Cuba, which speak "trumpet-tongued" as to the political and social misery it produces. The slaves of that island, far more numerous than their inhuman masters, have attempted to rise; and though the planters and the white inhabitants have escaped the doom that overtook the French in St. Domingo, they are still in the most imminent danger. Both sides seem to have passed that point at which reconciliation is possible: henceforth there must be inextinguishable hatred between them. The masters cannot trust, the slaves will not forgive. On the mere suspicion in some cases, on the slenderest proof in others, the most atrocious cruelties have been perpetrated on the blacks. The details read like a bloody page torn from the barbarous annals of the past, and transferred by the dark necromancy of man's depravity, to the present times; they thrust themselves into notice among the trivialities of our everyday life, like monstrous things of whose like the world has read, but it was hoped had forgotten — forgotten so completely, that their recurrence seemed an impossibility. Too well are we taught that it is not so. The worst cruelties of the past have been revived in their worst forms in

The spot appointed for the first essay of the Prince is singularly ill-chosen, and although we do not excuse M. Guizot of the slightest intention to give the young Prince an opportunity of realising his warlike propensities, yet it is a fact worthy of note that he is sent on just such an expedition as would seem to favour the inimical theories broached by him against England in his pamphlet. It cannot be regarded as anything but a curious



at one o'clock, shortly after which the members of the royal family retired, but dancing was resumed about two o'clock, and kept up with spirit until day-break. Nothing could exceed the splendour of the costumes, worn by the Duchess and several of her noble guests, and the scene altogether was one of the most magnificent it is possible to conceive.

The Duke of Wellington has issued cards for a splendid entertainment on the 21st inst., at Apsley House, to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Duchess of Gloucester, and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strélitz.

The Duchess of Devonshire gave another *fête champêtre* on Wednesday, at Campden Hill, which attracted a very numerous and fashionable company.

**BARONESS ROTHCHILD'S FETE.**—Baroness Rothschild gave a very delightful *fête* on Wednesday, at Gunpowder Square, to about four hundred of the aristocracy, in addition to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strélitz. A concert, at which the leading artists of the Italian Opera assisted, preceded the banquet, and at six o'clock their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strélitz, conducted by Baroness Rothschild and Baron Lionel Rothschild, entered the *salon d'honneur*, where a sumptuous repast awaited them. At the royal table covers were laid for about thirty persons. The pleasant grounds and gardens were all suitably prepared for the reception.

On Tuesday, the Hon. S. Carey, M.P. for Waterford, was married at St. James's Church, Parnell, to Miss Katherine Emily Ann Phillips, daughter of George Richard Phillips, Esq., of Hill-street, Berkeley-square.

**MARRIAGE AMONG THE ARISTOCRACY.**—We hear that a marriage is on the tapis between the Earl of Malgrave, only son of the Marquis and Marchioness of Nassau, and Miss Russell, niece to the Dowager Duchess of Cleveland. The alliance between Mr. Edward C. Russell, only son of Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Russell, Bart., M.P., and Lady Caroline Fox Strangways, youngest daughter of the Earl of Elibank, and niece to the Marchioness of Lansdowne, is expected to be consummated the week after next. The preliminaries have been arranged for a marriage between Mr. Cochrane and Miss Seymour, daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir G. Seymour, K.C.B., the newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific, and niece to the Countess of Epsom and Lady Mendl. The ceremony is expected to take place before the departure of Sir George for his distant command at the end of next month. We understand that a marriage is arranged between Viscount Telford, eldest son of the Marquis of Ely, and the beautiful and accomplished Miss Jane Hope Vane, daughter of the late Mr. Hope Vane, of Craig-hall and Blackwood, N.B.

Mr. Robert and Lady Peel received a distinguished party at dinner, on Saturday last, at their mansion in Whitehall Gardens.

Alexander Oswald, Esq., M.P. for Argyllshire, is about to lead to the hymeneal altar Lady Louisa Johnston, widow of the late Sir Frederick Johnston, Bart.

### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

**NEW CHURCH AT GARDINER.**—A new church, to be dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is about to be erected at Gardiner. The site is chosen, and the ground, nearly an acre, which is gratuitously presented for the purpose by the Drake family, is situated between the Upper-road, Deptford, and Tattenhall, Greenwich.

The Earl of Cardigan has subscribed the sum of £100 towards a new church at East Ardsley, near Wakefield.

**CAMBRIDGE, July 13.**—The following have been elected afternoon preachers at Great St. Mary's:—October, the Russian Lecturer; November, the Rev. Theoph. T. Smith, Queen's College; December, the Rev. D. Moore, Cambridge Hall; 1845: January, the Rev. Dr. Robinson, Trinity College; February, the Rev. Dr. Mill, Trinity College; March, the Rev. T. Worsley, master of Downing; April, the Russian Lecturer; May, the Rev. C. S. Hunt, Trinity College. The following appointments have taken place:—The Rev. and Rev. Arthur Barville, M.A., of Trinity College, to the curacy of St. Nicholas, Warwick.

**ORDINATION.**—An ordination will be held on Sunday, July 21, by the Lord Bishop of Worcester, at Worcester.

**OXFORD, July 13.**—We understand that it is intended to form an Oxford Society, for the promotion of the Fine Arts, in connection with the Randolph and Taylor Galleries, so as to establish an institution for the encouragement of that study. By the demise of Dr. Hawkins, rector of Appleton, Berks, for forty-two years, that living has become vacant; and by the death of the Rev. R. Williams, of Great Houghton, Northamptonshire, for thirty-nine years, this rectory is also vacant. Both of these are in the gift of the President and Fellows of Magdalen College.

**UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.**—The Senate of the University of London have recently come to the resolution of adopting academic costume for the undergraduates and graduates of every degree conferred by that body. No collegiate dress has been hitherto worn by the members of this university.

### NATIONAL SPORTS.

The implied course of the Government in reference to betting on horse-races could not have been made known at a more convenient season. "Betting," "betting," "betting," "P. P. betting," and all and singular such devices, are to have their swing-swing-swing and run enough; and "let every man take care of himself," as a gallant member of Tattersall's said to the committee. Just such counsel was given by the donkey to the chickens when he tasted among the hen-pens. The gallant captain is in a condition to weather the pirates, but we should be glad to know how he will protect himself? Are any precautions taken that the subscribers to Tattersall's (a society formed for the special purpose of betting, and one which gives the hint to the investment of vast resources on the turf,) shall be parties of substantial responsibility—of money as well as manners?—the two items which now-a-days constitute the man, and without both of which he is "half made up." No such thing. There are individuals there, as plenty as blackberries, who have not paid the half—the quarter—the statement—hardly a fractional portion of their losses in the ring. It is not enough that their creditors maintain their fidelity; they are where better from all quarters of the globe "must do Congress," and the style in which they may be seen "picking up" a country gentleman now and then, would put to the blush Goldsmith's green apocryphal merchant. If the system of general speculation on the issues of the turf is to be continued by state patronage, at least we have a right to expect that some place shall be appropriated to its details, where gentlemen may venture as among their fellows, instead of trusting themselves among a company of impostors. This may seem harsh language, but it is the truth. There are among the saluting members of that society persons who can stand upon an association, whose sole bond of confederacy is honour. Let us believe the time of reform at Tattersall's is not remote. This latter confidence, too, may be more extended than in its application to men and manners. Surely some small endowment of associates might most conveniently be made upon the Subscription Room. On Thursday afternoon it was without information about the results of Wednesday's racing at Liverpool, or any news touching the state of the odds. A return list, instantaneous such as that, ought to be forwarded by express (the rail is express matter generally), and posted up the moment of its arrival. Every applicant of the turf comes twenty-two years after it is needed.

The *Week Calendar* of the 14th inst., gave us each a Daily and Oaks entry for 1845, as never entered the most distinguished dreams of our forefathers: there are 160 subscribers to the former, and 140 to the latter; thus, the Derby has much more than doubled in fifteen years, and the Oaks has increased in the same proportion. What betting record we shall have if the Home Secretary don't meddle with it! No doubt a hundred horses will be backed for the Derby of 1845, so that at 79 to 1 against every one of the lot, there would be a fortune for the book maker that laid against the whole party to a hundred pounds. The speculation during the week, save that upon the Liverpool events, was not worth the name of betting. Nothing was done on Thursday at the Corner, save a few offers to back Alice Hawthorn for the Goodwood Cup, at 2 to 1. And till Goodwood business is introduced in earnest, it will be full time for the industrious investor of loose cash on loose consequences.

#### TATTERSALL'S.

**Monday.**—The Goodwood Stakes betting was flat, with no other result than to raise Franchise a point or two on last week's market. The chief feature of the day's business was the fall of Alice Hawthorn to 2 to 1, with plenty of buyers, and the advance of the *Bayle* and *Robert de Oureham* to 2 to 1, both taken freely. Nothing fresh on the St. Ledger.

#### GOODWOOD STAKES.

5 to 1 agst Franchise	15 to 1 agst Pride of Kilmore	15 to 1 agst Lucy Baskin (1)
5 to 1 agst Franchise	17 to 1 agst The Captain (1)	15 to 1 agst Franchise (2)
10 to 1 agst Franchise	18 to 1 agst Elegance (1)	

#### GOODWOOD CUP.

5 to 1 agst Alice Hawthorn	5 to 1 agst Robert de Oureham (1)
5 to 1 agst The Bayle (1)	10 to 1 agst Aster

#### ST. LEDGER.

7 to 1 agst The Cup	7 to 1 agst The Princess	10 to 1 agst Bay Mares (1)
7 to 1 agst The Cup	7 to 1 agst Ugly Duck (1)	15 to 1 agst Franchise (2)

### LIVERPOOL JULY MEETING.

#### Wednesday.

The Crutche Stakes of 15 sows each, 18 ft. 3 in.

Mr. Meikham's Trusty, 4 yrs	.. .. .	(Templeman) 1
Lord Vernon's Robert de Oureham, 5 yrs	.. .. .	.. .. . 2

#### March, 1845, 18 ft. 3 in. St. Ledger Course.

Mr. Robinson's April Noddy (Mallow), heat Lord Glasgow's Give him a Name, 5 to 4 on Lord Glasgow.	Won easy by two lengths.
---	--------------------------

The Sifton Stakes of 20 sows each, 18 ft. 3 in. mile and half.

Lord G. Bontwick's Emma	.. .. .	(Rogers) 1
Mr. Irwin's Pride of Kilmore	.. .. .	.. .. . 2

The Produce Sweepstakes of 50 sows each, &c. Two miles.

Mr. Moisy's Brunel	.. .. .	.. .. .
--------------------	---------	---------

The Bookmaker's Stakes of 100 sows each, 18 ft. One mile.

Lord G. Bontwick's All-round-my-Race	.. .. .	(Rogers) 1
Mr. R. Bulkeley's Coal Black Rose	.. .. .	.. .. . 2

#### Thursday.

The Derby Handicap.

Duke of Richmond's Pastoral	.. .. .	(Abdall) 1
Lord Eglington's Herby	.. .. .	.. .. . 2
Mr. Cragh's The Nell	.. .. .	.. .. . 3

Eleven or twelve others started. Won in a canter.

### The Cup.

Mr. Hope Johnston's Kim	.. .. .	(Lyn) 1
Colonel Cradock's Pages	.. .. .	.. .. . 2

Seventeen started. Won by half a length.

The Queen's Plate was won by *Arcturion*, beating *Extempore*, and four others; and the Free Handicap by *Emma*, beating *Redpoll*, and three others.

### LATEST BETTING AT LIVERPOOL.

5 to 1 agst The Cup	5 to 1 agst Franchise (1)	10 to 1 agst Tige Buck
7 to 1 agst Bay Mares	5 to 1 agst Franchise (2)	15 to 1 agst Franchise (2)
5 to 1 agst Franchise	5 to 1 agst Franchise (3)	15 to 1 agst Franchise (3)

### SOUTHAMPTON RACES.—Tuesday.

The Shirley Stakes of 15 sows each, 1 ft. with 20 sows added from the fund: two-year-olds, 18 ft; three, 18 ft; colts, 18 ft. Winner to be sold for £100, if demanded in the usual way. The last three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Caffall's b f Gauray, 3 yrs	.. .. .	(Wakefield) 1
Mr. Gaskin's b f Gauray, 3 yrs	.. .. .	.. .. . 2

The Southampton Stakes of 20 sows each, 1 ft. and only 1 ft declared on or before the 10th of July, with 100 added, the second to save his stake. One mile and three-quarters.

Lord Glasgow's b f Gauray, 4 yrs, 18 ft	.. .. .	(S. Mann) 1
Mr. Gaskin's b f Gauray, 4 yrs, 18 ft	.. .. .	.. .. . 2

The Maiden Plate of 20 sows each, 1 ft. and 1 ft. added; for three-year-olds, 18 ft; four, 18 ft; five, 18 ft; six, 18 ft; seven, 18 ft; eight, 18 ft; nine, 18 ft; ten, 18 ft; eleven, 18 ft; twelve, 18 ft; thirteen, 18 ft; fourteen, 18 ft; fifteen, 18 ft; sixteen, 18 ft; seventeen, 18 ft; eighteen, 18 ft; nineteen, 18 ft; twenty, 18 ft; twenty-one, 18 ft; twenty-two, 18 ft; twenty-three, 18 ft; twenty-four, 18 ft; twenty-five, 18 ft; twenty-six, 18 ft; twenty-seven, 18 ft; twenty-eight, 18 ft; twenty-nine, 18 ft; thirty, 18 ft; thirty-one, 18 ft; thirty-two, 18 ft; thirty-three, 18 ft; thirty-four, 18 ft; thirty-five, 18 ft; thirty-six, 18 ft; thirty-seven, 18 ft; thirty-eight, 18 ft; thirty-nine, 18 ft; forty, 18 ft; forty-one, 18 ft; forty-two, 18 ft; forty-three, 18 ft; forty-four, 18 ft; forty-five, 18 ft; forty-six, 18 ft; forty-seven, 18 ft; forty-eight, 18 ft; forty-nine, 18 ft; fifty, 18 ft; fifty-one, 18 ft; fifty-two, 18 ft; fifty-three, 18 ft; fifty-four, 18 ft; fifty-five, 18 ft; fifty-six, 18 ft; fifty-seven, 18 ft; fifty-eight, 18 ft; fifty-nine, 18 ft; sixty, 18 ft; sixty-one, 18 ft; sixty-two, 18 ft; sixty-three, 18 ft; sixty-four, 18 ft; sixty-five, 18 ft; sixty-six, 18 ft; sixty-seven, 18 ft; sixty-eight, 18 ft; sixty-nine, 18 ft; seventy, 18 ft; seventy-one, 18 ft; seventy-two, 18 ft; seventy-three, 18 ft; seventy-four, 18 ft; seventy-five, 18 ft; seventy-six, 18 ft; seventy-seven, 18 ft; seventy-eight, 18 ft; seventy-nine, 18 ft; eighty, 18 ft; eighty-one, 18 ft; eighty-two, 18 ft; eighty-three, 18 ft; eighty-four, 18 ft; eighty-five, 18 ft; eighty-six, 18 ft; eighty-seven, 18 ft; eighty-eight, 18 ft; eighty-nine, 18 ft; ninety, 18 ft; ninety-one, 18 ft; ninety-two, 18 ft; ninety-three, 18 ft; ninety-four, 18 ft; ninety-five, 18 ft; ninety-six, 18 ft; ninety-seven, 18 ft; ninety-eight, 18 ft; ninety-nine, 18 ft; one hundred, 18 ft; one hundred and one, 18 ft; one hundred and two, 18 ft; one hundred and three, 18 ft; one hundred and four, 18 ft; one hundred and five, 18 ft; one hundred and six, 18 ft; one hundred and seven, 18 ft; one hundred and eight, 18 ft; one hundred and nine, 18 ft; one hundred and ten, 18 ft; one hundred and eleven, 18 ft; one hundred and twelve, 18 ft; one hundred and thirteen, 18 ft; one hundred and fourteen, 18 ft; one hundred and fifteen, 18 ft; one hundred and sixteen, 18 ft; one hundred and seventeen, 18 ft; one hundred and eighteen, 18 ft; one hundred and nineteen, 18 ft; one hundred and twenty, 18 ft; one hundred and twenty-one, 18 ft; one hundred and twenty-two, 18 ft; one hundred and twenty-three, 18 ft; one hundred and twenty-four, 18 ft; one hundred and twenty-five, 18 ft; one hundred and twenty-six, 18 ft; one hundred and twenty-seven, 18 ft; one hundred and twenty-eight, 18 ft; one hundred and twenty-nine, 18 ft; one hundred and thirty, 18 ft; one hundred and thirty-one, 18 ft; one hundred and thirty-two, 18 ft; one hundred and thirty-three, 18 ft; one hundred and thirty-four, 18 ft; one hundred and thirty-five, 18 ft; one hundred and thirty-six, 18 ft; one hundred and thirty-seven, 18 ft; one hundred and thirty-eight, 18 ft; one hundred and thirty-nine, 18 ft; one hundred and forty, 18 ft; one hundred and forty-one, 18 ft; one hundred and forty-two, 18 ft; one hundred and forty-three, 18 ft; one hundred and forty-four, 18 ft; one hundred and forty-five, 18 ft; one hundred and forty-six, 18 ft; one hundred and forty-seven, 18 ft; one hundred and forty-eight, 18 ft; one hundred and forty-nine, 18 ft; one hundred and fifty, 18 ft; one hundred and fifty-one, 18 ft; one hundred and fifty-two, 18 ft; one hundred and fifty-three, 18 ft; one hundred and fifty-four, 18 ft; one hundred and fifty-five, 18 ft; one hundred and fifty-six, 18 ft; one hundred and fifty-seven, 18 ft; one hundred and fifty-eight, 18 ft; one hundred and fifty-nine, 18 ft; one hundred and sixty, 18 ft; one hundred and sixty-one, 18 ft; one hundred and sixty-two, 18 ft; one hundred and sixty-three, 18 ft; one hundred and sixty-four, 18 ft; one hundred and sixty-five, 18 ft; one hundred and sixty-six, 18 ft; one hundred and sixty-seven, 18 ft; one hundred and sixty-eight, 18 ft; one hundred and sixty-nine, 18 ft; one hundred and seventy, 18 ft; one hundred and seventy-one, 18 ft; one hundred and seventy-two, 18 ft; one hundred and seventy-three, 18 ft; one hundred and seventy-four, 18 ft; one hundred and seventy-five, 18 ft; one hundred and seventy-six, 18 ft; one hundred and seventy-seven, 18 ft; one hundred and seventy-eight, 18 ft; one hundred and seventy-nine, 18 ft; one hundred and eighty, 18 ft; one hundred and eighty-one, 18 ft; one hundred and eighty-two, 18 ft; one hundred and eighty-three, 18 ft; one hundred and eighty-four, 18 ft; one hundred and eighty-five, 18 ft; one hundred and eighty-six, 18 ft; one hundred and eighty-seven, 18 ft; one hundred and eighty-eight, 18 ft; one hundred and eighty-nine, 18 ft; one hundred and ninety, 18 ft; one hundred and ninety-one, 18 ft; one hundred and ninety-two, 18 ft; one hundred and ninety-three, 18 ft; one hundred and ninety-four, 18 ft; one hundred and ninety-five, 18 ft; one hundred and ninety-six, 18 ft; one hundred and ninety-seven, 18 ft; one hundred and ninety-eight, 18 ft; one hundred and ninety-nine, 18 ft; two hundred, 18 ft; two hundred and one, 18 ft; two hundred and two, 18 ft; two hundred and three, 18 ft; two hundred and four, 18 ft; two hundred and five, 18 ft; two hundred and six, 18 ft; two hundred and seven, 18 ft; two hundred and eight, 18 ft; two hundred and nine, 18 ft; two hundred and ten, 18 ft; two hundred and eleven, 18 ft; two hundred and twelve, 18 ft; two hundred and thirteen, 18 ft; two hundred and fourteen, 18 ft; two hundred and fifteen, 18 ft; two hundred and sixteen, 18 ft; two hundred and seventeen, 18 ft; two hundred and eighteen, 18 ft; two hundred and nineteen, 18 ft; two hundred and twenty, 18 ft; two hundred and twenty-one, 18 ft; two hundred and twenty-two, 18 ft; two hundred and twenty-three, 18 ft; two hundred and twenty-four, 18 ft; two hundred and twenty-five, 18 ft; two hundred and twenty-six, 18 ft; two hundred and twenty-seven, 18 ft; two hundred and twenty-eight, 18 ft; two hundred and twenty-nine, 18 ft; two hundred and thirty, 18 ft; two hundred and thirty-one, 18 ft; two hundred and thirty-two, 18 ft; two hundred and thirty-three, 18 ft; two hundred and thirty-four, 18 ft; two hundred and thirty-five, 18 ft; two hundred and thirty-six, 18 ft; two hundred and thirty-seven, 18 ft; two hundred and thirty-eight, 18 ft; two hundred and thirty-nine, 18 ft; two hundred and forty, 18 ft; two hundred and forty-one, 18 ft; two hundred and forty-two, 18 ft; two hundred and forty-three, 18 ft; two hundred and forty-four, 18 ft; two hundred and forty-five, 18 ft; two hundred and forty-six, 18 ft; two hundred and forty-seven, 18 ft; two hundred and forty-eight, 18 ft; two hundred and forty-nine, 18 ft; two hundred and fifty, 18 ft; two hundred and fifty-one, 18 ft; two hundred and fifty-two, 18 ft; two hundred and fifty-three, 18 ft; two hundred and fifty-four, 18 ft; two hundred and fifty-five, 18 ft; two hundred and fifty-six, 18 ft; two hundred and fifty-seven, 18 ft; two hundred and fifty-eight, 18 ft; two hundred and fifty-nine, 18 ft; two hundred and sixty, 18 ft; two hundred and sixty-one, 18 ft; two hundred and sixty-two, 18 ft; two hundred and sixty-three, 18 ft; two hundred and sixty-four, 18 ft; two hundred and sixty-five, 18 ft; two hundred and sixty-six, 18 ft; two hundred and sixty-seven, 18 ft; two hundred and sixty-eight, 18 ft; two hundred and sixty-nine, 18 ft; two hundred and seventy, 18 ft; two hundred and seventy-one, 18 ft; two hundred and seventy-two, 18 ft; two hundred and seventy-three, 18 ft; two hundred and seventy-four, 18 ft; two hundred and seventy-five, 18 ft; two hundred and seventy-six, 18 ft; two hundred and seventy-seven, 18 ft; two hundred and seventy-eight, 18 ft; two hundred and seventy-nine, 18 ft; two hundred and eighty, 18 ft; two hundred and eighty-one, 18 ft; two hundred and eighty-two, 18 ft; two hundred and eighty-three, 18 ft; two hundred and eighty-four, 18 ft; two hundred and eighty-five, 18 ft; two hundred and eighty-six, 18 ft; two hundred and eighty-seven, 18 ft; two hundred and eighty-eight, 18 ft; two hundred and eighty-nine, 18 ft; two hundred and ninety, 18 ft; two hundred and ninety-one, 18 ft; two hundred and ninety-two, 18 ft; two hundred and ninety-three, 18 ft; two hundred and ninety-four, 18 ft; two hundred and ninety-five, 18 ft; two hundred and ninety-six, 18 ft; two hundred and ninety-seven, 18 ft; two hundred and ninety-eight, 18 ft; two hundred and ninety-nine, 18 ft; three hundred, 18 ft; three hundred and one, 18 ft; three hundred and two, 18 ft; three hundred and three, 18 ft; three hundred and four, 18 ft; three hundred and five, 18 ft; three hundred and six, 18 ft; three hundred and seven, 18 ft; three hundred and eight, 18 ft; three hundred and nine, 18 ft; three hundred and ten, 18 ft; three hundred and eleven, 18 ft; three hundred and twelve, 18 ft; three hundred and thirteen, 18 ft; three hundred and fourteen, 18 ft; three hundred and fifteen, 18 ft; three hundred and sixteen, 18 ft; three hundred and seventeen, 18 ft; three hundred and eighteen, 18 ft; three hundred and nineteen, 18 ft; three hundred and twenty, 18 ft; three hundred and twenty-one, 18 ft; three hundred and twenty-two, 18 ft; three hundred and twenty-three, 18 ft; three hundred and twenty-four, 18 ft; three hundred and twenty-five, 18 ft; three hundred and twenty-six, 18 ft; three hundred and twenty-seven, 18 ft; three hundred and twenty-eight, 18 ft; three hundred and twenty-nine, 18 ft; three hundred and thirty, 18 ft; three hundred and thirty-one, 18 ft; three hundred and thirty-two, 18 ft; three hundred and thirty-three, 18 ft; three hundred and thirty-four, 18 ft; three hundred and thirty-five, 18 ft; three hundred and thirty-six, 18 ft; three hundred and thirty-seven, 18 ft; three hundred and thirty-eight, 18 ft; three hundred and thirty-nine, 18 ft; three hundred and forty, 18 ft; three hundred and forty-one, 18 ft; three hundred and forty-two, 18 ft; three hundred and forty-three, 18 ft; three hundred and forty-four, 18 ft; three hundred and forty-five, 18 ft; three hundred and forty-six, 18 ft; three hundred and forty-seven, 18 ft; three hundred and forty-eight, 18 ft; three hundred and forty-nine, 18 ft; three hundred and fifty, 18 ft; three hundred and fifty-one, 18 ft; three hundred and fifty-two, 18 ft; three hundred and fifty-three, 18 ft; three hundred and fifty-four, 18 ft; three hundred and fifty-five, 18 ft; three hundred and fifty-six, 18 ft; three hundred and fifty-seven, 18 ft; three hundred and fifty-eight, 18 ft; three hundred and fifty-nine, 18 ft; three hundred and sixty, 18 ft; three hundred and sixty-one, 18 ft; three hundred and sixty-two, 18 ft; three hundred and sixty-three, 18 ft; three hundred and sixty-four, 18 ft; three hundred and sixty-five, 18 ft; three hundred and sixty-six, 18 ft; three hundred and sixty-seven, 18 ft; three hundred and sixty-eight, 18 ft; three hundred and sixty-nine, 18 ft; three hundred and seventy, 18 ft; three hundred and seventy-one, 18 ft; three hundred and seventy-two, 18 ft; three hundred and seventy-three, 18 ft; three hundred and seventy-four, 18 ft; three hundred and seventy-five, 18 ft; three hundred and seventy-six, 18 ft; three hundred and seventy-seven, 18 ft; three hundred and seventy-eight, 18 ft; three hundred and seventy-nine, 18 ft; three hundred and eighty, 18 ft; three hundred and eighty-one, 18 ft; three hundred and eighty-two, 18 ft; three hundred and eighty-three, 18 ft; three hundred and eighty-four, 18 ft; three hundred and eighty-five, 18 ft; three hundred and eighty-six, 18 ft; three hundred and eighty-seven, 18 ft; three hundred and eighty-eight, 18 ft; three hundred and eighty-nine, 18 ft; three hundred and ninety, 18 ft; three hundred and ninety-one, 18 ft; three hundred and ninety-two, 18 ft; three hundred and ninety-three, 18 ft; three hundred and ninety-four, 18 ft; three hundred and ninety-five, 18 ft; three hundred and ninety-six, 18 ft; three hundred and ninety-seven, 18 ft; three hundred and ninety-eight, 18 ft; three hundred and ninety-nine, 18 ft; four hundred, 18 ft; four hundred and one, 18 ft; four hundred and two, 18 ft; four hundred and three, 18 ft; four hundred and four, 18 ft; four hundred and five, 18 ft; four hundred and six, 18 ft; four hundred and seven, 18 ft; four hundred and eight, 18 ft; four hundred and nine, 18 ft; four hundred and ten, 18 ft; four hundred and eleven, 18 ft; four hundred and twelve, 18 ft; four hundred and thirteen, 18 ft; four hundred and fourteen, 18 ft; four hundred and fifteen, 18 ft; four hundred and sixteen, 18 ft; four hundred and seventeen, 18 ft; four hundred and eighteen, 18 ft; four hundred and nineteen, 18 ft; four hundred and twenty, 18 ft; four hundred and twenty-one, 18 ft; four hundred and twenty-two, 18 ft; four hundred and twenty-three, 18 ft; four hundred and twenty-four, 18 ft; four hundred and twenty-five, 18 ft; four hundred and twenty-six, 18 ft; four hundred and twenty-seven, 18 ft; four hundred and twenty-eight, 18 ft; four hundred and twenty-nine, 18 ft; four hundred and thirty, 18 ft; four hundred and thirty-one, 18 ft; four hundred and thirty-two, 18 ft; four hundred and thirty-three, 18 ft; four hundred and thirty-four, 18 ft; four hundred and thirty-five, 18 ft; four hundred and thirty-six, 18 ft; four hundred and thirty-seven, 18 ft; four hundred and thirty-eight, 18 ft; four hundred and thirty-nine, 18 ft; four hundred and forty, 18 ft; four hundred and forty-one, 18 ft; four hundred and forty-two, 18 ft; four hundred and forty-three, 18 ft; four hundred and forty-four, 18 ft; four hundred and forty-five, 18 ft; four hundred and forty-six, 18 ft; four hundred and forty-seven, 18 ft; four hundred and forty-eight, 18 ft; four hundred and forty-nine, 18 ft; four hundred and fifty, 18 ft; four hundred and fifty-one, 18 ft; four hundred and fifty-two, 18 ft; four hundred and fifty-three, 18 ft; four hundred and fifty-four, 18 ft; four hundred and fifty-five, 18 ft; four hundred and fifty-six, 18 ft; four hundred and fifty-seven, 18 ft; four hundred and fifty-eight, 18 ft; four hundred and fifty-nine, 18 ft; four hundred and sixty, 18 ft; four hundred and sixty-one, 18 ft; four hundred and sixty-two, 18 ft; four hundred and sixty-three, 18 ft; four hundred and sixty-four, 18 ft; four hundred and sixty-five, 18 ft; four hundred and sixty-six, 18 ft; four hundred and sixty-seven, 18 ft; four hundred and sixty-eight, 18 ft; four hundred and sixty-nine, 18 ft; four hundred and seventy, 18 ft; four hundred and seventy-one, 18 ft; four hundred and seventy-two, 18 ft; four hundred and seventy-three, 18 ft; four hundred and seventy-four, 18 ft; four hundred and seventy-five, 18 ft; four hundred and seventy-six, 18 ft; four hundred and seventy-seven, 18 ft; four hundred and seventy-eight, 18 ft; four hundred and seventy-nine, 18 ft; four hundred and eighty, 18 ft; four hundred and eighty-one, 18 ft; four hundred and eighty-two, 18 ft; four hundred and eighty-three, 18 ft; four hundred and eighty-four, 18 ft; four hundred and eighty-five, 18 ft; four hundred and eighty-six, 18 ft; four hundred and eighty-seven, 18 ft; four hundred and eighty-eight, 18 ft; four hundred and eighty-nine, 18 ft; four hundred and ninety, 18 ft; four hundred and ninety-one, 18 ft; four hundred and ninety-two, 18 ft; four hundred and ninety-three, 18 ft; four hundred and ninety-four, 18 ft; four hundred and ninety-five, 18 ft; four hundred and ninety-six, 18 ft; four hundred and ninety-seven, 18 ft; four hundred and ninety-eight, 18 ft; four hundred and ninety-nine, 18 ft; five hundred, 18 ft; five hundred and one, 18 ft; five hundred and two, 18 ft; five hundred and three, 18 ft; five hundred and four, 18 ft; five hundred and five, 18 ft; five hundred and six, 18 ft; five hundred and seven, 18 ft; five hundred and eight, 18 ft; five hundred and nine, 18 ft; five hundred and ten, 18 ft; five hundred and eleven, 18 ft; five hundred and twelve, 18 ft; five hundred and thirteen, 18 ft; five hundred and fourteen, 18 ft; five hundred and fifteen, 18 ft; five hundred and sixteen, 18 ft; five hundred and seventeen, 18 ft; five hundred and eighteen, 18 ft; five hundred and nineteen, 18 ft; five hundred and twenty, 18 ft; five hundred and twenty-one, 18 ft; five hundred and twenty-two, 18 ft; five hundred and twenty-three, 18 ft; five hundred and twenty-four, 18 ft; five hundred and twenty-five, 18 ft; five hundred and twenty-six, 18 ft; five hundred and twenty-seven, 18 ft; five hundred and twenty-eight, 18 ft; five hundred and twenty-nine, 18 ft; five hundred and thirty, 18 ft; five hundred and thirty-one, 18 ft; five hundred and thirty-two, 18 ft; five hundred and thirty-three, 18 ft; five hundred and thirty-four, 18 ft; five hundred and thirty-five, 18 ft; five hundred and thirty-six, 18 ft; five hundred and thirty-seven, 18 ft; five hundred and thirty-eight, 18 ft; five hundred and thirty-nine, 18 ft; five hundred and forty, 18 ft; five hundred and forty-one, 18 ft; five hundred and forty-two, 18 ft; five hundred and forty-three, 18 ft; five hundred and forty-four, 18 ft; five hundred and forty-five, 18 ft; five hundred and forty-six, 18 ft; five hundred and forty-seven, 18 ft; five hundred and forty-eight, 18 ft; five hundred and forty-nine, 18 ft; five hundred and fifty, 18 ft; five hundred and fifty-one, 18 ft; five hundred and fifty-two, 18 ft; five hundred and fifty-three, 18 ft; five hundred and fifty-four, 18 ft; five hundred and fifty-five, 18 ft; five hundred and fifty-six, 18 ft; five hundred and fifty-seven, 18 ft; five hundred and fifty-eight, 18 ft; five hundred and fifty-nine, 18 ft; five hundred and sixty, 18 ft; five hundred and sixty-one, 18 ft; five hundred and sixty-two, 18 ft; five hundred and sixty-three, 18 ft; five hundred and sixty-four, 18 ft; five hundred and sixty-five, 18 ft; five hundred and sixty-six, 18 ft; five hundred and sixty-seven, 18 ft; five hundred and sixty-eight, 18 ft; five hundred and sixty-nine, 18 ft; five hundred and seventy, 18 ft; five hundred and seventy-one, 18 ft; five hundred and seventy-two, 18 ft; five hundred and seventy-three, 18 ft; five hundred and seventy-four, 18 ft; five hundred and seventy-five, 18 ft; five hundred and seventy-six, 18 ft; five hundred and seventy-seven, 18 ft; five hundred and seventy-eight, 18 ft; five hundred and seventy-nine, 18 ft; five hundred and eighty, 18 ft; five hundred and eighty-one, 18 ft; five hundred and eighty-two, 18 ft; five hundred and eighty-three, 18 ft; five hundred and eighty-four, 18 ft; five hundred and eighty-five, 18 ft; five hundred and eighty-six, 18 ft; five hundred and eighty-seven, 18 ft; five hundred and eighty-eight, 18 ft; five hundred and eighty-nine, 18 ft; five hundred and ninety, 18 ft; five hundred and ninety-one, 18 ft; five hundred and ninety-two, 18 ft; five hundred and ninety-three, 18 ft; five hundred and ninety-four, 18 ft; five hundred and ninety-five, 18 ft; five hundred and ninety-six, 18 ft; five hundred and ninety-seven, 18 ft; five hundred and ninety-eight, 18 ft; five hundred and ninety-nine, 18 ft; six hundred, 18 ft; six hundred and one, 18 ft; six hundred and two, 18 ft; six hundred and three, 18 ft; six hundred and four, 18 ft; six hundred and five, 18 ft; six hundred and six, 18 ft; six hundred and seven, 18 ft; six hundred and eight, 18 ft; six hundred and nine, 18 ft; six hundred and ten, 18 ft; six hundred and eleven, 18 ft; six hundred and twelve, 18 ft; six hundred and thirteen, 18 ft; six hundred and fourteen, 18 ft; six hundred and fifteen, 18 ft; six hundred and sixteen, 18 ft; six hundred and seventeen, 18 ft; six hundred and eighteen, 18 ft; six hundred and nineteen, 18 ft; six hundred and twenty, 18 ft; six hundred and twenty-one, 18 ft; six hundred and twenty-two, 18 ft; six hundred and twenty-three, 18 ft; six hundred and twenty-four, 18 ft; six hundred and twenty-five, 18 ft; six hundred and twenty-six, 18 ft; six hundred and twenty-seven, 18 ft; six hundred and twenty-eight, 18 ft; six hundred and twenty-nine, 18 ft; six hundred and thirty, 18 ft; six hundred and thirty-one, 18 ft; six hundred and thirty-two, 18 ft; six hundred and thirty-three, 18 ft; six hundred and thirty-four, 18 ft; six hundred and thirty-five



## FINE ARTS.

## NATIONAL GALLERY. NEW PICTURE—REMBRANDT'S "RABBI."

Rembrandt, one of the most celebrated painters of the Dutch school, also an etcher admired for the boldness of his designs, notwithstanding the apparently careless execution of them, which, to an uneducated eye, made them seem so many scratchings, was born near Leyden, in 1636, and died in 1682. He could finish, if he liked, up to the fineness of enamel (witness a painting of his in this Gallery, "The Woman taken in Adultery"), but his own penchant was for the dash and glare, and sometimes whimsically opposite gloom, which alternately appear in his pictures. There is one remarkable quality in his productions; they may be placed in any light, and seen to advantage, for their lustre is in themselves.

The rose is pale beneath the moon—  
alone  
Her lover can her kisses see—all flow'rs  
Have each their own peculiar light—some  
drown  
The morning or the noon-tide hour to  
open  
Their beauteous bosoms to the sight:  
Some sentimental blossoms wait till eve  
Is in the dewy west, ere they awake  
Their lovely eyes!—but in the forest  
deep  
Of evening, there is a flow' that glows  
E'en through the gloom of midnight's  
dullest hour,  
And soon within its long-lamented  
bell  
Pours out a stream of the most glorious  
light,  
Dazzling the weak beholder's eye with  
beauty!

Something resembling this torch-flower is the internal light of Rembrandt's pictures. The Jewish "Rabbi" which has been recently added to the National Collection, if not one of his greatest productions, is a splendid performance—a study for young portrait painters. There is none of that mawkish, tea-board lachry colouring about it—all is breadth and freedom and strength. Some slight objections might be made in detail—but "ubi prorsus nihil," it is much more pleasant to chronicle the beauties than the defects. The head of the Rabbi is a splendid specimen of what the hand of Genius can create; and the picture is a valuable acquisition to the Gallery. It was purchased for 400 guineas at the sale of the late Mr. Harman's collection, and was once the property of the Duke of Argyll.



A JEWISH RABBI. BY REMBRANDT, IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

## "THE WISE AND FOOLISH VIRGINS." BY J. E. LAUDER.—IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE TEN VIRGINS.—"Then shall the kingdom of heaven be likened unto ten virgins, which took their lamps, and went forth to meet the bridegroom. And five of them were wise, and five were foolish. They that were foolish took their lamps, and took no oil with them; but the wise took oil in their vessels with their lamps. While the bridegroom tarried, they all slept. And at midnight there was a cry made, Behold, the bridegroom cometh; go ye out to meet him. Then all those virgins arose, and trimmed their lamps. And the foolish said unto the wise, Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out. But the wise answered, saying, Not so, lest there be not enough for us and you: but go ye rather to them that sell, and buy for yourselves."—Matthew, chap. xxv.

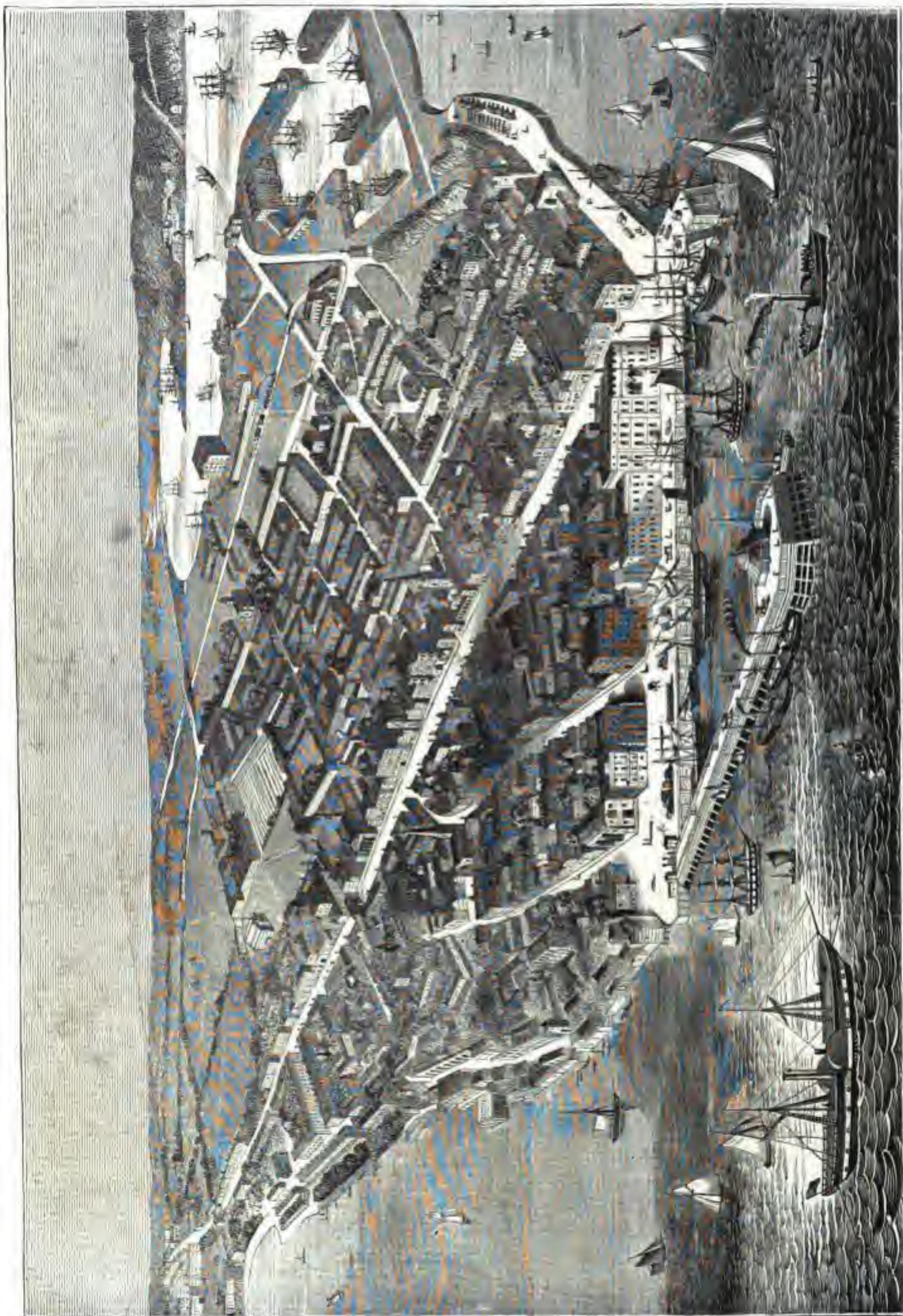
This picture is one of great promise for the English school. With the firmness, breadth, and simplicity of expression which characterized the greater works of Gainsborough, it has much of the dignity and sentiment of the hitherto imitable school of Caracci. As a whole, the composition is dramatic without exaggeration, and forcible without overstepping the sublime simplicity of the scripture narrative. Its faults are those of detail: the colouring is in many parts crude in finish and injudicious in distribution, while much of the drawing is feeble and ill proportioned. But these are errors which experience will rectify. The expression—the sacred power of the parable is realised, and all is solemn and instructively impressive. It is the first work of a young man, and we are glad to learn has found a liberal purchaser.

THE EXHIBITION AT WESTMINSTER HALL.—It may be well to remind our readers that the exhibition of the works of art placed in Westminster Hall, in pursuance to the notice issued by her Majesty's Commissioners of the Fine Arts, was for the first time thrown open for the gratuitous admission of the public in May. Though it was not generally understood that the exhibition would be free so soon after its first opening, the hall was nevertheless attended, the great majority of the persons present being well aged, while there appeared to be very few of the working classes among the visitors. All conducted themselves with the most perfect propriety and decorum. Numbers of persons have viewed the exhibition during the week. On Saturdays the charge for admission will be 1s.



"THE WISE AND FOOLISH VIRGINS," IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION. PAINTED BY LAUDER.





THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY—THE TUNNEL AND THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.







slave-trade, any effectual progress could be made in putting an end to it. These are the terms in which Sir Robert Peel maintained this declaration:—"I have declared it to be my opinion that a heavy load of public guilt rests on the heads of those nations who derive a profit from this heinous traffic; and I, as a member of the House, can be clearly and indisputably shown that Spain and the Brazil are the only two Christian countries the government or people of which derive any profit from the trade in human beings. (Hear.) Those countries have the power to suppress the slave-trade, and unless they exert that power sincerely, and with a determination that the effort shall be effectual, it is utterly out of our power to do so. It would be impossible to make any effort of this kind with the hope of perfect success unless by the co-operation of the Brazilian Government. It might be partially done, and the Court of the Brazil has expressed a desire to assist our views; but the continuance of the local authorities has hitherto always prevented the efforts to suppress the trade from being effectual; and, in my opinion, nothing is more easy than to show, that if the two Governments of Spain and the Brazil were earnest in their desires, the slave-trade might be put an immediate stop to." After this statement Sir Robert Peel applied himself to controvert Lord Palmerston's opinion that the present Government had been less active in endeavouring to suppress the slave-trade than the last, and enumerated various points of policy to prove that every possible effort had been made by the present Government to suppress the traffic. Sir Robert then passed to the subject of France. He said—"The noble lord referred in the course of his speech to the good understanding that exists between France and this country, and the noble lord says he is always glad that a good understanding should prevail; but he speaks in terms which seemed hardly calculated to improve or strengthen it. (Hear, hear.) I also maintain the same opinion on that point, and I am sure that it cannot be forwarded by any compromise dishonourable to this country. (Hear, hear.) But at the same time, if with regard to their mutual interests that good understanding between France and England can subsist, it is essential to the interests of civilization, of peace, and of the welfare of the whole civilized world. (Hear.) I believe that it is the earnest wish of the great body of the people of this country to maintain that good understanding so long as they can do so without any sacrifice of honour, or the essential interests of the country. (Hear, hear.) After touching upon these points Sir R. Peel said he did not think Lord Palmerston had shown any ground for his strictures upon the Government, and hinted that the noble lord appeared to have made his motion, of which he had given notice last March, mainly for the sake of his personal vanity; he, of course, could not suffer such a gross insult to remain in obscurity. He could not take it into his head to do so; if he had done that, he would have been repeating the speech to himself all the autumn, as he must already have been doing all the last month. The right hon. last concluded his speech thus—"With the reservation that we should proceed temperately and justly, that we should act upon the law of nature, and ask for nothing more than positive engagements give us a right to obtain, that we should observe the principle towards the weak as well as the strong—with this reservation, I leave the noble lord and the house that the Government are deeply impressed with both the duty and policy, for the highest considerations of the public welfare, of suppressing the slave trade, and that if that be the avenue to peace, it shall be one that shall be open to us as far as constant and persevering exertions can insure the means of securing it." The right hon. baronet sat down amidst loud cheers.—After a reply from Lord Palmerston the papers were ordered, with some additions suggested by Sir R. Peel.

The other business was unimportant.

The house adjourned at one o'clock in the morning.

**HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.**

**MR. SPEAKER,** the new member for Birmingham, took the oath and his seat, amidst cheers from the Ministerial side of the House. The House went into Committee on the Poor-law Amendment Bill.—On the 20th clause, Mr. J. G. G. proposed that each district board should appoint a chaplain, at a salary to be fixed by the Poor-law Commissioners. Some conversation arose upon this point, but the proposal was agreed to. Several other clauses were agreed to without any material opposition.

Mr. S. O'Hagan proposed a clause for authorizing the admission into the district schools of children not paupers, upon some moderate payment.—Mr. J. G. G. said he did not sanction the amendment, and it was withdrawn. The Committee proceeded as far as clause 21.

In accordance with a suggestion of Sir J. Graham, Mr. Cowper said he should not press the Poor-law Amendment Bill this session. The Bill was committed pro forma in order that the amendments to it might be printed.

On bringing up the report of the Farm Buildings Bill, Mr. Henry said, he regretted that the Government had not submitted any measure to Parliament in order to prevent the continuance of the evictions which had lately led to the commission of numerous acts of incendiarism in several counties of England. These evictions were the distress and despair of a large portion of the labouring classes of the country. It appeared to him that the Government had treated these matters very lightly.—Sir J. G. G. said that information would be shortly afforded to Parliament and the country with respect to the evictions which had led to the late fire in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex; 17 persons would be tried for being concerned in these fires.—Mr. H. said—"The fires are still going on."—Sir C. G. said the hon. member for Monmouth had stated that the labouring class of this country were inadequately paid. He (Sir C. G.) asserted that in the county (Bucks) which he represented, and particularly in the neighbourhood where he resided, wages were reasonable. The average wages of labour in his neighbourhood were 13s. a week.

The Metropolitan Buildings Bill was discussed in Committee and all its various clauses agreed to.—Mr. H. said, who had been absent during the Committee, complained of the rapidity with which the bill had been passed, as he had some amendments to propose.—The Earl of Lincoln replied that the Government had nothing to do with the wishes of Mr. H., who had invited public and private intimation of the intention to proceed with the measure.—Mr. Alderman Gwynne joined Mr. H. in opposition to the bill, and some formal amendments were proposed, on which there were divisions.—At length Friday was fixed for bringing up the report and the house adjourned at a quarter past ten o'clock.

**HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.**

**COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES.**—The House sat this morning at ten o'clock in a Committee of Privileges, when they unanimously decided that Sir George Wm. Bayly, Bart., had established his claim to the vacant Barony of Faversham. The House met again at five o'clock in the evening.

Lord Campbell presented the petition of which he had given notice, from Charles Henry Russell, to be heard at the bar, by himself or counsel, against the sentence for Gaol Delivery Discontinuance Bill. The noble and learned lord then moved that the petition be heard by counsel against the order of the day for its consideration. Agreed to.

**THE AGRICULTURE BILL.**—Lord Brougham called the attention of the house to a bill which had been brought up from the House of Commons, having for object to remove various disadvantages under which foreigners were laboured. It was his intention to add a clause providing that the wives of British subjects should be naturalized by the fact of their marriage; and that in all acts of naturalization the clause prohibiting a naturalized person to sit in Parliament, or hold office under the Crown, should be omitted.

Lord Melbourne brought forward a motion respecting a school in Ireland, which was finally negatived without a division.

The Art Union Bill was read a second time.

The Report on the Insolvent Debtors Bill was received.

Their lordships adjourned soon after seven o'clock.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.**

The House met this afternoon at one o'clock, and again went into Committee on the Poor-law Amendment Bill. The Committee proceeded as far as the 21st clause, when the Chairman reported progress. The discussion did not present any points of particular interest.

Mr. B. gave notice that on Tuesday next he should move for an humble address to her Majesty, praying for the removal of Mr. O'Donnell, recently returned to the commission of the peace in Ireland.

**THE PAUPERS' OFFICE COMMITTEE.**—Mr. T. Denham called the attention of the house to the proceedings of the committee appointed to investigate the recent charges made by him against the Poor-law Bill. The hon. member said he had been called before the committee, and he did not dispute them with any impropriety or harshness—indeed, their manner had been almost condescending to him—but he had been asked to furnish a list of the witnesses whom he intended to support the charges he had made, and, at the same time, the committee wished to prevent him from being present at the examination. He explained that the truth could not be ascertained, unless he were present during the examination of certain witnesses, and he therefore moved that it be an instruction to the committee that he might be present during the examination of such witnesses as he might think proper to examine.—Mr. H. seconded the motion.—Lord Brougham, as chairman of the committee, said, the committee felt that the hon. gentleman had no knowledge of the parties himself, and that he only acted on information received from others. For him to be present, therefore, examining witnesses and observing the evidence, would have been virtually to have put him on the committee.—(Hear, hear.)—whereas his having the responsibility of being a member of it. They should be most happy to have the hon. member on the committee, if the house should think fit to place him there, as he would then have the same responsibility as the other members of it.—Mr. R. Peel said he was unwilling to throw any technical difficulty in the way of the motion which the hon. gentleman had made, although he thought he was justified, according to the rules of the house, in declining to be a member of that house sitting anything with respect to the proceedings of a Secret Committee, but he was unwilling to deprive the hon. gentleman the opportunity of making his statement. No notice of a motion had been given, and he (Sir R. Peel) was at a loss to understand the grounds upon which the hon. gentleman had made the present motion.—Mr. Denham said he quite agreed in the statement that the house must choose between putting the hon. member for Faversham on the committee, or allowing him to examine particular witnesses himself.

Mr. V. Smith moved that the hon. Member Burton, and Mr. T. Denham be added to the committee.—The question having been put, the O'Connells then declared to what had been done by the committee with regard to the presence of the hon. member for Faversham. He did not think it would be right for the house to exceed the resolution to which it had come when it negatived the proposition that he should be a member of the committee. After a sharp discussion the house divided. The numbers were—

For the motion .. .. . 21

Against it .. .. . 141

Majority against it .. .. . 120

The proposition for putting Mr. Denham on the committee is thus negatived.

**"The Unlawful Oath (Ireland) Bill,"** after some discussion, was read a third time; it is only a continuation of a former act.

The House then went into Committee on the Poor-law Bill. Several clauses were agreed to. An amendment was moved, during the discussion, in one of the clauses, which will allow of relief being given to widows and others not residing in their own parishes, without compelling them to return to the place of their settlement, which, under the existing law is imperative.—Mr. T. Denham supported the amendment; he said that a poor widow residing in a manufacturing town with her children, would be enabled by a small amount of relief from the parishes distant which she would be enabled to support herself and family, while if they were compelled to return, they would all become chargeable.—Sir James Graham opposed the amendment; from the time of Elizabeth, residence had always been a condition of relief. He considered the small amount from the union would go in aid of wages in the manufacturing district.—Mr. H. seconded the amendment, and several other members supported the amendment, which, on a division, was carried against the Government by a majority of one, the numbers being for it 49, against it 48. The amendment was finally carried. The remaining clauses of the bill were then gone through, the preamble agreed to, and the house resumed, then closing the long and fatiguing discussion of this measure.

The Committee on the Railway Bill was postponed till Monday, and the other orders having been disposed of, the house adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock.

**HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.**

The House met at twelve o'clock, when the royal assent was given to various bills.

Mr. E. James was called to the bar, and addressed their lordships against the Gaol Bill. When the learned gentleman concluded, Mr. Russell was called and responded, but as he declined to answer some questions put to him, he was told to withdraw, but not to leave the house. Ultimately it was resolved that the witness Russell be allowed to attend at the bar, and that in the morning his evidence before the Select Committee and the house be printed. The witness was accordingly called in, and ordered to stand. He said—"I will obey your lordships." (Tear, hear, hear.)

Several petitions were then presented on different subjects.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.**

The House met at twelve o'clock.

**RAILWAY BILL.**—Mr. G. G. moved certain amendments relating to the deposit of railway securities, plans, and bills, in the railway department of the House of Trade, and to reports which may be made thereon. The right hon. gentleman said it was unnecessary to make any statement respecting them, as the resolutions were themselves sufficiently explanatory. He proposed, however, to amend the last resolution, as it related to subjects of which the house could have no knowledge. The resolutions having been agreed to, Mr. G. G. said, it must be obvious that there were many subjects which came under the control of the Board of Trade which would not be made the subject of resolutions of that house; but it would be the duty of the Board of Trade to prepare some minutes, which would be laid before the house with as little delay as possible.

The report on the Metropolitan Buildings Bill was agreed to.

**JOINT STOCK COMPANIES BILL.**—The House, on the motion of Mr. G. G., went into Committee on the Joint Stock Companies Regulation and Restriction Bill.—In answer to a question from Sir D. Murray, Mr. G. G. stated that on bringing up the report he should introduce words to extend its provisions to Ireland. The clause was agreed to, and the bill, with the amendments, ordered to be reported on Tuesday.

Mr. E. called the attention of the house to the expediency of a statement being made by the Government, respecting the disposal and the results of the supply of public money voted for the purposes of education. The remarks of the hon. member, however, did not elicit any reply.

**THE THEATRE.**

**HER MAJESTY'S.**

"Lucius Borgia" was announced for Morison's benefit on Thursday evening last, but we will not say whether it was a disappointment or not—the opera of "Don Pasquale" was substituted for it, some late affairs announcing that owing to the increased busyness of August Morison said that it was impossible for him to appear. Now, whether it be the humidity of our climate, or affliction on the part of its visitors, we will not presume to say, but it is a curious thing to remark that all vocal foreigners on their first arrival in this country are hoarse for two or three days. Why do not the dancers take example from this, and get the cramp for a short time? Lucius was never more rich in *Don Pasquale*; his ejaculations in French now and then were amazingly dull. Grief, as Morison was exquisite the parts of *Ernesto* and *Malatesta* are not very well calculated to show off the respective powers of either Morison or Parnassus; but in the beautiful quartet towards the close of the second act, it would be difficult to say to whom, individually, we were indebted for the exquisite effect. It was executed *non. com.* and increased in attraction on its repetition.

Between the second and third acts of the opera there was a *divertissement*, or extract from some ballet, in which Certe and St. Leon danced *à merveille*. It was announced as a *pas de deux*, but a Mlle. Ferdinand appeared, and made it a *pas de trois*, to the great delight of every *connoisseur de danse*.

The ballet of "Giselle" followed, in which Blaise was as charming as ever. The house was crowded to excess, and, with good humour, more judiciously critical than usual. This is pleasant to notice, both for artists and audience: there can be nothing more dreadful than hearing sweet sounds thrown away upon dull or ignorant ears.

**ST. JAMES'S.**

This delightful house closed for the season on Wednesday last with a performance for the benefit of M. Cartigny and M. Chop. It was a miscellaneous selection, and the assistance of the benevolent John Barry was called in, to atone in some measure for the loss of the lively Dejazet and Lemaire, who took their leave on Monday. The highest thanks are due to Mr. Mitchell for the brilliant treat he has so liberally afforded.

**PRINCE'S.**

On Monday last, in addition to the other novelties, "The Ladies' Club" was produced; but although powerfully cast, it did not go off altogether with good effect.

**STRAND.**

An adaptation of "Martin Chuzzlewit" has been produced at this theatre with marked success. It is a less dignified plot than that lately introduced at the Lyceum, and accordingly the plot is rendered more intelligible to those persons who have not read the novel. The part of *Pecksniff* was sustained with much talent by Mr. H. Hall, who doubled *Mrs. Gamp*. *Tom Pinch*, by Mr. Young, was a successful impersonation, especially in the pathetic touches—by far the most difficult for stage representation. The other characters were well supported, if we except occasional loudness and coarseness, but ill adapted for the contracted area of this theatre. Altogether, the piece is bustling throughout, and emits upon the best points of the tale with good tact and judgment.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Seguin, the vocalists, have recently returned to England from America, where they have been on a successful theatrical tour for several years past. They intend to return to the United States very shortly.

**MUSIC.**

**HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.**

Mr. Wilson took his farewell of the metropolis on Wednesday evening at three o'clock, when he was well attended to by "his friends" to the most popular musical hall that has appeared in our recollection. He possesses the art of interweaving song with history; and the occasional anecdote and melody commingled, make his entertainment in the highest degree charming. He is going to make a provincial tour, but we hope he will soon return to delight the metropolis with his Scottish recitals once and many times more.

**MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.**—We extremely regret to announce that in the course of the Boston Cup, at Eastham, a short time after the boats had rounded the flag buoy situated about a mile and a half above the Eastern Ferry, the Ampleforth shipwrecked a row and swamped. A number of boats, as also a steamer, were close at hand, but, in spite of all their endeavours, they only succeeded in saving five out of the five of the crew, and two of those, a Mr. Dixon, and we believe a Mr. Hall, of Chester, in an almost unrescued state. The remaining one, a fine young boy, who acted as coxswain, Mr. William Henry Brown, son of the late Mayor of Chester, was drowned.

**SCAFFOLD ACCIDENT.**—On Wednesday evening some scaffolding suddenly fell, on which were several men at work, in front of an extensive building in Gloucester-square, Regent's-park, and which is intended for the residence of Mr. George Wyatt, the architect. When the poor fellows were estimated, they were all found to be more or less injured: two of them, named John Humphries, a carpenter, aged 34, and Charles West, a labourer, aged 36, so seriously that they were conveyed to a state of immobility to St. George's Hospital. The cause of the accident is said to have been from the planks, on which the planks of the scaffolding rested, giving way. The above unfortunate men are in a deplorable state of suffering, and but slight hopes are entertained for the recovery of West.

**METROPOLITAN NEWS.**

**FURTHER METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.**—The building to be called New Ketter "Change is just completed. It consists of ten shops, with dwellings attached, together with spacious rooms over the lobby entrance. This new Exchange runs from North Wellington-street into Catherine-street, in the Strand, and will certainly add not a little to the improvements which have recently been made in that neighbourhood. The arched entrance which ornaments the shop fronts, and the entrance, are exceedingly tasteful. It is intended that the shops shall be let for the sale of cutlery and articles for the toilet. A bill has been introduced into the House of Commons which provides that Trafalgar-square, and all the works now being, or which may be hereafter erected thereon, shall be vested in the Queen, her successors and heirs, as part and parcel of the hereditary possessions and revenues of her Majesty, in right of her Crown. Presumably it is to be vested. That portion of the Green Park to be appropriated to the purpose is to be severed from the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields and annexed to that of St. George, Hanover-square. The whole of Piccadilly, between Bolton-street and Park-lane, when so widened and improved, is to be kept in repair at the expense of the last-mentioned parish.

**ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—On Wednesday the second flower show of the season was held in the Surrey Zoological Gardens. The flowers, &c., were arranged in a very tasteful manner, beneath marquees of immense length. The display of pot-herbs, carnations, fuchsias, cut flowers, and miscellaneous plants, were equal to those of any previous exhibition. Seventy-four prizes, consisting of gold and silver medals, a prize in money, offered by J. Coppock, Esq., together with the Linsman medal, given by W. T. Lloyd, Esq., were awarded to the best exhibitors. The gardens throughout the day were thronged with visitors. The boys of the Royal Military Asylum, with their juvenile band, were present, and attracted much attention, and contributed materially to enliven the scene by the performance of a variety of exercises and popular songs.

**THE FINE ARTS.**—In addition to the order given to the six artists for fresco paintings, the Royal Commission of Fine Arts have offered three premiums of £500 each to the artists who shall furnish specimens of cartoon drawing and fresco painting, which shall respectively be deemed worthy of one of the said premiums by judges to be appointed to decide on the relative merit of the works. Also three premiums of £500 each, three premiums of £300 each, and three premiums of £200 each, to the artists who shall furnish oil-paintings for the decoration of the New Palace at Westminster, which shall be deemed worthy of one of the three of the said premiums, by judges to be appointed to decide on the relative merits of the works. The names of the artists are not required to be concealed.

**MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.**—The number of deaths within the metropolis, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th inst., amounted to 331. Of that number 450 females were in prison under 15 years of age, 134 between 15 and 50 and 120 from 50 upwards. The number of females who died during the week was 424, and of males 477. The mean temperature was 61.5 deg.

**THE LATE ATTEMPT AT MURDER IN HOLBORN.**—Wednesday, upon inquiry at St. Bartholomew's Hospital as to the state of Mr. Smith, the gunsmith, of Holborn, who was wounded in the back by a pistol-shot, fired at him by the Rev. W. Trenchard, the reporter was informed that Mr. Smith was progressing favourably, and strong hopes are entertained that he will ultimately recover. On Monday, the point of rest which was caused into the wound by the bullet forced itself out. The bullet has not yet been discovered, but it is supposed by the medical gentlemen who attend him that it is lodged between the lungs of the victim, having been stopped there in its progress, and prevented from injuring the spinal cord. Lord Audley and the family of the Rev. W. Trenchard are most anxious about the progress to recovery of Mr. Smith.

**ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.**

**FATAL CARRIAGE COLLISION.**—Last Saturday evening Mr. Higgin held an inquest at the Mag's Hall, Wandsworth-road, on the body of Sarah Groves, aged eleven, daughter of Mr. Groves, saddler, &c., of the Blackfriars-road. It appeared that the deceased, on Thursday evening last, was in a carriage with her father, mother, and sister, proceeding along the Wandsworth-road, when they saw coming furiously towards them two horses and a cart. Mr. Groves pulled up by the side of the road, got out of his carriage, and stood by his horse's head, and as the horses and cart were approaching, he held up his whip, which made them swerve towards him, and strike against the carriage. By the concussion his wife was thrown out, and, going to her assistance, he left his horse's head, and the animal ran away. Deceased being frightened, jumped out of the carriage, and the consequences were fatal injury to the skull. The horse in the cart in the first instance ran away from a watering place, beside the road, through the driver having taken the line from their mouths to allow them to drink. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," adding that the taking the line from horses' mouths for any purpose on the public roads was highly reprehensible.

**THE LATE FATAL STRANDWAY ACCIDENT.**—On Tuesday morning Mr. Carter resumed, for the fourth time, at the Mag's Hall, Lambeth, the inquiry into the death of Henry Turner, aged 35, a lighterman, and William Wright, aged 31, a coach-painter. The particulars of this protracted inquest have been given in our paper. The inquest room was, as on the former occasions, crowded with persons engaged in the navigation of the river. A good deal of evidence having been adduced, at five o'clock P.M. the inquiry having begun at ten in the morning, the answer occupied up. After a consultation of two hours, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," with a deduction of £2000 upon the steamer, the Thunder, which caused the accident. Mr. Justice, on the part of the proprietor of the boat, said that he should appeal against the verdict by tomorrow.

**FATAL COACH ACCIDENT.**—On Saturday evening last, as the Shuttle coach was on its way from Bury to Manchester, when about 150 yards from the Bear's-head Inn toll-bar, on the Bury New Road, the driver put the off-hand wheel fell out, and the wheel came off, and four passengers and the coachman were thrown from the top of the coach. One woman, the wife of Samuel Kenyon, black printer, Back Top, Manchester, was killed on the spot.

**FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE THAMES TUNNEL.**—On Monday afternoon, Mr. Baker held an inquest in the board room of Wapping Workhouse, on the body of Samuel Jolly, aged 55, gunsmith, lately residing at 11, Meeting-house-lane, High-street, Wapping. From the evidence it appears that the deceased rendered one penny at the Wapping entrance of the Tunnel, about eleven o'clock on Thursday night, for the purpose of proceeding to the Rotherhithe side, on his way to Whitechapel, and that when he had descended to within fourteen steps of the bottom, he, by some cause not ascertained, rolled to the stone flooring at the bottom of the shaft, by which he received an extensive fracture of the skull, and notwithstanding medical attendance, he died in the workhouse at two o'clock on Friday morning. The deceased appeared to be sober and was not subject to fits.—Verdict, "Accidental Death."

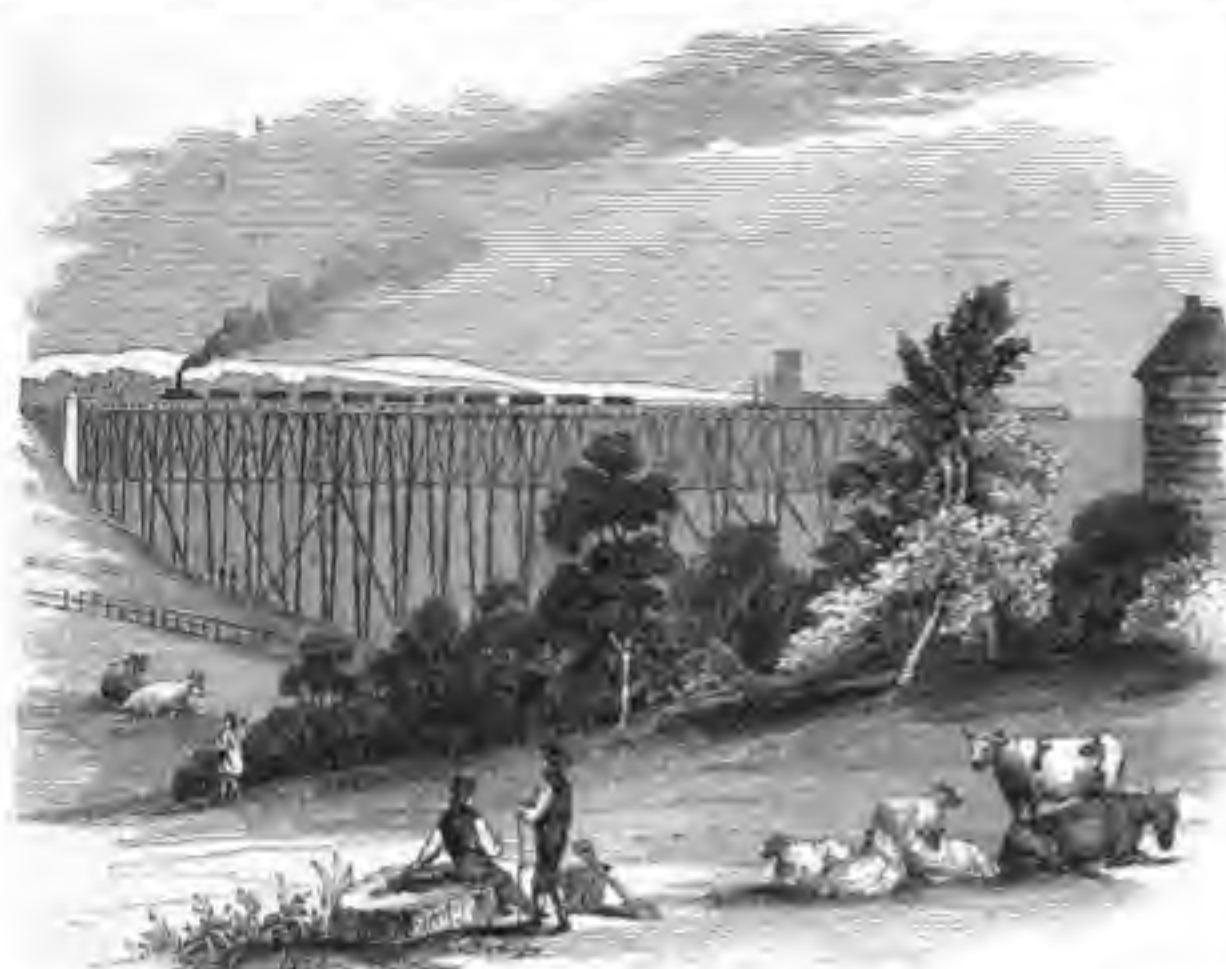
**DEATH FROM STARVATION.—FLOUNDER CASE.**—An inquest was held on Wednesday, before Mr. Miles, at the Strand Union Workhouse, on the body of William Edward Carson, aged 25. Allen Phillips, police constable at F. said, on Friday afternoon he was on duty in Covent-garden, and found deceased, about half-past two o'clock, lying on the pavement under the Piazza, in a dreadfully emaciated and apparently dying condition. Witness had deceased conveyed to Charing-cross Hospital. The witness, in answer to further questions, stated that whilst deceased was at the hospital, he was questioned, and stated himself to have been a harrier's clerk in the Temple. He had not tasted food for three days. He had some bread in his pocket, but he said his destitution had become so great that his stomach could not take it. He was in the most deplorable condition, and on being searched all that was found on him was a piece of bread and an old pocket-book, containing his certificate of baptism. He was subsequently taken to the Union. Walter Fullman stated, that on deceased's arrival at the Strand Union Workhouse, he was in so exhausted a state that, notwithstanding he was promptly attended to by the medical man, he died in a few hours after his admission. After a considerable discussion, the jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased died from extreme exhaustion, produced and induced from destitution and the want of the common necessities of life."

**THE LATE MURDER IN THE MINT.**—It will be remembered that in the course of last February a woman of the name of Elizabeth Hobbs, the wife of a stoker, occupying lodgings in the Mint, Southwark, had a quarrel with her landlord, a man named James Carroll, who, in ejecting her from her apartment, threw her down stairs, and inflicted such other severe injuries as to cause almost her immediate death. At the coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of "Willful Murder against James Carroll." Carroll, it appears, instantly despatched, and proceeded to Ireland. He was, however, taken into custody on Tuesday by police sergeant Sturges, M.P., and subsequently examined at Union Hall Police Office. After hearing some formal evidence, Mr. Cottenham told the prisoner that he stood charged with the willful murder of Elizabeth Hobbs, and that he was informed a true bill had been found against him at the Old Bailey. As soon as he received a certificate from the Clerk of Arraigns that he is the party mentioned, he should commit him to Newgate for trial. He, therefore, should remain here for the present.

**DALLMAN.**—The daily papers have stated that Dallman is to be transported for life. This is a mistake. No decision upon the subject has yet been given. The instructions to the Governor of Millbank Penitentiary are, that he shall be kept there for a month, in order that medical men may examine him. The result of their investigations will determine whether he will be sent to Bethlem as an insane person, or be transported to a penal settlement.

**THE LOSS OF THE HANOVER.**—The relatives of the unhappy persons who perished on board this ill-fated steamer have now the melancholy satisfaction of knowing that the remains of the sufferers have at last been cast up from the deep: for by the late arrivals from Hamburg we learn that eleven bodies of the unfortunate sufferers have been picked up, comprising the whole of the passengers, the captain, Mr. Dudley, and part of his crew. The managers of the Hanover Steam Navigation Company, at Hamburg, have received information from Bremen, to the effect that the bodies of Captain Dudley, Mrs. St. George Smith, and her son, Mr. G. Smith, two seamen, and a gentleman unknown, with a large sum of money, amounting to 3,000 marks, tied round his neck, had been cast ashore near that place, and that the bodies of Miss Emily Smith, the daughter of Mrs. Smith, and Mr. P. Rothbury, of Leeds, had also been picked up off Cuxhaven, and brought into that port. A friend of Mr. Edgington, a magistrate at Hull, who was deputed to remain at the mouth of the Elbe so as to identify the bodies of Mrs. Smith and her son and daughter, has taken charge of them, and no doubt by the earliest packet to Hull will convey them to England for interment. The body of the unfortunate commander, Mr. Dudley, has been interred in the churchyard of Westmeath, as also the other bodies.





TIMBER VIADUCT ON THE DUNDEE AND NEWCASTLE RAILWAY.

## THE SHERRBURN VIADUCT, ON THE GREAT NORTH RAILWAY.

During the past month has been opened the Great Northern Line of Railway communication from London to Newcastle-on-Tyne, by which the county of Northumberland, the cities of Durham, Newcastle, Shields, and Carlisle, are brought near to the centre of England and to the metropolis, from which they were isolated by want of a railway. "England," says the *Railway Chronicle*, "is now covered with an unbroken chain of railway communication from Exeter, Bristol, Southampton, and Brighton on the Channel, to Newcastle and Carlisle, in the Scottish Border." The opening of this noble line, on the 10th ultimo, was, indeed, a brilliant affair. In the morning a party breakfasted in London, at the Foston Hotel; and in the afternoon the same party found themselves sitting comfortably at an early dinner in the town of Newcastle, having passed over three hundred and three miles, in some hours and twenty-two minutes, stoppages included! The rate of travelling having been a mean, including stoppages, of 40 miles an hour throughout the whole distance, the stoppages having occupied 1 hour and 45 minutes of that time.

This rapid communication between London and the North is the work of several confluent railways. The train which leaves Foston-square for Newcastle passes over the London and Birmingham line for 97 miles, to Rugby, where it enters on the Midland Counties. It then passes over 40½ miles to Derby, along the North Midland 54½ miles to Nottingham, thence by 24 miles of the York and North Midland to York. From York there are 45 miles of the North of England line to Darlington, and thence 82½ miles to Newcastle. In all, over the six lines, 303 miles.

It is the last portion which forms the Newcastle and Darlington Junction Railway. It is also a combination of several lines—from Darlington there are 9½ miles of the new line, 4½ miles of the Durham Junction, 3 of the Foston and South Shields, and 6 of the Breckford Junction—in all, from Darlington to Newcastle, 33½ miles. — *Railway Chronicle*.

Among the novelties of construction in this portion, the beautiful timber viaducts are masterly specimens of skill and economy, of which that which crosses the Sherrburn is represented in our engraving: it carries the line at the length of 70 feet, over a stream 60 feet wide, at the cost of less than £100 per foot.

The value of timber viaducts, as the means of effecting the economical construction of railways, is a point of engineering practice becoming daily of greater importance. Those on the Newcastle and Darlington railway are the work of Mr. Harrison. The Sherrburn construction is from 60 to 70 feet high; it is founded on piles driven 25 feet into the ground; several courses of masonry rest on these piles, and from the masonry spring the light tall timber trestles that support the rails. A single bulk, a foot square and 70 feet high, with a locomotive engine on the top of it, is at first sight an alarming statement. Here it is literally true—yet such is the excellent disposition of the timber, that the struc-

ture is rigid, free from vibration, and perfectly stable. The whole, including the masonry piling, and about abutments, cost only £1400 per running foot, without those abutments the cost is reduced to £750 per foot. This is by far the cheapest system with which we are acquainted, and its solidity and easiness we can best decide by inspection. We question whether any arrangement of materials can be made more judicious and more economical than this. The direct pressure of the weight being made to rest vertically on the upright timbers, is unopposed by the lateral arrangement which will carry much. The stability of position, in each arch, an equidistant diagonal, can increase the power of timber to resist the strain. The uprights are 20 feet apart, a distance which enables the horizontal bulk to carry the whole weight, while additional stiffness is secured by the intermediate diagonals. The long diagonal braces serve to keep the vertical timbers securely in their position. These diagonals are single bulk, bulk, checked on the timbers, and fastened by a single bolt. The resulting is uniform throughout the structure.

The piles on which the whole structure is sustained, are about 30 feet long and 18 inches square, of American rock elm, and are driven till completely buried in the soil; on them rest blocks of masonry, 3 feet deep by about a foot square, on which the upright standards of the bridge, 15 to 18 inches square, are supported. These uprights are placed at distances of 20 feet between centres in the longitudinal direction of the bridge, in transverse rows of four each, 9 feet to 11½ between centres. By this arrangement, each pair of piles supports one upright, and the standards and intermediate cross-pieces of timber serve to preserve the piles from exposure to the air. The upper ends of the standards are bound together by cross-braces of the same wood, which rest upon the top of them, and by half-bolts, one on either side of the pile, about 10 feet below the top, and lying upon four longitudinal pieces of the same size, which extend the whole length of the viaduct, and are fastened to the heads of the uprights by bolts against the latter—resting on the intermediate cross-pieces are the lower ends of the uprights, which run at an angle of 45 degrees, bearing up at their junction a transverse beam of the same size, and to the same level as those which rest upon the tops of the upright standards. Between these cross-pieces and the stone blocks, transverse pieces, about 2 inches by 1 inch, run diagonally on either side of each row of uprights, crossing each other beneath the centre of the way. Upon the upper transverse beams, which lie on the tops of the standards, are laid nine longitudinal beams, five of which, including the two outer, are equidistant from each other, and 13 inches deep by 5 inches broad; the remaining four, which are 12 inches square, are so disposed as to be nearly beneath, and slightly wider than the lines of rails. Upon these, 3-inch planks are laid diagonally, at an angle of about 45 degrees, and above all there are longitudinal wooden sleepers, 12 inches by 6. The whole structure is communicated by a single railing, about 2 inches square, consisting of upright posts, 3 feet

apart, and intermediate diagonals. All the timber used is Memel, with the exception of the piles, which, as we have already said, are of American rock elm. This viaduct is remarkably free from vibration—the passage of a train scarcely affecting it in any perceptible degree. The simplicity of the framing also, gives great facilities for repairs or alterations, as almost the whole can be removed by degrees, without interruption to the working of the line.

Our sketch is taken at a short distance from Sherrburn Hospital, founded by Bishop Parker, in 1586, for sixty-four poor lepers, a master, and other officers, and altogether, a noble monument of the benevolence of our ancestors.

Of interest also to the construction of the Sherrburn Viaduct, is the annexed specimen of the mechanical works on the Utica and Syracuse Railway. As a considerable length of this line passes through a deep swamp, a foundation of great permanency was required; this was met in a modification of the superstructure, and a road which is known as pile road. The swamp varied in depth from 10 to 60 feet, and was nearly on a dead level throughout; the grade line closely corresponded with its surface, so that it was necessary to reach the hard bottom before any foundation could be effected. Piles were adopted as the cheapest and most efficacious means to secure a durable and substantial base; they were driven to their places by Crum's Patent Steam Pile Driver, which, in our engraving, is shown driving piles for a railway, but is equally applicable to pile-driving in bridge construction. The machine is formed of a platform, about twenty-five feet long, and eight broad; at one end are erected two pairs of leaders, or guides, in which the hammers are moved. Immediately behind the leaders are fixed the rollers, with the necessary breaks, and gearing for working the hammers, raising the pile, &c. The rollers are revolved by a small high-pressure steam-engine, occupying the rear of the machine. The arrangement of the leaders is the same as in ordinary piling machines; a curved piece of wood forces open the shears, when the hammers reach their elevation. The hammers are confined to the leaders by a groove; they weigh about 1000 lb each, are made of cast-iron, and at their last blow fall through a space of 47 feet. A pair of piles are driven at one operation by this machine; when driven, cast-iron rollers are placed upon their heads, and the machine, by means of an inverted rail, moves on to the next place. The heads of the piles, sawed off to reduce them to the proper level, were found sufficient to supply the furnace with fuel.

The men employed in operating this machine on the Utica and Syracuse Railway, were a foreman, a steam-engineer, two brickmen, and two men to frust at the saws; also a horse and cart to furnish water for the boiler. Properly geared in front of the machine, and between the leaders, was a saw that played upon a way bar, and could be pressed against either pile as it was driven home; being prepared by sharpening one end, and having the other, it was drawn up by ropes, worked by the engine, secured in position between the leaders, and driven to the hard bottom.

This machine was manufactured in the United States, complete, at the cost of 2000 dollars. Mr. Webb, in his valuable "Elements of Railway Making," (where the above details have been derived), states that Mr. Thomas Roberts, of Plymouth, Devonport, has patented an ingenious invention for scarifying timber, which may also be used for driving piles of great lengths.

## ROMAN LONDON.

Some interesting discoveries have been made in the course of the past week of the foundations of several Roman buildings, in the



ROMAN WALL, BREAD-STREET-HILL.

centre of the city of London; and of various Roman coins, vases, lamps, and domestic implements. These have occurred in the course of the great excavation made for the formation of common sewers in Hoag's-lane, Bread-street-hill, and Peter's-hill—a group of sites placed on the narrow strip of land between the ancient Watling-street and the Thames, at Queenhithe; and not far from the Roman military, or "London stone," the centre of the Roman city. Several of the foundations of the buildings are of a size and strength which would lead to the conclusion of their having been public edifices of great dimensions and importance; one of them, indeed, has been supposed to be the base of a temple. Others, of smaller size and slighter structure, have been supposed to be the foundations of



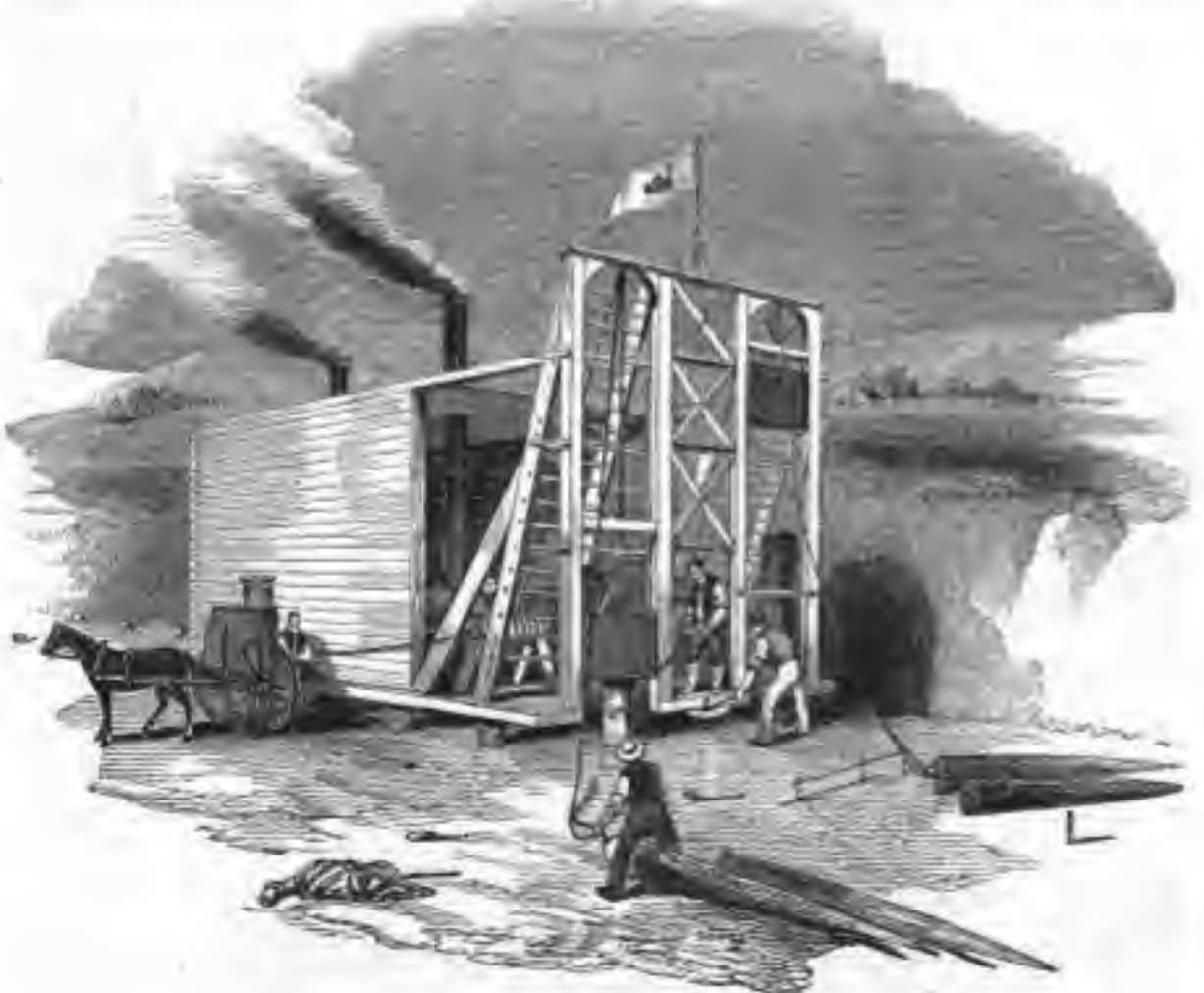
ROMAN LAMP.

houses. Several of the latter were found beautifully paved with large square brick tiles. The walls, in most cases, are constructed of rubble, alternately with broad layers of tile and concrete, after the Roman style of construction. Our first cut exhibits a portion of one of the more massive walls, found in the Bread-street excavation; and the second a clay lamp, from the same locality.

A CHAPEL ON WHEELS.—The Wesleyan Methodists of the Bingham circuit have erected a moveable wooden meeting-house upon wheels, capable of seating about 120 persons, at a cost of about £260, for the accommodation of several villages where no site could be obtained. The above place of worship was opened on Monday last.

UNPLEASANT TO PLEASE.—Thomas Lichfield, a hired servant, complained a day or two ago against his master, Mr. W. Chambers, of Wellington, for the non-payment of wages due up to the time he left. Mr. Chambers considered that he had no right to pay the complainant until he completed the period of his engagement. "He sets me such funny jobs," said Lichfield, "such as standing on a gatepost to whitewash the room with a pot of blarney; at another time, to fetch a load of clouds to litter the horses; he told me the other Sunday, when I wanted my dinner, to cut a Bath brick into mutton chops, and fry them in a four-wheel waggon at Vichurians; it ain't likely I can do them these conjuration tricks." The complaint was discharged, and Lichfield ordered to return to his work.

ST. SWITHUN'S DAY.—Monday last passed over without a shower—at least in the Metropolis; so that the weather-wise, who prognosticated a wet autumn, will probably calm their apprehensions. In the country, however, there appears to have been much rain. The *Times Mercury* says—"Monday, being the anniversary of St. Swithun, that venerable saint poured his unction upon Newcastle in the shape of frequent and heavy showers."



PATENT AMERICAN STEAM PILE-DRIVING ENGINE.





GRAND REVIEW IN HYDE PARK, ON SATURDAY LAST.

GRAND REVIEW IN HYDE PARK ON SATURDAY LAST.

The 1st Life Guards, stationed at Regent's Park barracks, the 2nd Life Guards, at Hyde Park barracks, the 2nd battalion of the Grenadier Guards, at St. George's barracks, the 3d battalion of the Grenadier Guards, at St. John's-wood barracks, the 1st battalion of the Coldstream Guards, at Portman-street barracks, and the 2d battalion of the Coldstream Guards, at Wellington barracks, left their respective quarters on Saturday morning, and arrived on the review-ground in Hyde Park about ten o'clock, and shortly after formed into line according to their rank in the service, the ground being kept by the 17th Lancers, from Hounslow.

At half-past ten o'clock the following troops were formed in contiguous columns, at a distance of twenty-five paces:—The 1st and 2nd Life Guards on the right, and then the second and third battalions of the 1st or Grenadier Foot Guards, and the two battalions of the 2nd or Coldstream Guards on the left. The whole line was commanded by Major-General the Hon. Edward Lygon, and the brigade of Foot Guards by Lord Salton. At eleven o'clock, punctually, the Duke of Wellington arrived on the ground, and was received by the "general salute," the colours of the Grenadier Guards dropping in honour of his being their colonel. The Duke and a numerous staff, including a few ladies and some non-commissioned officers, in plain clothes, then went down the entire line, the respective hands playing "See the Conquering Hero Comes;" after which they again returned to the saluting point, and the troops marched past (and saluted) in slow time, and then again, in columns at quarter distance, in quick time; after which they deployed in two lines, with their rear to Connaught-terrace, the Coldstream forming the front and the Grenadiers the rear line, at fifty paces distance, and the left flank companies of the whole thrown out as skirmishers. The two lines then advanced covered by the skirmishers to the wood, and then halted, recalled the skirmishers, and the two battalions of the Coldstream fired by companies from left to right; after which they retired, by filing through the line of the Grenadiers, who advanced, then halted, and commenced file-firing, and afterwards made a very fine charge towards the Serpentine; then halted, and retired in line covered by skirmishers.

The Coldstreams, after filing through the Grenadiers, re-formed, and retired in line, then halted, and fronted; and the Grenadiers filed through their line, and formed column at quarter distance in their rear. The Life Guards now came on from the rear, through the opening between the battalions, formed line, and charged towards the Serpentine; afterwards retired to the right and rear of the infantry, who then retired towards Connaught-terrace, covered by skirmishers. The whole of the Infantry then deployed to the left of the second company of the second battalion of Coldstreams, which brought them facing the saluting point, when the whole line advanced in slow time, and presented arms after halting. The Duke then assured General Lygon and Lord Salton how satisfied he was with the movements, and the steadiness and precision with which they were performed, &c., and the troops then fired a volley, in order to unload their firelocks, formed four deep, and marched off

the ground, leaving their hands to relieve the company till dispersed by the heavy rain.

The troops on the ground were as follows:—

- 1st Life Guards—Colonel Campbell, Adjutant Anderson.
- 2nd Life Guards—Colonel Reid, Adjutant Sharpen.
- 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards—Lieutenant Colonel Lawless, Adjutant Lindsay.
- 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards—Colonel Home, Adjutant Lambert.
- 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards—Colonel Fraser, Adjutant Cocke.
- 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards—Colonel H. Beauchamp, Adjutant Lord Frederick Paulet.

The 1st Life Guards were headed by their colonel, the Viscount Combermere; the 2d Life Guards headed by their colonel, the Marquis of Londonderry; and the Coldstream Guards by their colonel, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The colonels of the regiments, after passing, joined his Grace the Commander-in-Chief.

Some dissatisfaction among the officers of the Brigade was caused by an order from the Quartermaster-General, forbidding the usual tickets of admission to the several friends of the officers, while Yeomanry and Militia, if in uniform, could take their friends from among the crowd, thus rendering it impossible for many ladies to attend.

Our first engraving represents the Review-ground, to which we append a view of the Infantry barracks, adjoining the Birdcage-walk, St. James's Park, with the Parade, &c.

**FRANKFURT EXECUTION IN FRANCE.**—On the 18th instant Pierre Lescure, who was accused of the murder of his father, but not brought to trial for want of sufficient evidence, and who has since been condemned to death for making away with his coin, was executed at Rodez (Pay-de-Dordogne). The circumstances attending the execution were most horrifying. Being a man of herculean strength, he was bound in prison with an unusual weight of chains. It required at least half an hour for the smiths to unloose them. Lescure was much weakened by his confinement, and assistance was offered to him in walking to the scaffold, but he declined it and went forward, and even bounded the ladder with a firm step. Facing resistance the executioners of St. Pierre and Mouton were called in to aid the executioner of Rodez. When Lescure appeared on the platform, his tall and athletic person seemed above them and the priest who attended him. Unfortunately he was not bound with sufficient force to the swing-beam, which was too short for his length, so that his neck went beyond the guillotine, and the axe, when lowered, fell on the wood of the frame, and only wounded the intended victim. Upon this the executioner from St. Pierre got outside on the head of Lescure, but the prisoner struggled from the grasp, and, breaking his bonds, rose again, with his shoulders and breast covered with his blood, his face flushed, and his eyes laggard, uttering cries that struck terror to the heart of every spectator. The priest approached the wretched man, and, presenting to him the image of Christ on the cross, succeeded by his exhortations in prevailing on him to again submit to be bound. Again the axe fell, and again missed its mark, only enlarging the first wound. Lescure's cries became still more screaming. The people shouted with indignation, and pressing round the scaffold, were on the point of enveloping the guillotine in flames, while the priest, whose surplice was covered with blood, entreated and did all in his power to pacify and calm the passionate man. The three executioners were for a time completely paralysed; but at last one of them recovered resolution enough to fix the severed head in a proper position, and the axe, already streaming with blood, fell a third time, and completed its task.

LITERATURE.

THE ENGLISH REVIEW, OR QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF ECCLESIASTICAL AND GENERAL LITERATURE. July, 1844. No. 2.

There are some good articles in this number of the "English Review," and written in a spirit which we cannot but commend—a spirit more or less pervading them all—a spirit that, while it has in view the temporal good of man, looks more particularly to his spiritual welfare also. We are mistaken if the present is not superior, in several respects, to the first number. The article on Dr. Prichard's "Natural History of Man" is a lucid and well-reasoned essay, and evidently written by one who has well studied the subject. It arrives at conclusions respecting the origin of the human race, which cannot but legitimately flow from the induction of facts. The review of Lady Fullerton's "Ellen Middleton, a Tale," we deem to be a "fair account" of that excellent novel. We agree with the reviewer, that of all the religious novels we have ever seen, that eminently able and eminently womanly work has, with the most pointed religious aim, the least of direct religious teaching; it has the least effort and the greatest force; it is the least didactic and the most instructive. The paper on "Mr. Maitland's Essays on the Dark Ages," is full of information so far as it goes; but the reviewer does not clear up quite to our satisfaction the anecdote respecting Luther and his



THE REV. MR. NEWMAN.

Latin Bible at Erfurt. The article on the "Progress of Education" we read with great pleasure; and we trust the prospects in regard to the right Christian instruction of the rising generation are as cheering as the writer indicates. The last article of the Review, on the "Old English Chronicles—the Wars of the Roses," is a deeply historical and instructive essay. But that which exhibits more than any other paper the character and principles of this periodical, is the criticism of "Newman's Sermons on Subjects of the Day," the notice of which we purposely left till the last. If we have, in our former allusion to this subject, been at all mistaken as to those principles, we now happily have an opportunity of correcting ourselves and our readers, by quoting the following passage:—

"[Newman, in conclusion,] to offer some general remarks on the position, in relation to existing parties in the Church, which this volume [The Sermons] seems to indicate. That there has been, unhappily, within the last two or three years, a tendency in some quarters to certain doctrines and practices of the Church of Rome, is a fact which is too well known to need any proof. That such a tendency has been viewed with the deepest regret by the great body of those who have maintained Church principles is equally certain. Convinced as they are that the principles which they uphold do not favour the pretensions of Romanism, but present a firm barrier against them—and persuaded as they have been that the 'Tracts for the Times' (we say nothing of a few of the latter tracts) were not written by men who were either disloyal to the English Church, or favourable to Romanism, they have been justly unwilling to identify the tracts and their authors, whose services had been in many respects so great, with views opposed to their continual declarations, and to the tenour of many of their writings. It was surely, for instance, difficult to imagine that the author of 'Lectures on Romanism and Popular Protestantism,' could approve of the



THE WELLINGTON BARRACKS, ST. JAMES'S PARK.



**JOHN HAWSON, Resident Manager.**  
The Company is ready to receive application for Agencies from individuals of responsibility, influence, and activity, resident in the principal sea-ports and market towns of the United Kingdom.









THE GREAT HIGHLAND BAGPIPE COMPETITION, AT THE THEATRE ROYAL, EDINBURGH.

## TRIENNIAL COMPETITION OF PIPERS, EDINBURGH.

This very attractive contest of the best performers of the Ancient Music of the great Highland Bagpipe was held in the Theatre Royal, at Edinburgh, on the 10th instant. The doors were opened at twelve o'clock, noon, and in a few minutes every corner of the theatre was crowded to excess. The performances were strathspeys and sword-dances, by fourteen accomplished pipers. The effect of the national music on the audience was very marked; at one moment they were riveted by the plaintive lament, and next the strathspey, or reel, made hearts and heels as light as those of the agile inhabitants of the hill and dale. The scene during the performance of a reel by four Highlanders, is shown in our engraving. The judges named by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland then retired to decide the prizes. In their absence, Donald MacLennan, from Lochaber, who gained the Prize Pipe at the last competition, performed a salute on the Prize Pipe to be then awarded. There were also favourite Scottish airs by the band, and national dances.

At five o'clock the judges returned, and proceeded to distribute the prizes, which were received by the fatigued competitors with evident feelings of pride. The president and judges were seated in the box nearest the right hand side of the stage; and, on a table near them, on the stage, were placed the prizes—a bagpipe, a sword, horn, &c. The general effect of the kilted men in their particoloured costumes, was extremely picturesque. The Prize Pipe and other prizes having thus been distributed, the affair concluded with a spirited dance. The spectators were admitted by tickets, the proceeds from the sale of which, were divided among the pipers, dancers, and competitors for dress.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

A singular instance of versatility never appeared than in the person of the actress, who, in the course of the evening, performed the part of the

not having seen him in a character opposed to his personation of deep and intense tragedy, in which he is truly affecting and powerful. No man can better express the tender abandonments of the soul to love, hope, or joy, than Moriani, while, on the other hand, frenzy and despair he can depict with equal truth, but with more thrilling energy. In the magnificent scene selected for our illustration, perhaps he was a little enfeebled in voice from previous over exertion, but his energetic action was still unflinching, which, joined to Laddar's hauteur and Orin's earnest indignation, formed a tableau of dramatic beauty which we seldom, if ever, have seen equalled—certainly not excelled. The costumes of this scene cannot be too highly extolled for their splendour and accuracy—that of Laddar's particularly made him stand forth as "blond Harry" himself. What a pity that the termination of the season is nigh at hand, and that we cannot hear and see Donizetti's *chef-d'œuvre* again rendered still more perfect by a little more practice!

But the seasons will take flight  
And the singing-birds will cease  
So we have nothing else to try  
But come again soon—do!

**THEATRICALS IN AMERICA.**—Mr. Macready appeared at the Buffalo Theatre on the 25th ult., in *Hamlet*; and on the previous evening, Mr. Vandenhoff played the same character at the Albany Theatre. Brougham and Miss Nelson are in New York, where *Old Bull* has just arrived. The Lyceum burlesque, "Open Season," has been received in New York with immense success.

**MUSICAL MOVEMENTS.**—At the termination of the opera season, the principal artists, both vocal and instrumental, who have delighted the metropolis, will take provincial tours through the three kingdoms. The first *troupe* will consist of Gual, Favanti, Mario, and F. Lablache; the second, of Pavesani, Saveri, and Formanari, under the direction of Puzzi. The third part will be principally instrumental, under the management of Novati.

**TALISMANS.**—This charming desecrated continues still to captivate the Parisians. She intends shortly to retire from public life after a

## JULY.—SONNET.

Now is the time to see the glorious Sun  
At early dawn his chymistry begin—  
To see him hang, on threads the dew have spun,  
Pearls, sapphires, rubies—and far up, within  
The greeny clouds, a golden tissue weave,  
Whose splendour drowsy-heads can ne'er believe!  
A poet's fancy only can conceive  
The gorgeous beauty of a summer's morn  
At that sweet time when young Aurora's born  
To shed her smile on fields and groves and bow'rs,  
And tell the rustling minstrels on each thorn  
To mix their music with the breath of flow'rs!  
Oh! there's no time can give such pure delight,  
As when the Day first flees th' embrace of Night. W.

## ROBERTS, THE WELSH HARPER.

There is no country in the world where the motto of "*princeps generis humani*" is more assumed than in Wales: a man with a genealogy of two thousand years' standing, is only a "fellow of yesterday!" The good people of the principality are ready to assert that Adam was a Welshman; that the Garden of Eden was situated in the lovely Vale of Llangollen; that the Cambrian language was the vernacular of the terrestrial Paradise; and that their music, with their national instrument, boast of the highest antiquity on earth. Be that as it may, many of their own writers and historians do not agree with the general opinion of their countrymen, but, on the contrary, assert that they had their music and learning from Ireland. For instance, Giraldus Cambrensis distinctly states so. Caradoc affirms that the Welsh had the harp from Ireland (vide Wynne's "History of Wales," p. 159); and Vallancey in "Collect. de rebus Hiber.," No 13, p. 36, gives the following philological reason for its importation from the *Isula Sanna*, or Holy Island, which its name *Eris* implied (vide O'Brien on the Round Towers of Ireland.) "The Irish *Feadklos*, pronounced *Tedain* or *Telin*," says the General, "is certainly the etymon of the Welsh *Frydls*, a harp—a word I can find no derivation of in that language; and, I think, proves from whence they borrowed both the instrument and its name." Still there is a great dissimilarity between the Irish and Welsh harps—the former being very inferior in size, and strung with wire; the latter in some instances as high as six feet, and strung with gut. We confess we prefer the tone of the Cambrian instrument to that of the Irish; there is less tinkling or jarring, and particularly in the hands of Mr. Ro-



MR. ROBERTS, THE WELSH HARPER.

berts, who awakens all our best recollections of the harps of old by his admirable performance. Although totally deprived of sight, that loss of sense seems to have been simply stoned for in the amazing his musical hearing. He has gained the principal prizes, and is decorated with a profusion of harps, medals, and his triumphs. Her Majesty, when Princess Viceregal, hung one round his neck, and the Duke of Wales a similar honour upon him. He is considered the Wales.

## CLASSICAL CONCERT.

Being last an instrumental concert under this title in the square Rooms, and proved a delicious treat. The programme was—

1. Mazur. Sirevi, Salomon, Hill, and	Haydn.
2. Mazur. Salomon, Sirevi, Hill, and	Beethoven.
3. Mazur. Salomon, Sirevi, Hill, and	Osborne.
4. Mazur. Salomon, Sirevi, Hill, and	Beethoven.

was deliciously performed, particularly the ancient. Beethoven's wild and fanciful composition in masterly manner; but, beautiful as it is, it is movements, and some of them of considerable it too much. The trio, by Osborne, is a very a, replete with peculiar melody and science. It was by the author, a native of the Sister Isle, resided at Paris for several years, where his reputation and performer is of the highest order. The a the Roussimovsky set, was also significantly the concert was a most brilliant treat to music. The performers were placed on a platform in the which had an imposing and pretty effect.

NEW YORK.—A correspondent assures us that performance of *Werner* at New York, has its triumph: his audiences appear to have been the force of this fine specimen of melo-dramatic y, especially, was viewed by them as something before, and at the close of the piece, they burst enthusiasm: "in short," says our correspondent, get the sensation produced on an American dy's *Werner*.

A gentleman has left town for Italy, to seek out next season. We learn that this gentleman has taken the life in an enterprising manner to undertake the three dramatic establishments at once, namely, the Adelphe, and the Liverpool. We heartily wish ere is an old saying, "Too many irons," &c.

Published at the Office, 128, Strand, in the Parish of St. James of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 128, Strand, JULY 20, 1844.



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 117, Vol. V.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

## STEAMERS AND PIERS.



HUMAN reason, in its full pride, is often sternly rebuked by the fatality of human accident. The casualties of life, and the modes in which they occur, so often prove that our reason and foresight are made so little use of, that there seems but slender cause for arrogance, and much, very much, for humility. If reason, the power of thought and reflection, were given to man for any purpose, it surely was for that of preserving his life; yet the hunted herd that rushes blindly over the precipice is not more heedless of consequences than are vast numbers of human beings, who, having reason, seem deprived of the faculty of using it.

The public has been this week startled by the occurrence of one of those events which, happening, as they generally do, in the midst of some exciting cause that congregates numbers to one spot, none think danger possible, till some unforeseen, but not unlikely accident, converts a gay and laughing arena into one of shrieking and dismay—of a convulsive struggle with each other, and with the elements for life, terminated by the silence of death that closes over the victims, and the frantic grief of the survivors.

Such, or nearly such, was the scene that occurred at Blackfriars-bridge on Monday last.

There is a superstition connected with some of the rivers of Europe that the spirit of their waters requires each year a certain number of victims, and he seldom fails in receiving his tribute. It is a fanciful way of accounting for those casualties of which all rivers that flow past great cities are fertile. But there is, probably, no river in which so many human lives are annually lost as the Thames. This arises from the immense population on its banks—its large amount of water-borne traffic—and, added to this, a love of boating and regattas unknown to any other people, except, perhaps, the Venetians. Under such circumstances, it might be thought that the authorities would take some care of that part of the public that never take any of themselves. But the river is altogether destitute of a police to regulate the passenger traffic of its surface. Some order is enforced on the larger vessels that moor in the tiers, but the "silent highway" may be used as the providers of water conveyance choose; they may overcrowd their vessels from cupidity, or they may run down each other from carelessness—there is little or no check upon them. On land, where the number of loaded and crowded vehicles can at worst only cause a stoppage, there are street-keepers and constables to insist on order and careful driving, and carriages and omnibuses are limited in their burdens to the safety point. On the water, where a collision, or over-crowding, might be the death of hundreds, every master of a steamer appears to be a law unto himself; and the too natural desire to gain as much as possible, being stimulated by opposition, the consequence is what may be seen any fine Sunday or holiday at any of the landing-places, and what, to those who are in the slightest degree acquainted with the laws that govern floating bodies, and with what a mass of human beings will do in a moment of panic, is almost a melancholy sight. Forgetting that "ships are but boards, sailors are but men," and that, consequently, the former may be rotten and the latter careless or incapable, or both, people rush by hundreds into a boat that with half the number would be loaded to the verge of safety, and they steam away with a happy indifference which might be mistaken for courage, by a spectator who did not know that it is nothing more than utter ignorance of their own danger. The slightest accident to the vessel or her machinery, the least panic, would in such a crowd be fatal, for the greater mass in a moment of terror would lose all self-command, and the exertions of the few who could keep their presence of mind would be unavailing. What the result might be is terrible to contemplate.

We dwell on this total want of caution in the public themselves, in order more strongly to point out the necessity of some regulations for ensuring their safety. We are no advocates for the continual interference of the authorities with the affairs of daily life,

according to the continental system, which does every man's business for him better than he could do it himself. But there is a mean in all things, and the total neglect we witness here is as blameworthy as the excess of supervision. In no respect is this neglect more apparent than in the state of the different piers and landing-places along the river. They are rickety structures, made of old worn out coal barges, chained together, or connected by plankings, which may or may not be trustworthy. The recent appalling accident seems to have arisen from the snapping of the timbers of one of these platforms, over-crowded with people, who were suffered to go upon it by a culpable neglect. The whole of the piers on the river are bad and faulty, and as unsightly in appearance as they are dangerous in use. Surely it would be easy to construct them so as to be at once safe and elegant, and without making them what they are at present—obstructions to the navigation of the river. Nothing can be better adapted to the formation of these piers than the suspension principle, so easily applied, and, when properly constructed, so safe, with the additional advantage of allowing a free

tide-way beneath. The Cadogan-pier, at Chelsea, is an example of what might be done elsewhere. It is inconceivable that the Court of Conservancy, entrusted with the guardianship of the river against obstructions and encroachments, should have so long tolerated these crazy fabrics. To their neglect may be attributed the loss of seven or eight lives now, and more hereafter when the impression produced by this catastrophe shall have worn off. It has been stated that the Court was about to take some steps in the matter; it is even said that this pier was one of those about to be "preserved" as unsafe. We hope the late event will quicken the pace of this body, seeing the fatal result of its dilatoriness. If they make a vigorous strike now, they will be seconded by public opinion, and the banks of the river may present landing places that will no longer be at once unsightly and unsafe, and on any public occasion or spectacle on the river, inviting the crowd to press upon them to betray them to a sudden death. Those who profit by the conveyance of passengers on the river should be compelled to consult the public safety a little more, even though it should cause their returns to be a little less.



THE NEW COMET. DRAWN AT THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.

## ADDRESS TO THE COMET.

### Celestial Greeting.

Art thou the same mysterious wanderer,  
That in our last bright comet of the east  
Paid visit to our gaze,  
And woke up our surprise—  
Filling the many with an awful dread,  
The few with deep delight?  
Art thou the same wanderer with celestial  
Of hazy imaginations—Light and Heat,  
Which in thy last campaign  
"Gleamed o'er our world's wide space  
Knocking half of mankind's war on us?"  
Hast thou been back to where  
The workshop of the thunderbolt is kept,  
And story'd thy long hair in the lightning stream?  
Thou "round it over flows,  
Keeping it prisoner close  
Till the descending angel lifts the chain  
To pour back on some world?"  
Or art thou on a kindly mission sent?  
Or do thy own research a wondrous tale  
Custom to us in which  
Of all the breathing store  
The happiest Eden was by fully lost?  
If so—come not to us!  
There is not so much of that blessed place  
Where we imagine our best kindred dwell—  
Dewy and dewy  
Is all around it now!  
Turn—turn away and give us not the fear  
Of thy descending touch!

A beautiful comet has recently appeared in our northern heavens, but whether it be a new one—that is, one that has previously escaped the observation of astronomers—can only be determined by further observations on its orbit. Since its first discovery in this country, it has passed  $\phi$  Bootis,  $\mu$  Corona Borealis, and on the night of July 22, when our drawing was made, it was not far from  $\mu$  Bootis. Its daily change in R. A. =  $-4m. 36s.$ ; ditto in N. P. D. =  $+44m.$  In its course towards the sun, it is rapidly approaching the earth, a circumstance which has caused timid and visionary people some alarm. The fever of apprehension is not, however, so great as that which disturbed the Parisian population in 1773, when a similar phenomenon occurred. On that occasion, many persons are said to have died of fright; while numbers prepared for the worst by purchasing—what were offered at high premiums—places in paradise. To relieve the fear of such a catastrophe, we may inform the public of the result of some very curious and elaborate calculations made by Arago to show the extremely small probability of a contact between ourselves and any comet whatever. "Let us suppose," says that great man, "a comet, of which we only know that at its perihelion it is nearer the sun than we are, and that its diameter is one-fourth of that of the earth, the calculation of probabilities shows that of 221,000,000 chances there is only one unfavourable, there exists but one which can produce a collision between the two bodies. As for the nefariousity, in its most general dimensions, the unfavourable chances will be from ten to twenty in the same number of two hundred and eighty-one millions. Admitting then, for a moment, that the comets which may strike the earth with their nuclei, would annihilate the whole human race, then the danger of death to each individual, resulting from the appearance of an unknown comet, would be exactly equal to the risk he would run if in an urn there was only one single white ball, of a total number of 221,000,000 balls, and that his condemnation to death would be the inevitable consequence of the white ball being produced at the first drawing."

The comet is of a bright white colour, with its tail turned from the earth. Stars of small magnitude are seen through its body. At present, it is only visible with a telescope; but in a few nights it is expected to be seen with the naked eye. Its luminosity is so intense that it has been easily detected during the bright nights of the past week.

We are indebted to the Astronomer Royal, for permitting our artist to make the drawing from which our cut is engraved.

S. S.



## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

The Paris papers are, of course, much occupied with the progress of discussion against Ministers, but the news of emergency is not wanting. Accounts have been received from Algiers to the effect that the Villa de Bordeaux, which arrived at Marseilles on the 10th, was the last of the Algerian fleet. It was said in Algiers that Marshal Bugeaud intended to follow up to attack upon the House by more decisive measures. It was also reported in Algiers, in consequence of the general opinion as to the Emperor of Morocco's partial disposition towards France, that after the affairs of the 15th the House were supplied with of means from Fez.

There has been another accident on the Versailles Railway (left bank), but fortunately it was not attended, like the last, with fatal consequences. At Mondon, a train coming from Versailles was in the act of starting, when it came in contact with another train which was standing at the station and ready to start. It is supposed the person in charge of the engine neglected to turn the steam off in time. The driver, and another person, had legs fractured, and six or eight others were slightly injured. During the day of the Mondon fall, when a vast number of the Paris populace were assembled, the affair created great alarm.

The Chamber of Deputies has adopted without any amendment the bill for authorizing the construction of a railroad from Paris to the Belgian frontier, and to the British channel, and has also agreed to the bill for the railway from Paris to Lyons. The action from Paris to America will be ready to receive the rails towards the end of the year.

In the Chamber of Deputies the Budget of Receipts was voted by a majority of 219 against 20. The Chamber also adopted an important amendment of M. Bazard, who had proposed that the University tax, which produces annually about 1,000,000*fr.*, should cease to be levied after the 1st of January, 1845. Another amendment, equally important, moved by M. Garnier-Pagès, was also carried with the approbation of the Chamber of Deputies. It was to the following effect:

The present law of the 15th of July of 1830, which the Minister of Finance has been authorized to negotiate with publicists and Congressmen by the 15th article of the law of June 25, last, may be equally negotiated by him, for the entire or any portion, by means of a public subscription, of which the law and conditions shall be fixed by Royal ordinance.

It appears that the French Government have not yet determined to negotiate the loan of 200,000,000*fr.* which was authorized in 1842.

The Journalists of the 15th last, continue the following list of the French vessels of war now concentrated on the African coast—For ships of the line Buffon, bearing the flag of Admiral de Lamoignon, Jemmapes, and Tonnay; the frigates Belle Poule, the screw frigates L'Albatros, Albatros, and Océan; the steam-corvettes Pluton, Gascogne, Vénus, and Courier; the steamers of iron power Paris, Gironde, Corne, Ensa, Tarent, Roussin, Spécie, Comète, Bala, Var, and Grégoire; and the lighters Arctique, Proserpine, and Pégase.

The *Moniteur* publishes the details of the manufacture and consumption of beet root sugar down to the close of last year; from which it appears that on the 1st of July there were 315 manufactories in operation, or 19,164 than at the corresponding period of 1843. The entire quantity of sugar manufactured in 1844 was 25,144,573 kilograms, and that of 1843 was 24,471,314, making in all 21,273,817 kilograms; the quantity sold for consumption was 20,001,218, leaving on hand at the end of June 2,272,599 kilograms. The *Moniteur* (which therein amounted to 3,570,000*fr.*)

## SPAIN.

Our accounts from Madrid state that the threatened expedition against Morocco was still in the contemplation of Ministers, but the well-informed persons of the public did not consider it likely to proceed.

The late execution in Aragon had caused a very painful sensation in that capital. The province of Aragon had been hitherto declared a state of siege, in consequence of a system of distribution maintained in different localities. Some other accounts of an equally atrocious character had taken place at Carpe. The following account appears in a letter from Carpe, dated the 10th inst.—“Yesterday morning,” it says, “a detachment of twenty infantry and nine cavalry arrived here from Aragon. The three cavalry regiments were ordered from their quarters and ordered to march, and at midnight they were shot. The judges appeared, by every legal means, as if there was no murder; but what the tribunals do in presence of injustice?—this of the three soldiers, Piquet, died without confession, and Christian hotel was devoted to his memory.”

M. Véluz was to receive the post of Ambassador to London, and Count de Caramelle had been appointed Charge d'Affaires in Brussels. A letter from Gibraltar, of the 10th, mentions that the steamer *Vénus*, which sailed on the 25th ult. from Algiers, with Mr. Hay, Consul-General of England at Tangier, had returned in Gibraltar. The *Vénus* was promoted from Morocco to the residence of the Emperor, and there was every reason to hope that his mission would be successful. According to the latest news, the House of Deputies received to arrange three countries, which in the last session with the French, he sent to the quarter inhabited by the French, but both Morocco, the son of the Moroccan, had opposed their progress.

The French galleon *Albatros* of the 15th inst. returning that the French squadron reached La Rochelle on the morning of the 10th. The French *Albatros* had immediately gone ashore, and had an interview with the French Consul in La Rochelle. After his return on board the ship, a detachment of the authorities waited upon him to congratulate him on his arrival, and offered him the use of an apartment which the authorities had fitted up for his reception. The French Consul declined the offer, and even requested that his name should be put to him when he visited the town, which he proposed to do during his stay in La Rochelle. The Consul also declined to give the use of his house, but with a number of officers of his staff, and rode out to receive the ship, and with a number of officers of his staff, and rode out to receive the ship, and with a number of officers of his staff, and rode out to receive the ship.

## BARCELONA.

A letter from Barcelona of the 10th inst. has the following:—“We were alarmed yesterday by a report that the town of Lloret was almost entirely burnt to the ground. Luckily, however, we have been told that there has been a great fire which destroyed a church, with a magnificent organ, and ten houses. It is stated, that in the neighborhood of Lloret, and in the vicinity of the military in the district, the fire, which may be ascribed to the perversion of the soldiers of the town, the wind being very strong, and the roofs of the adjoining houses being shorn in great danger.”

## PORTUGAL.

We have letters from Lisbon to the 17th inst., but they are utterly destitute of principal news. The financial difficulties of the Portuguese Government are still the same. An attempt had been made to negotiate a loan with the London bank, but it had failed. The Government is, only Government is compelled to disburse bills for very poor value. Some have been proposed for the sale of 20,000, others have been received at a very advanced price.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

ACTIONS FOR DAMAGES UNDER THE BILL.—The Bill, the subject, was again examined in reference to the 15th inst. by the House of Lords. A question was put to him, whether he desired to answer, as to the points connected with the proceedings which were advanced the money. The Bill is to answer on the ground that it involved a privileged communication to him as a character of attorney.—The Earl of Shaftesbury passed a resolution in the Committee appointed to inquire into the existing law, who, he said, wished to fix a not fault unfairly. He objected to the nature of examination adopted by Lord Brougham.—Lord Russell was defended in a controversy of nature a personal character, in the ground which the Duke of Richmond and the Earl of Shaftesbury had taken advantage of the proceedings in the House, and had adopted the step for the purpose of representing that the object of the Bill was to protect some of the House of Commons. The noble duke denied that the Committee had any unfair feeling.—The Earl of Shaftesbury also defended the Committee.—Earl Russell explained.—It was denied that the witness was right in his view, and the question was withdrawn.—The Bill passed through Committee.

The Railway Disfranchisement Bill was read a second time, as was the Charitable Trusts Bill. The latter, however, excited some opposition from the Bishop of London.

The Charitable Bequests (Ireland) Bill, and the Anti-Union Bill, were read a third time and passed.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House assembled at twelve o'clock. The Earl of Shaftesbury, in answer to a question from Captain Ponsonby, Mr. P. said that the Government had nothing to do with the railway bills. Captain Ponsonby also put some questions to Lord Shaftesbury, which that noble lord answered, by reading a statement, signed by himself, as Captain Ponsonby and Henderson, given in page 54.

Joint Stock Banks Regulation Bill.—In Committee on the Joint Stock Banks Regulation Bill, Mr. W. C. C. moved a clause, inserting the principle of limited liability of shareholders in joint stock banks, and confining their liability only for the amount of their shares. The clause, however, was rejected, on a division.

Railways Bill.—Mr. Gladstone explained the alterations made by the Government in the bill, the effect of which appear, from his statement, to be as follows:—Mr. Gladstone said there was a material relaxation in the terms of the spirit of revision or purchase—that was, that the right of purchase should not accrue until after twenty years, instead of fifteen years, after the passing of the Act of Incorporation, as originally intended. Another change was, that the right of revision, being a privilege, should not be again exercised within the further term of twenty years. The bill, in its amended state, provided that when a railway should be purchased, it should be taken at the value at which it might be estimated at the time of the purchase. He thought that an improvement to the bill. Then, again, it was provided that, if the railway, at the expiration of twenty years, should be making more than ten per cent. the price should be effected by the payment of twenty-five years' purchase.—On clause 5 an amendment was proposed by Mr. Townley, having for its object to provide that the clause should be in force, as well as first and second class. The Government opposed this amendment; but, on a division, it was carried by a majority of 31.—Other amendments were proposed, and some discussion took place, but none of them were carried, and the bill passed through Committee.

In answer to a question from Captain Ponsonby, Mr. J. Gladstone said he had advised the House to grant money to the House, but he declined to state the grounds on which he had made the recommendation.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.—The House called the attention of the House to the present state of the relations between France and Morocco. He did not present in the motion of which he gave notice on Friday last, and which he had intended to present as the most extraordinary one he had ever heard, but money moved for a vote of the amount of the French loan to the Moroccan Government, on the 1st July, 1844, and a copy of an order of the French Government, imposing new duties on foreign goods entering the port of Algiers. The noble lord introduced the subject by referring to the various communications which had taken place between France and Algeria in reference to the question of Algeria, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied in disposing of the business on the order, most of which consisted of bills that stood for the third reading. Nothing of importance occurred in the discussions, and the House adjourned at half past seven.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock. The Earl of Shaftesbury, in answer to a question from Captain Ponsonby, Mr. P. said that the Government had nothing to do with the railway bills. Captain Ponsonby also put some questions to Lord Shaftesbury, which that noble lord answered, by reading a statement, signed by himself, as Captain Ponsonby and Henderson, given in page 54.

Joint Stock Banks Regulation Bill.—In Committee on the Joint Stock Banks Regulation Bill, Mr. W. C. C. moved a clause, inserting the principle of limited liability of shareholders in joint stock banks, and confining their liability only for the amount of their shares. The clause, however, was rejected, on a division.

Railways Bill.—Mr. Gladstone explained the alterations made by the Government in the bill, the effect of which appear, from his statement, to be as follows:—Mr. Gladstone said there was a material relaxation in the terms of the spirit of revision or purchase—that was, that the right of purchase should not accrue until after twenty years, instead of fifteen years, after the passing of the Act of Incorporation, as originally intended. Another change was, that the right of revision, being a privilege, should not be again exercised within the further term of twenty years. The bill, in its amended state, provided that when a railway should be purchased, it should be taken at the value at which it might be estimated at the time of the purchase. He thought that an improvement to the bill. Then, again, it was provided that, if the railway, at the expiration of twenty years, should be making more than ten per cent. the price should be effected by the payment of twenty-five years' purchase.—On clause 5 an amendment was proposed by Mr. Townley, having for its object to provide that the clause should be in force, as well as first and second class. The Government opposed this amendment; but, on a division, it was carried by a majority of 31.—Other amendments were proposed, and some discussion took place, but none of them were carried, and the bill passed through Committee.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.—The House called the attention of the House to the present state of the relations between France and Morocco. He did not present in the motion of which he gave notice on Friday last, and which he had intended to present as the most extraordinary one he had ever heard, but money moved for a vote of the amount of the French loan to the Moroccan Government, on the 1st July, 1844, and a copy of an order of the French Government, imposing new duties on foreign goods entering the port of Algiers. The noble lord introduced the subject by referring to the various communications which had taken place between France and Algeria in reference to the question of Algeria, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.

He said that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government, and mentioned that the Government of the French Government had been in communication with the Government of the Moroccan Government.







## NEW DESTRUCTIVE POWER: CAPTAIN WARNER'S EXPERIMENT AT BRIGHTON.



THE "JOHN O'GAUNT" BEING TOWED TO DESTRUCTION.

## CAPTAIN WARNER'S EXPERIMENT AT BRIGHTON.

From the earliest dawnings of policy to this day the invention of man has been sharpening and improving the mystery of murder, from the first rude saws of clubs and stones to the present perfection of gunnery, cannonading, bombardment, mining, &c.—RUSSIA.

Upwards of a month since a report reached us that Captain Warner was about to exhibit in public the destructive effects of the explosive power discovered or invented by him, and with which he had already experimented privately. The place selected for this interesting demonstration was the expensive Bay or Road in front of the town of Brighton, a judicious choice, both as regards the bold and open shore and facility of rapidly reaching the town by railway.

The proposition which Captain Warner undertook to illustrate by the exhibition of this experiment was, that no ship could chase a vessel furnished with his implements of warfare, without herself being perfectly destroyed. It is now understood that the experiment had been proposed to the Government, as demanding their attention, from its application of a new power to the purposes of naval warfare, which would seem to breathe on those who might possess it, the power of the instant annihilation of opposing fleets. Thus far, it might be said to have a tendency greatly to alter the character and diminish the frequency of war; and, on these accounts, it was submitted that Government should defray the expenses of this public experiment, estimated at £2000. To this cost, however, the authorities demurred; a quarter of that sum was offered, but promptly declined; and, in this dilemma, Mr. Somes, the eminent ship-owner, generously proffered a vessel for the occasion, whilst the private friends of Capt. Warner raised the sum requisite for the attendant expenses. The vessel, the *John o'Gaunt*, a barque of 300 tons burden, three-masted, tall, full-bodied, strong, and seaworthy, was given up to

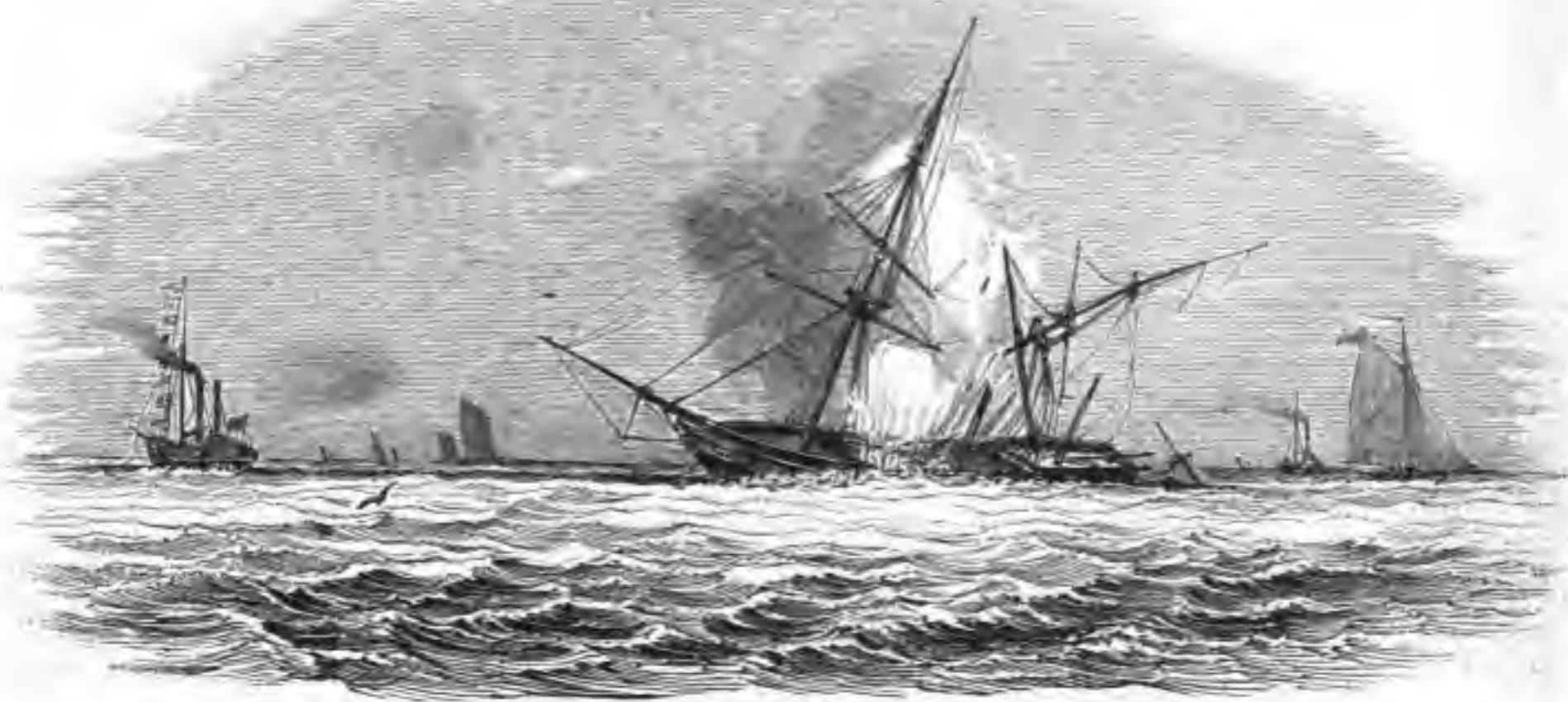
Captain Warner in the early part of the present month, and on the 15th inst. sailed from the Thames, but on her arrival at Gravesend, the crew having learned her destination, most of them deserted, under an apprehension that they might share her fate. After some delay, the men were procured, and she was piloted for Brighton; but, unfortunately, the vessel, which left the Downs on Wednesday, the 10th inst., was caught by the S.W. wind, which suddenly sprang up, and was compelled to put back. Meanwhile the experiment had been fixed for Saturday, the 15th, on which day a large party of noblemen and gentlemen went down to Brighton, especially to witness the spectacle. Their disappointment at its unavoidable postponement was very great: many inquiring groups were to be seen upon the cliffs, and each little knot of visitors seemed to sympathize with each other in their mortification: the good people of Brighton, whose we questioned, knew nothing of the matter, and the circumstance, coupled with the marvellous nature of the proposition, created public distrust; and many persons who could neither shake their sceptical thirst, nor forget their disappointment in the luxurious accommodations of Brighton, returned to London with a lurking suspicion that they had been hoaxed, and that such was the only way in which "the invisible shell" (as Captain Warner's invention had been named), would ever go off. Among the visitors were Lords Brougham, Southampton, Ingestre, Worsley, John Beresford, Leonard; Captains Dickinson, Henderson, Tracy, R.N., and Messrs. Hunt and Masterman, M.P., &c.

On Wednesday, the 17th, however, the *John o'Gaunt* was towed by a steamer to Shoreham Roads, and moored there; the knowledge of which fact, and the renewed assurances of Captain Warner that he would fulfil his promise on Saturday last, excited the public curiosity afresh, confidence being, in a great measure, revived by authorized announcements in the *Times* and other journals of Satur-

day, as well as by the officers of the London and Brighton Railway Company.

On Saturday morning, at an early hour, crowds of visitors from all parts of the county of Sussex flocked into Brighton, and the first railway train brought down upwards of 500 passengers. The hour named for the experiment was between three and six, so that all the morning trains would arrive in time. Lord Brougham journeyed by the mid-day train, on the arrival of which at the Brighton terminus, there was an excitement far beyond that of the usual accession of Saturday visitors.

On our arrival at Brighton, by this train, we found the three-mile coast-line, from Kemp-town to Hove, more or less thickly peopled: the cliffs, the chain-pier, and the houses facing the sea, with their hundreds of balconies, were densely occupied; in fact, the whole range of the coast from Shoreham to the upper extremity of Brighton, soon after noon presented a truly gay and animated appearance, being lined with crowds of persons, who were flanked by a row of carriages and other vehicles. There was an attractive attendance of ladies, whose generally fashionable attire, as they were seated at the windows and in the coaches, coupled with the elegant equipages interspersed, greatly enlivened the scene; and the weather was extremely fine. Among other distinguished persons present were, Earl Manservant, Lord Brougham, Lord Combermere, Viscount Innes, M.P.; Lord Ranelagh, Marquis of Darnley, Lord J. Beresford, Lord W. Cowper, Lord Southampton, Marquis of Eglar, the Marquis of Lorne, Lord Alford, M.P.; Lord Hungerford, Lord Lonsdale, Lord Aylmer, Lord Templeton, the Bishop of Oxford, Lord Talbot, Mr. M. Gore, M.P., Mr. Mackinnon, M.P., Mr. Tomline, M.P., Mr. Lindsay, M.P., Mr. Neville, M.P., Mr. R. Yorke, M.P., Hon. Mr. Pitt-Rivers, M.P., Mr. Lyall, M.P., Mr. Cole, M.P., Mr. Eaton, M.P., Captain Boldero, M.P., Mr. E. Tennent,



THE EXPLOSION.



## NEW DESTRUCTIVE POWER: CAPTAIN WARNER'S EXPERIMENT AT BRIGHTON.



THE JOHN O' GAUNT BEING TOWED.

M.P., Hon. Captain Murray, R.N., Colonel Dundas, Captain R. Barton, R.N., Hon. Sydney Parnham, Chevalier Benckhausen (the Russian Consul), Captain E. Lloyd, R.N., Sir M. Cholmondeley, Sir T. Whitson, Captain Henderson, R.N., Captain Dickenson, R.N., Captain Stevens (Marine Artillery), Hon. General Upton, Captain Britton, Colonel Sykes, Mr. W. Peel, Mr. Somes, the ship-owner, and the following Directors of the East India Company:—Mr. Robinson, Colonel Sykes, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Warden, Mr. Connor, &c. Total number of persons present is estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000.

It appears that the hour of the experiment had been postponed until between four and five o'clock, for the purpose of giving time for the attendance of Lord Huddington and the Hon. Sidney Herbert, the First Lord and Secretary of the Admiralty, who had expressed a wish to be present, but they did not arrive until after the vessel had been destroyed.

Up to four o'clock the chain-pier was crowded with anxious lookers-on, who, however, then began to thin; some persons leaving it from impatience, and others from information that the experiment would not be exhibited off the pier, as originally inferred, but some distance westward, in which direction the crowd began to thin.

Another hour passed away, and still there were no practical indications in favour of the experiment—in the sporting, if not scientific phrase—coming off. Meanwhile it had become known that from the signal-staff of the battery on the west cliff a flag was to be hoisted, by the command of Lord Ingestre and Captains Dickenson and Henderson, to indicate to Captain Warner when the ship, the subject of his operations, was to be destroyed. The reason of this arrangement was to remove any doubt as to the *bona fide* nature of Captain Warner's power of destroying a pursuing vessel, without having any communication with that vessel at the moment of her destruction. Accordingly, the platform of the battery was the grand position; and the stone pavement and the inclined grass plot was crowded with the élite of the nobles, fashionables, and professionals, those of the navy and army being in a large majority; and it was curious to observe them leaning across the long guns, with their telescopes pointed towards Shoreham Roads, where the devoted bark was lying, and whether two steamers, the *Sir William Wallace* (on board of which was Capt. Warner), and the *Tees* had gone. The *Times* report of this period is amusingly graphic:—

"The company, who generally expected the experiment to come off at four o'clock, waited very good-humouredly, and without exhibiting any tokens of impatience, until five, when Lord Brougham, who had been manifestly chafing for some time, gave loud utterance to his expressions of displeasure and distrust of Captain Warner's intention to perform an experiment at all. In vain several of Captain Warner's friends reminded the noble and learned lord of the many impediments which prevented a short-handed crew from getting a ship under weigh with the dispatch of a man-of-war's complement of hands. Lord Brougham looked through his telescope, and commented upon the tardy movements of the *John o' Gaunt's* crew in a manner which intimated that if he himself had been on board, matters would have gone on much more smoothly and swifly. His learned and mercurial lordship lying prone upon the battery parapet, with a huge telescope resting upon his white hat, was not one of the least features of the scene of delay."

This delay, however, is accounted for by more than an hour being passed in the removing from the ship cordage and other stores which were not necessary for the experiment, and in raising and detaching the anchor and cables. This was a slow process, and unintelligible to the majority of the spectators, who resolutely held up their glasses,

which gleamed in the sunshine like files of musketry, until they became fatigued, and impatiently wondered what in the world Capt. Warner and his people could be about. Lord Brougham undevoutly expressed his suspicion that the affair would end in nothing but smoke, and there would be no explosion. "You never intended

to do it," said he to one of Captain Warner's friends. "Is it not extraordinary," he asked, "that with a fair wind and two steam-boats, they cannot bring the ship up that short distance?" But every one is not so rapid in his movements as the noble and learned lord; why, it must be admitted, was only giving utterance to the general feeling. But the fact was that there were not hands enough employed to do the work quickly. Lord Brougham said he should go, and he would have gone, but just then Lord Ingestre called out that the ship was in motion.

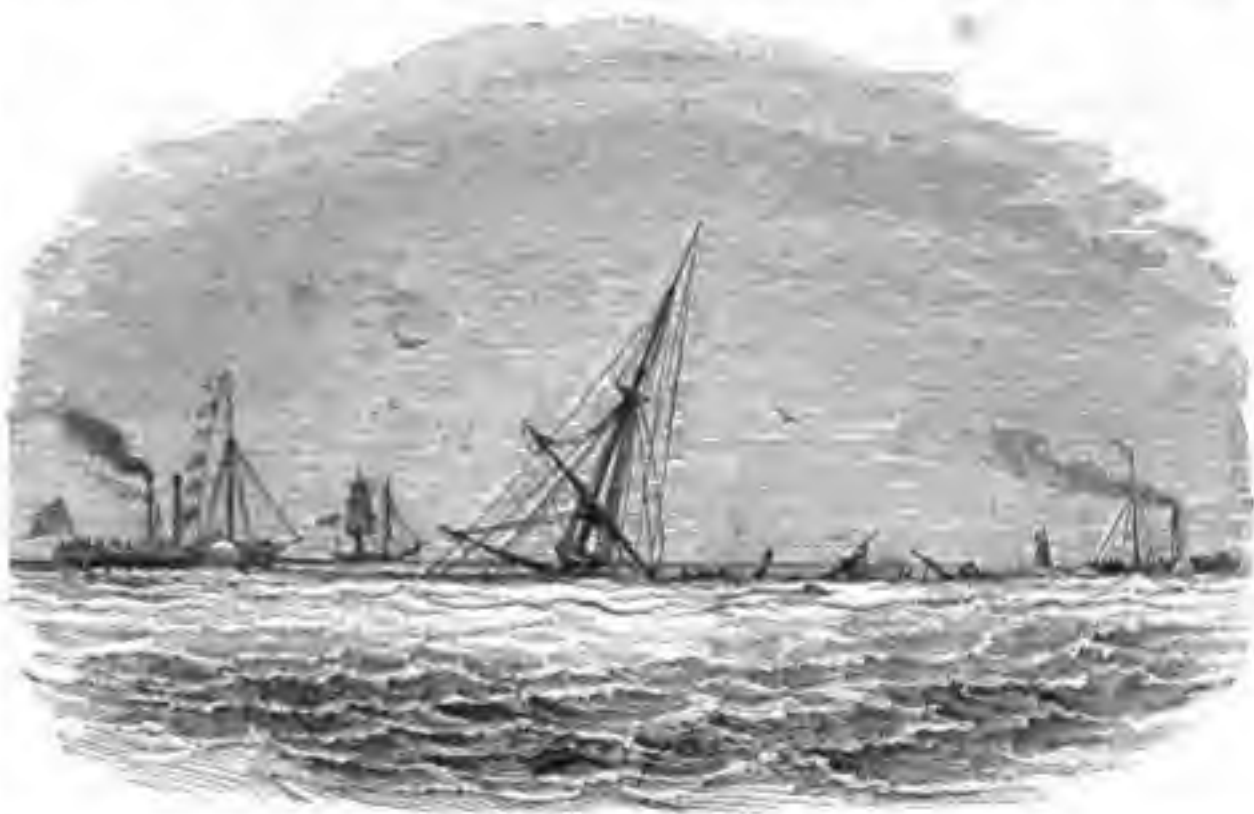
This was about five o'clock, but the tow-line had not yet been attached, and the vessel swung round and was drifting away with the tide towards Shoreham; but a rope was immediately attached from her bow to the *Sir William Wallace*, which was ahead. Meanwhile some of the few men, who had been left in charge of her, descended into a boat and rowed off, as if for their lives, to the *Tees*, which followed astern for the purpose of keeping off any persons who might be influenced by their curiosity to come within range of danger. The tide, as is obvious from what was said before of her drifting, was against her, and the distance she was to be brought, between four and five miles, so that it was nearly six o'clock before she was fairly towed to the position she was to occupy, about a mile and a quarter from shore, between the Old Ship Hotel and the battery. Now, two men who had remained on board to manage her helm, or do anything else that might be necessary, hurried out of her, and went off in a boat with greater expedition, if possible, than their shipmates had previously.

The progress of the ship, as illustrated in our first engraving, was watched with intense interest by the assembled thousands, who seemed to forget their previous disappointment in their anticipation of the spectacle. The most intense anxiety now prevailed among the spectators on shore, and every movement of those on board the tug-boat was watched with the greatest interest. Captain Warner was himself on board the tug, and it had been arranged that when the signal was given from the battery the crew of that vessel should go below, leaving no other persons on deck but the captain and the mate. This arrangement was observed; and immediately afterwards, the steamer, which had hitherto been towing the ship by a hawser, put back, and came abreast of her—a position which she maintained for a very few moments, and then again proceeded to her former situation, about a quarter of a mile eastward of the *John o' Gaunt*.

Captain Warner now hoisted a Union Jack at the mast-head of the steamer, denoting that he was ready to operate, and only awaited the toasting of the Union Jack from the flagstaff on the battery, to be replied to by Captain Warner hauling down his signal. This had been flying some time, before it was answered from the battery; and then arose another delay, in consequence of some adventurous persons in a small cutter, in spite of the presence of the *Tees*, and of two armed revenue cutters besides, to keep off intruders, going close alongside the ship. Captain Warner hauled the Union Jack half-way down only until the cutter and its occupants were out of danger. The Union Jack was then hauled down entirely.

The grand crisis had now arrived; and we may say, without exaggeration, that the suspense of all present was painful; the silence was deep and unbroken.

At six o'clock, precisely, the devoted vessel appeared to be struck midships, at which point shot up a huge column of water, inter-



"SETTLED!"

mingled with the shingle of her ballast, which was mistaken by most persons for a cloud of smoke. Then a low booming and gurgling noise, indicating a submarine explosion, but not approaching a loud report. "The vessel is struck," was uttered by a thousand voices, and the next thing to be seen was the falling of the mainmast and the

mizen mast. In less than a minute, the vessel was riven almost from stem to stern. "She is sinking!" "She is sinking!" the spectators exclaimed, and in less than two minutes a half the vessel literally tumbled to pieces, as if by magic.

Our second engraving shows the actual work of destruction:—Her mizen



[VIEW OF THE WRECK AT SUNSET.]



SUSPECTED CASE OF A STEAMER PURSUED BY AN ENEMY.







We are glad to hear that a treaty has been concluded and signed in London between the Ministers Plenipotentiary of the Queen of Great Britain and the King of Hanover, for the adjustment of the protracted and embarrassing discussions arising out of the Stade duties. It is stated in well-informed quarters that a reduction of not less than one-third has been effected in the duties on the most important articles, and that the settlement of the Stade fees and charges has been embodied in a general treaty of commerce and navigation with the kingdom of Hanover.





GREAT MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.  
AT SOUTHAMPTON.

THE OLD ENGLISH FARMER.

A DUNDEE SONG, SINGING AT THE ABOVE MEETING.

Here's a health to the Farmer who lives on the Land,  
Keels the horse and the colt on the road;  
You may roam the wide world, but there's naught to  
be seen  
That can rival the old English Farmer, I mean!

What life is so happy? he's up with the sun—  
He leaves the Day a merry evening begun;  
By the lake and the meadow, the windmill and mill—  
And now the green lawn all sprinkled with dew!

Write supporters in stone, 'and repair and rove,  
Love all the best part of this quiet life long;  
He quaffs the cup of Nature's best day,  
And lives twice as long as they do every day!

Write supporters in stone, 'and repair and rove,  
Love all the best part of this quiet life long;  
He quaffs the cup of Nature's best day,  
And lives twice as long as they do every day!

He rules every stream from source to sink,  
He's master of the whole of the land;  
The corn and the ploughman together agree  
That the farmer should never want money!

Look round you—what treasure he shows to the world!  
His granary filled with choice sheaves of barley gold;  
His pen and his pasture all bristling with life,  
And his house the envy of all gentry and lords!

There, a health to the Farmer who lives on the Land,  
Keels the horse and the colt on the road;  
You may roam the wide world, but there's naught to  
be seen  
That can rival the old English Farmer, I mean!

Write supporters in stone, 'and repair and rove,  
Love all the best part of this quiet life long;  
He quaffs the cup of Nature's best day,  
And lives twice as long as they do every day!

This great agricultural gathering of farmers, farm implementers, and anything, dead or alive, appearing nearly or remotely to the culture of the soil, has for the last week been setting the pleasant town of Southampton in a mighty stir—diffusing, it is to be hoped, enlightenment and knowledge over the length and breadth of our agricultural districts, and certainly diffusing gold and silver at a very pleasant rate; and the recipients among the pockets of the honest farmers; in fact, making, literally, the man of the fields here to reap good harvests, and, curiously, metaphorically, the man of the town to do the same.

Trains and steam-boats—vapor by water, and vapor by land—have been pouring their thousands from every point of the compass upon the town of Southampton, and the natural effect of the inundation destined for the good things of this life consequently fell, naturally raised the price of those said articles to an equally high level.

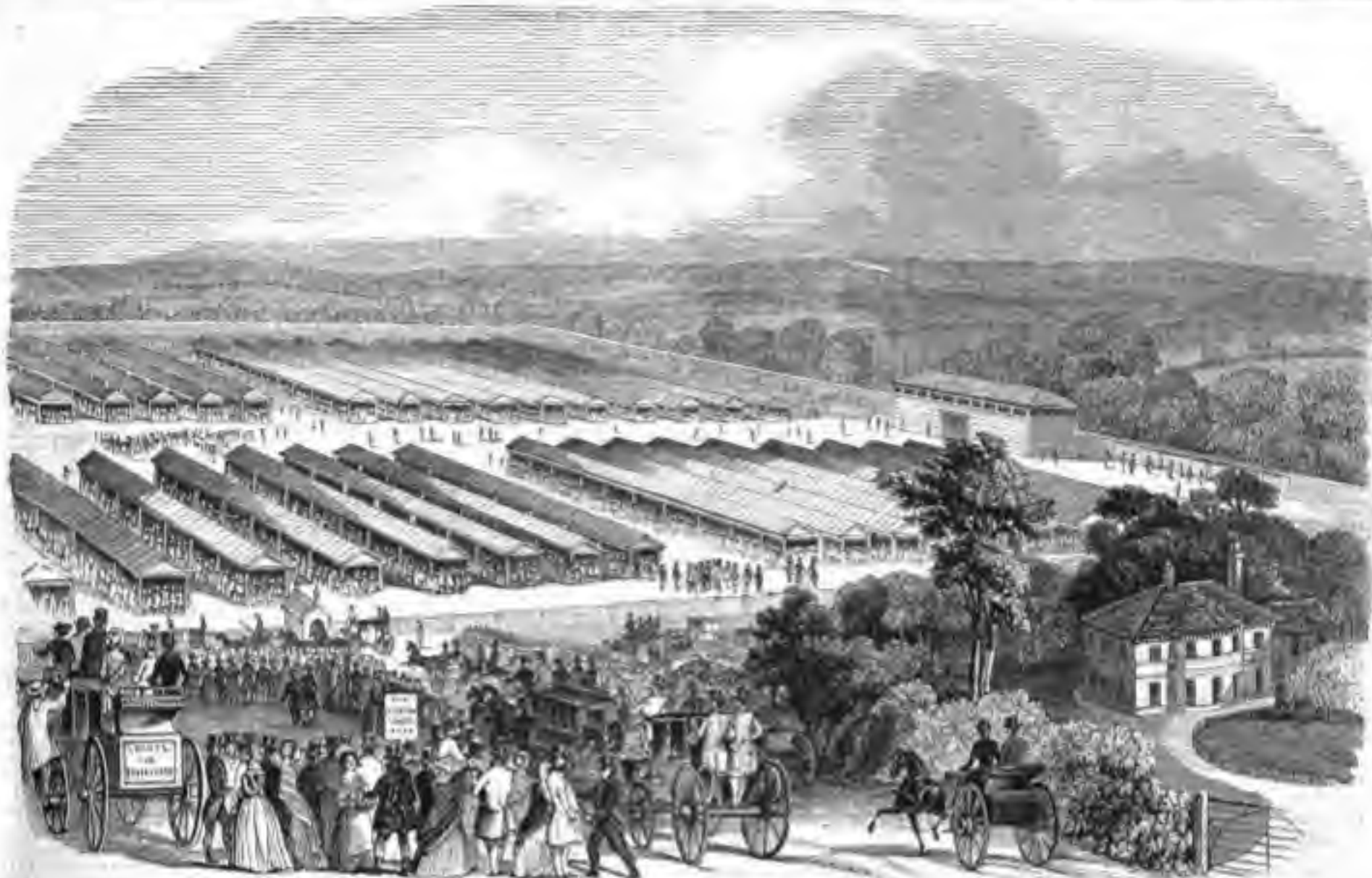
The proceedings, as our readers may be aware, consist of an immense show of Cattle and Agricultural Implements, meetings of Agricultural Societies during the day, and dinners of the same during the night. The ground chosen for the exhibition is at the village of Portsmouth, about two miles from Southampton. It is a sweet spot, surrounded by steady trees, from which here and there rise the handsome mansions of the resident gentry; one of which, that of Mr. Motz, upon whose grounds the exhibition took place, is accurately represented by our artist.

The general appearance of the show-ground may be easily described. Imagine, in the first place, a dusty road, bounded by magnificent trees, and covered with marbles, umbrellas, hats, caps, and fags, everything in fact which ever went upon wheels, holding their dusty way towards the scene of action; just approach to it is announced by a perfect street of benches, arranged like the old French House, with their backs towards the road; colored lamp-posts suspended in rows of three, intended, of course, to be very brilliant at night, and provisions of all kinds, good for the hungry and thirsty, are most liberally exposed to view. Branching off the road, upon your left, and taking your way through irregular groups of rustic-constructed buildings, surrounded by groups of loungers, and frequented by groups of merry-makers, you perceive the wooden walls—out of England—of the Royal Agricultural Society's Show, extending before you. The ground enclosed forms a square. One-half of it is devoted to the implements, and the other to the live stock. The former occupies a space of about sixteen acres. Imagine this space—all enclosed in a square—divided into lots by long rows of open tents, stretching from one end of it to the other; and under these tents, ranges of implements of husbandry, of all shapes and sizes, simple and complex, intended for all manner of agricultural purposes; and each long line flanked by a double row of admiring and cravishing visitors, composed of well-dressed ladies and gentlemen, and stout busy farmers; and explained and exhibited by the inventors or their servants—call up all this before your mind's eye, and you will have some idea of the Implementers' department of the Show.



HARVEST HOME





THE CATTLE SHOW, PORTSMOUTH.

We now proceed to report the proceedings, on the respective days.

**PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF THE WORKING OF THE IMPLEMENTS.**

This was the most interesting portion of the day's proceedings, and attracted universal attention. The time fixed for the public trial of the agricultural implements to take place was twelve o'clock; but, some hours previous to that time, the road leading from Southampton to the trial-ground was thronged with vehicles of every description, conveying the interested and curious to the appointed place, distant about four miles from Southampton, on the farm of Mr. C. Carter, at Newtling. Many thousands of persons were on the ground, consisting of the agriculturists of Hampshire, and the adjoining counties, as well as of numbers from the extreme western counties. The Queen, Brunswick, and two other steamers, arrived in the morning from Plymouth and Cornwall, full of passengers. All the steamers from the Isle of Wight were also full, notwithstanding many persons were prevented from coming in consequence of the rain. Among the parties on the ground an entire host of the noblemen and gentlemen, and the landed proprietors of the county. The test trials, to determine the merits of the several implements, took place on Friday and Saturday, but were strictly private, the public not being allowed to approach nearer than the outside of the fields in which the implements were tried. These trials were conducted with great care and fairness; even the exhibitors of the various implements were not allowed to attend upon their own implements, and were not allowed to inspect the working of the others.

The judges were Mr. Duchowitzer, of Cathrick, Yorkshire, and another gentleman, who conducted the proceedings most impartially, and in a manner which gave general satisfaction. The implements selected for the public exhibition of their working were those previously selected for competition before the judges in the private trials, which had occupied the two previous days; those adapted for light land at Mr. Carter's farm, at Newtling; and those adapted for heavy land, at Mr. Spooner's, at Eling. The field selected for the public trial to-day is a level one, of considerable extent, adjoining the railway, and is a clayey loam. The ground was not in good order by working in consequence of its being unusually hard from the long drought. Precisely at twelve o'clock, the ploughing match commenced.

There were six or seven ploughs started, among which were two specimens of American ploughs, presented by Professor Gell. The contest between the working of these transatlantic ploughs and the English ones was most striking, and was the most perfect practical refutation of the well-complimentary remarks of those writers, who, on their return from England, stated that they had not seen any implement in England worthy of comparison with those of America. We particularly examined the work of these ploughs, and compared with the best and accurate farmers made by the English ploughs, which appeared as though cut out by a plane, they were more rough and irregular. The work of the competing ploughs, with the two exceptions we have alluded to, was generally good; especially so, considering the state of the soil. One of the ploughs was a new implement, made by Messrs. F. R. and A. Ransome, of Ipswich; it has a very convenient movable inter-plough, which adjusts the pitch of the share, either to take more or less soil of the ground, or to allow it to pass it as it is turned over the land. This plough was the prize of a £100 silver medal in competing with the others, as a heavy land plough; and was the prize of £10 and a silver medal, in its competition on the light land. Another of the ploughs was also a new implement, by the same exhibitors, the peculiar feature of which is that the mould-board of this plough is adapted for turning furrows of twelve deep, and 9 inches wide, so as to leave the ridge of the furrow nearly at an angle.

There was another and a strong plough by the same exhibitors, fitted for deep ploughing in heavy soils.

Mr. Lovelock's patent plough for laying furrows all in one direction, and which was awarded a medal of five pounds, was another of the competitors. The principal advantage in Lovelock's patent plough is that its construction admits of turning and laying the furrows all at the same angle, and in the same direction, to the right or left alternately, so it passes up or down the field; thus combining the properties of the improved plough with the advantage of turning the curved furrows of mould-board, as used on the most approved single ploughs.

As to the two-wheel ploughing plough, invented by William Mason, constructed for a light soil, with the most double-headed made to set wheels or harrows as required, and pulverizing knives attached for breaking up old pastures, strong soil or land that requires harrowing and bringing to a fine tilth, was one of the ploughs tried; and the remaining others were—

A two-wheel or wing plough, by Messrs. Tisher and Fowler, of Watlington Iron Works, Andover, which may be used with or without the skin restler.

A two-wheel plough, by the Earl of Darnley, which obtained a prize of five pounds at the Royal Agricultural Society's meeting at Bristol.

A two-wheel straight iron plough, with patent restler, by Messrs. Ransome, Williams, and Taylor, of Ipswich, which is fitted for wheat or spring plough, and is worked by two or four horses.

A two-wheel plough, by Mr. Hugh Carson, of Warrimoor, suited for light soil.

A patent iron plough, for sand and other light land. It is made of iron, principally wrought. The peculiarities consist in the very taper and regular curve of the cutting and moving parts, &c., the share and furrow-turner, to which the inventor has paid great attention, not only with a view to reduce the draught, but to make it suitable to so great a variety of soil as possible. Every part of this plough is so arranged, that a common ploughman may take it to pieces, and put it together, without the assistance of a mechanic. It can be

worked either with or without wheels, or with one wheel, as required. It has a broad share to fit it for turning root and stubble.

An iron plough, termed "Iron," and small "Iron," invented by Ransome, and manufactured by Messrs. Fife and Son, of Tipton Road, Dorchester.

A two-wheel plough, invented by the exhibitors, Messrs. Ransome, Tisher, and Fowler, of Watlington Iron Works, Andover, which is fitted with an open mould-board for growing wheat and other autumn crops, as it leaves the large part of the furrow, and thus allows the soil to be turned over.

Throughout the day, the trials continued to bring in a great number of cattle for the show on Thursday.

**WEDNESDAY.**

The great point of attraction was

**THE COUNCIL DINNER.**

About 400 noblemen and gentlemen sat down to this dinner, which was held at the Victoria Tavern and Assembly-rooms. Earl Spencer, the president of the Society, was in the chair, and the Vice-Chairman was the Earl of Hardwicke. Among the company present,

we noticed the Duke of Richmond, Marquis of Downshire, Lord Ashburton, Earl of Egmont, Lord Sefton, Earl Dufferin, Lord Chichester, Lord Fortescue, Lord Lillford, Earl Somers, Earl of Essex, Lord Camperdown, Mr. J. T. Hyde, M.P., Lord Scarborough, Mr. Handley, Sir Charles Lemon, Lord Hatherton, Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, M.P., Mr. Hayter, M.P., Mr. Y. R. Shelley, Mr. B. W. Blount, Hon. Mr. A. C. H. Palmer, M.P., Right Hon. W. Sturges Bourne, Mr. Raper, M.P., Mr. Pusey, M.P., Sir Charles Russell, M.P., Sir Charles Price, Mr. G. A. Concham, Mr. Rotherham, M.P., Sir Charles Morgan, Col. Chalmers, Mr. Beaumont, M.P., Col. Henderson (Mayor of Southampton), Capt. Ward, R.N., Lord De Lacy, Mr. Napier, of Merch, the Duke of Leinster, Mr. Stephen Mills, Sir John Ophels, Mr. Hillier, Sir Isaac Lynn Goldsmith, &c.

After the conclusion of the dinner, which was admirably served, by Messrs. Bache and French, of the London Tavern,

The noble chairman presented the health of her Majesty the Queen, and he was sure that all present would heartily unite in drinking her health, placed as she was in her present interesting position. (Cheers.)

He next gave the "Queen's Dinner," his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Albert Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family. (Cheers.)

Lord Ashburton then proposed "the health of the Scientific Gen-



VICTORIA TAVERN ROOMS.—THE COUNCIL DINNER.













THE LATE MR. THOMAS HOBBS.—See preceding page.

rough of Heytesbury, almost continuously, from the year 1727 down to the creation of the title.

The present Lord Heytesbury is the son of William Flax, Esq., a Colonel in the army, and a Lieutenant-colonel of the 2nd Wiltshire Militia, who was created a baronet in July, 1766. He was born in 1773, and is, consequently, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He married the grand-daughter of the first Earl of Radnor. By the marriage of his sister to the present Earl of St. Germain, he is related to Lord Eloit, the present Secretary for Ireland, so that there is greater probability, from the connection both of relationship and office, they will act together with more readiness than has sometimes been known to exist between the Viceroys of Ireland and their Secretaries.

Though comparatively unknown to the world of politics, Lord Heytesbury has very creditably filled a rather difficult post in the diplomatic service of the country, having for some years been Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in the Court of St. Petersburg. He was, we believe, acting in this capacity at the time of the revolution of Poland, and it redounds to his credit that he signed as much as possible the violation of those articles of different treaties under which the independence of Poland was guaranteed; it is to be lamented that his efforts were fruitless and that the absolute power of the Russian Autocrat broke through all stipulations, causing himself the result which he afterwards so severely punished. It is by no means impossible that the conduct of Lord Heytesbury on that occasion may have recommended him to his present station. He has also supported his reputation as resident at a few European Courts. His Lady's son, the Hon. W. H. A. A'Court, is member for the Isle of Wight.

Lord Heytesbury was sworn in as Viceroy of Ireland at a Privy Council held at Buckingham Palace, on Wednesday last night. It is stated that his Lordship has consented to resign in their office the great majority of the gentlemen forming the household of his predecessor. Colonel Baines, who, it was thought, was to be Private



LORD HETTESBURY, THE PRESENT APPOINTED VICEROY OF IRELAND.

Secretary, is to be first Aide-de-Camp, and Controller. Mr. A'Court, who is at present Secretary to Lord Eloit, is to be Private Secretary to Lord Heytesbury. The following Aide-de-Camp, Captain Lyndsay, Cole, and Meade, and Lieutenant Sir William Don, Bart., it is understood, go out.

#### NEW EXETER 'CHANGE.

Among the metropolitan improvements in course of completion, we are glad to notice a little Arcade, between Wellington-street, North, and Catherine-street, Strand, and forming an elegant and convenient communication between those thoroughfares. The Arcade itself, as our engraving shows, contains ten neat shops, with piazzas above; it has a well proportioned nave, and is lit from above by a metal-framed skylight, of corresponding design. The design is most, though it could be wished that the architect, Mr. Sydney Smeeke, had aimed at higher embellishment. The roof of the Leicester Arcade, in the Strand, is a very tasteful illustration of our meaning; we see the series of elegant arches and pendentive domes, each of which terminates in an eye or circular skylight. Mr. Smeeke's light, on the contrary, is a very common-place conservatory roof. The nave, in fact, with the exception of the Arcade having been erected by the Marquis of Exeter, whence its designation. The fronts in Wellington-street and Catherine-street, are in the style of the street architecture of the reign of James I.; and the contrast of the fine red brick with the tasteful stone dressings, has a handsome effect. The frontage, in each in-



THE NEW EXETER 'CHANGE.

stance, extends considerably beyond that of the Arcade itself; that in Wellington-street being chiefly appropriated as the new offices of the *Morning Post* journal.

Our readers of a distance must not, from the name, suppose this Arcade to succeed the plan of Exeter 'Change, now only kept in popular remembrance by a clock, inserted on its front with "Exeter 'Change" in place of figures, upon the front of a house in the Strand, adjoining the 'Change site.

The New Change is the third building of its kind erected in this locality; for the original Exeter 'Change was taken from "The New Exchange" built in 1610, on the site of the market of Durham House, opposite the Adelphi Terrace. It was owned by James I., and was burned by him, "Bretton's Chronicle."

#### "THE CITY OF LONDON" IRON STEAM-SHIP.

This magnificent iron steamer has just been constructed by the City of London Iron Works, at the expense of £40,000, for the Aberdeen and London Steam Navigation Company, on measures regularly sanctioned by the Admiralty and the Admiralty. She made her first voyage from Aberdeen to Wapping the week before last, in an unusually short time of thirty hours, though the wind was adverse, and she had on board, besides passengers and a cargo of goods, 210 tons of coals, and 700 barrels of wheat. She left Wapping on her return to Aberdeen, on Saturday last, and accomplished the passage in 36 hours.

The City of London is of admirable symmetry, and most commendable in length, breadth, and beauty, which detract from her apparent magnitude. She is, however, a handsome vessel, and most commendably planned; her large dimensions giving scope for every accommodation.

Her actual measurements are as follows:—

	Feet.	In.
Length between perpendiculars	214	6
Length over all	220	0
Breadth of beam between gunwales	28	0
Extreme breadth between gunwales	30	0
Depth of hold	10	0

Her two engines together are rated at 300-horse power, and her registered tonnage is 122 tons—her measurement, 1100 tons. The poop stands 4 feet above the main deck, and is 60 feet long, and nearly 40 feet broad. The cabins are spacious and comfortable, and the accommodations are much more cheerful than usual. This steamer is particularly fitted for the coast-trade of the great harbours. The painting, doors, and roof, are of solid oak, polished; the chairs and seats, of oak also, are covered with green Genoa velvet; the mirrors, without being so polished as to create confusion, are handsome enough; and the light is admitted through coloured glass, on which the royal arms, and those of London and Aberdeen, are finely displayed. The state-rooms are roomy, comfortable, and well, and thoroughly ventilated. There are six of these, containing 100 berths each, in the

saloon, four of which enter from the saloon, and two from the lobby. Two gentlemen's sleeping cabins, each with twelve berths and a ladies cabin, with sixteen berths, enter from the lobby. Besides the berths, there is a gentlemen's cabin forward, with twenty-four berths—in all, 110; the whole have spring mattresses, are ventilated from the roof and sides, and are unusually roomy. The ladies' cabin is, as it might be, the most elegant and comfortable place in the ship; and the accommodation for average passengers is very superior. The run out from the dock to Aberdeen, which will shortly form a large proportion of the passengers from Aberdeen to London, has not been neglected. There is a large lower deck, in which they will enjoy fresh air, without exposure to the stormy elements without.

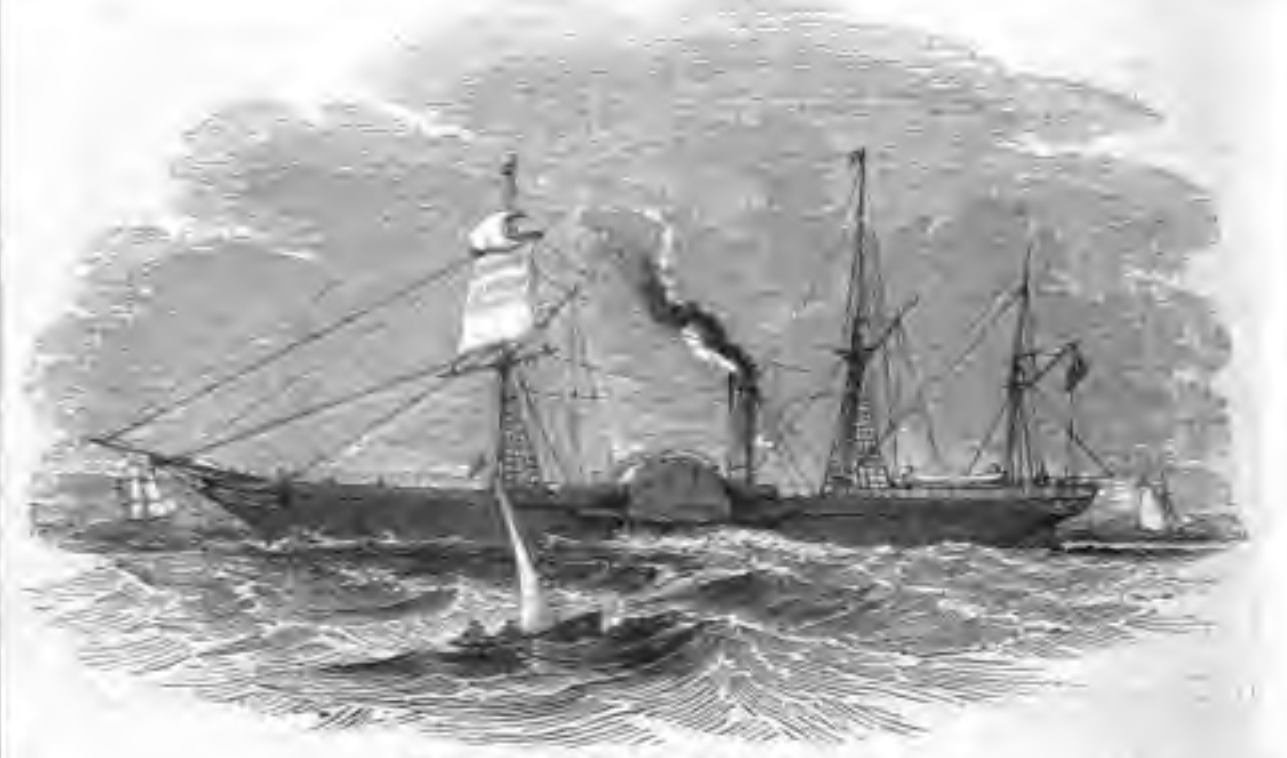
To give additional security, the vessel is divided into four distinct compartments, each water-tight, so that, although she were to spring a leak, either forward or aft, there would be no danger of the ship filling, or of that still more dangerous accident to a steamer, the extinguishing of the fire in the engine-room. This water-tightness, by the way, is very tastefully and commodiously laid out; and the engines themselves are much admired for exquisite workmanship, strength, and finish. The boilers are four in number, and are well adapted to the use of any steam.

One excellent quality in the City of London, and one that will be greatly appreciated by passengers who are apt to get sick, is the almost total absence of the disagreeable transpiration which is experienced in most steamers. On the vessel-house, where it should be most readily felt, a great number of the passengers, in the trip northwards of them, will be able to judge—not for hours, and acknowledge that certainly the steamer, in this instance, had been successful.

In a pleasure-trip, this superb vessel accomplished the voyage from Greenock to Aberdeen, a distance of 440 miles, in 42 hours, at the rate of about 13 miles an hour. Captain Coghill, by whom she is commanded, speaks highly of the ease with which she may be navigated. With the exception of the Great Britain, which has not yet been to sea, she is the largest iron steam-ship afloat.

We congratulate the City of London Company on having added this fine steamer to the number of powerful vessels already on their establishment. The resulting saving and commercial advantage are thus illustrated in the *Aberdeen Herald*:—

The route between London and Aberdeen is now achieved, in a far more pleasant manner, than it was formerly. It is now a regular weekly service. There is no longer any necessity for the use of the Great Britain, which was formerly the only vessel used between London and Aberdeen. The new steamer is a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great advantage to the passengers. The new steamer is a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great advantage to the passengers. The new steamer is a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great advantage to the passengers.



"THE CITY OF LONDON" ABERDEEN STEAM-SHIP.



STATUE OF THE LATE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

[Mr. E. Hodges Baily, R.A., has just completed his model of the statue of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Sussex, which is to be executed in marble, according to a vote of the Grand Lodge, for Freemasons' Hall. It has been exhibited by the sculptor, and has received the highest commendation.]

Grand Master of our mystic tie,  
Though now thy honour'd bones may lie  
In Kensal cold—  
Enceas'd in stone—in marble here  
Almost in life thou dost appear,  
A wonder to behold!

Here is the good fraternal smile  
That lit thy living lips erewhile  
With grace and truth—  
And here's thy manly—burly form  
Grown large by nursing feelings warm  
E'en from thy very youth!

The crabb'd—will'd—the cold of heart  
Will soon from lusty health depart  
And haggard show—  
While they whose blessing 'tis to be  
Possess'd of sweet philanthropy  
Each day still thriving grow!

And thus with thee it was—from child  
To man thou wert as generous—kind—  
And good a thing,  
As ever grac'd humanity—  
It was a pleasant sight to see  
The Brother of a King

Low eil his bosom to a girl,  
And call her his "belov'd pearl"  
When made his Queen—  
'Twas grateful, too, to see him fight  
For a most suffering people's right,  
And boldly stand between

The wrongs they bore for Judah's land,  
And the unchristian tyrant's hand  
That crush'd them low—  
He's gone at last, but will I survive  
As long as memory can live  
Or genius have his image show!

The statue is seven feet six inches in height, and the pedestal six feet; and his Royal Highness is represented standing upright, in the action of addressing an assembly. He is habited in the robes of a Knight of the Garter, and, in addition, wears the insignia of the Guelphic order. The sculptor has been very successful in the delineation of the features, and in imparting to his work the characteristic traits of the figure of the illustrious personage it is designed to portray. Like all the statues Mr. Baily has hitherto executed in an upright posture, this is remarkable for its ease and natural aspect; and more especially for the firmness and stability with which the figure stands upon the pedestal. The robes, though gorgeous in character, are yet not frittered in detail, but present a broad and massive effect. At the side is placed a small altar, on which the masonic emblems are figured.



STATUE OF THE DUKE OF SUSSEX, BY BAILY

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES.

- No. 1. A paille de riz hat ornamented with flowers and a veil. A paille man-talet of champagne silk trimmed with fringe. A silk dress.
2. A straw hat, ornamented with a shaded feather. A mousseline-de-laine dress trimmed with lace.
3. A tan and ribbon cap. A muslin dress.
4. A hair outline, ornamented with ribbons. A tartan dress, ornamented with narrow velvet ribbons.

Paris, 11th July.

It is not at present in Paris that Parisian fashions are to be seen; they are now only to be met with at the watering-places, and on the borders of the Rhine. At Basle, a fête takes place every two years, when the carliniers of 22 cantons assemble to try their skill. In addition, this year is the fourth centenary of the battle of Saint-Jacques, where 1500 Swiss contended with 30,000 troops: the Swiss were destroyed, but Swiss liberty was established. This double fête attracted crowds of strangers and natives, and great interest was excited by an English Lord having entered the lists for the first prize with the carlinier; there being two hundred prizes and six thousand carliniers to contend for them, he was considered successful in having obtained the third prize, and he was cordially congratulated by his compatriots and the numerous French visitors who were at Basle.

Our correspondent assures us that the comp-d'ail was magnificent. The gay costumes of the Swiss from all the cantons, in their best attire—the flowing lace of the Fribourgtoises—the silver-decked hats of the young girls of Lucerne formed an admirable contrast with the toilettes just arrived from Paris.

The shape and size of hats continue the same, but the ornaments and accessories are very varied.

White crêpe hats are ornamented with roses and crêpe lisse.

Paille de riz hats are ornamented with flowers. Capotes of straw-colour crêpe are trimmed with boucra of lilac and straw-colour.

Summer toilettes are mostly composed of batiste, chambray silks, and coloured tulletrains, accompanied with lace crêpe and alençon, or with mantellets of embroidered muslin, and with crêpe, tulle, or paille de riz capotes.

Batiste dresses are mostly trimmed with volans, as most suitable with soft materials, whilst organdies and other starched materials, always have plaits. Tartan and embroidered are adopted with transparent materials. Many tulletrains are embroidered in colours; the skirts are plain, but the volans are streaked with pea spots, and the festoons bordered with the same.

THE KING OF SARREY IN A DILEMMA.—While the King of Sarrey was at Liverpool, he determined to make a theatrical visit. His Majesty and wife drove in the Aughrim, and actually got into one of the boxes of that house, where the costumes of their reception—the handsome kneeling of the rank of the illustrious visitor—induced his Majesty to make an inquiry, which convinced him that he was in the "wrong box." The royal party had a speedy retreat, and arrived at the Theatre-Royal, where the King intended to go, about a quarter of six hours after the commencement of the "Love Child," where the audience, being on the qui vive, rose and cheered heartily as they noticed the escape.

On Monday the usual annual meeting of the proprietors of Drury-Lane Theatre took place in the afternoon, and was fully attended. Lord Glenalbyn was in the chair. The report, read by Mr. Davis, was to the effect, that the late season, under the management of Mr. Davis, had been most prosperous than any season for a considerable time past, and that the committee had concluded an agreement, for a further term of three years, with that gentleman, desirous, at the option of either party, at the end of the first, and they trusted that, with the renewed exertions of the house, a still more favourable season even than the last might be anticipated. The report was confirmed, and thanks were voted to Mr. Davis.

FITZ-STEPHEN.

"THE OLD SAILOR."

In the year 1804, James Fitz-Stephen commanded a fine carrack that traded with Biscay for wine and wool; and so highly was his honesty and uprightness esteemed, that cargoes to his account were frequently shipped on credit, both for the Irish and the London markets. He had married a lady of the name of Biske, to whom he was greatly attached, and everything seemed to promise a life of happiness and prosperity. It is interesting to learn that he had not only raised him many friends in that country, but he had also caught much of the strongly Irish character of the Biscayans, which gradually became blended with his own. In 1807, when Philip, the heir to the crown of Castile, and father to Charles V., visited England, James Fitz-Stephen was selected on his departure to pilot the royal ship to the Spanish shores, an office which he performed very ably; and Philip, to testify his satisfaction, granted him several exclusive privileges and immunities in his trading transactions with the city of Biscay.

As an early son, Lynch Fitz-Stephen, accompanied his father in his voyages, and by diligent application became a smart active lad; but his parent, being strongly attached to domestic enjoyments, yielded to the persuasions of his wife to remain on shore, and though he did not entirely relinquish the sea, yet he fully established himself as a merchant, and centred on a very prosperous commerce, occasionally visiting Biscay in pursuit of business.

Young Lynch continued his maritime life under other masters, but as soon as age and experience would authorize the trust, he was appointed to command one of his father's ships, and for some time he acquitted himself with credit; but, the dark-eyed beauties of Spain soon infused him with the fire-breathed, confident spirit of Galway, who loved him with an intensely bordering on feverish devotion.

"And you are going to leave me, Lynch," said she, as he came to bid another farewell, previous to his departure for Biscay: "the heart of my very sorrowful when you are away, but 'tis sad to see you go for the certainty of your honour and glory, and sure I may rely on them, Lynch?"

"Indeed, dearest, and you may do so most implicitly," returned the young warrior with fervour, whilst a pang of absence and conviction told him that her confidence in his integrity was not altogether merited. "Who else, love, should betray my thoughts, or be treasured in my breast? No, no; it is my own Alençon who possesses my undivided and unceasing affection, and never will I betray her to a crow and a hawk."

She laid her head against his breast, and after some persuasion she promised to give him her hand at the altar on his return from the voyage he was then about to make. They parted. The young man's cargo was on board, and he was amply furnished with money to liquidate former claims, as well as to purchase a full freightage of the richest wines for home. He was cordially welcomed at Biscay, and took up his temporary abode at the residence of an old merchant to whom his cargo was consigned. With his son, Don Sebastian, he had formed an early friendship, and through his introduction, he had become acquainted with a female of exquisite beauty, Donna Clara, who admired the young and warm-hearted Irishman—she was incapable of feeling a more generous attachment.

His vessel was loaded—the time for his departure drew near; the account with the merchant was settled, and his money had been entirely expended in disbursement, and rich presents to Donna Clara. As far as the unsettled claims and value of his homeward cargo went, the unhappy state of his affairs would prove no detriment to his sailing for his father's credit and responsibility were unimpaired; and, once in his own country, he would find no difficulty in deceiving his parent, whilst he might trust to the chapter of accidents to excuse him from discharging his debt. But to leave Donna Clara seemed to be almost impossible; she, too, had declared the utter impossibility of surviving his separation.

Lynch had informed the merchant that he had brought no funds, but that his father would send the whole amount on the following voyage, with which arrangement the merchant appeared to be entirely satisfied; but the young man was thrown into a state of distressing consternation when it was proposed that his friend Don Sebastian, who had long been desirous of visiting the British Isles, should take a passage with him to Galway, and there receive the balance due, to furnish funds for his intended excursion—he could neither decline nor refuse the proposition; therefore, discerning his alarm, he expressed himself gratified at the prospect of companionship with so desirable a associate.



Among the crew of the carrack was a foster-brother of the commander, who was greatly attached to him; and, the man had at all times evinced an entire devotion to the interest or pleasure of the young ship-master. Although unqualified to give counsel, Lynch made him his confidant, and consulted him on most occasions, so that Philip MacCannan was in a great measure aware of the perils in which Fitz-Stephen had become involved.

They were now at sea; the wind was fair, the weather propitious, and every hour carried Lynch Fitz-Stephen nearer and nearer to his home; that home which he could not think of without feelings of dread. He trembled when he contemplated the just anger of his father—the utter loss of his own good name—and what was becoming every minute more painfully acute, the conviction that Alençon, the fond, confiding, and affectionate Alençon, would never be his.

The bright reflection of the clear full moon was dancing on the dark blue waters as Lynch stood alone leaning over the taffrail of his ship in silent and absorbed meditation. The swelling sails were filled with the freshness of breeze, and the vessel worked her track upon the ocean in dazzling brilliancy and light. But her commander heeded not the glories which presented themselves; the heavy gloom of his situation fell like a dark cloud upon all around him, and "know a drop and misty veil between the present and the future." He sometimes felt half resolved to inform his friend Sebastian of what had occurred, and to cast himself upon his generous sympathy; but shame and pride deterred him; he could not muster sufficient assurance or courage to acknowledge the villainy he had practised, and he much doubted whether the high spirit of the Spaniard would not result in a proposal for concealment. Once married to Alençon, and her fortune, which was ample, would be at his disposal, so that he could restore the money he had so fraudulently embezzled and squandered. But would the noble-minded Sebastian become a consenting party to the perpetration of such a treacherous act of duplicity? He was thus debating the matter with himself, till, almost unconsciously, he exclaimed aloud, "No, no—I cannot—will not do it."

"It is the only way to save you," whispered the voice of Philip, who had silently approached and overheard the exclamation; "when he is so used of—and it may be done secretly enough—we can tell our own tale and devil a soul will know anything of it at all."

"What do you mean, Philip?" eagerly inquired his commander, although he was well acquainted with the purport of the intimation; for conscience told the unhappy man that similar designs had crossed his own ruminations.

"Mean?" returned Philip, cautiously in the same low tone, "why what should I mean? You will soon anchor in Galway Bay, and a pretty reckoning there'll be anyhow if he arrives safe. Arrah then, captain, sure and you know that dead men can tell no tales?"

Lynch Fitz-Stephen was silent for several minutes. He looked upon the sparkling foam of the ocean, but there was an unnatural redness in his face; he gazed upwards at the bright clear sky, but the face of the heavens seemed to be tinged with blood. At length he forcibly uttered, "Never, Philip, never! Do not mention such a thing again."

"It is well, captain dear, that you understood me," responded the foster-brother, with assurance. "Oh, but it's sixty enough to comprehend matters."



FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.













THE DOG BILL COMMITTEE—DRAWN BY T. LANDSEER.

## DOG-STEALING.

[Mr. Liddell moved that the Select Committee on Dog-stealing (Metropolis) be composed of the following members:—Mr. Liddell, Captain Ross, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Henry Berkeley (Bristol), Mr. Beckett Dringon, Mr. Vernon Smith, Mr. Fitzroy, Mr. Mackinnon, Sir John Yerdie Butler, Major Beresford, Viscount Barrington, Mr. Montague Gore, Lord Arthur Lennox, Sir Robert Peel, and Mr. Richard Hodgson.]

Come all you thieves of idle dogs,  
And idle dogs—or thieves,  
And listen to our Muse to-day,  
As plaintively she grieves!  
Your members have been stealing all—  
Now, get ye in a stew—  
For Members of our Parliament  
Are stealing over you!  
Each M.P.'s a Columbus now,  
With dog-bill in his hand,  
As though each new-found puppy were,  
In fact, a new-found land!  
If this be justice unto you,  
We're sure it's far-fetched, very;  
Most dogs have bills as well as birds;  
Then justice is Dog-berry!  
Yet so it is! dogs stolen now,  
Aha! and more the pity!  
Have been returned to Parliament,  
And got into committee!  
Old sporting members of old clubs—  
White, Crockford, Brooks, or Boodle,  
Will soon examine all your race,  
From bloodhound down to poodle.  
To answer legal questions then  
No more must you de-mur,  
They'll get at every man and thing  
That's going to a-curl!

So far their zeal concerning you  
All human reason flags,  
They would transport the Isle of Man  
To save the Isle of Dogs!  
Let every mortal from this day  
Who men of dogs would dandle,  
Unleash all his wit, and so  
Beware of Mr. Liddell!  
John Bull! fill thy perambulant head  
With more attraction fuller!  
To make the bull-dog in thy yard  
Away from John Yerdie Butler!  
Dogs, not to your committee's voice—  
No more let stealers examine you,  
But let the world's leech while it lasts  
The Commons' House examine you.  
You little terrier! quiet, you!  
No more of that 'ye barking'  
Or else Hal Berkeley there will think  
You're just arrived from barking!  
Stand firmer on your pins, old bulldog,  
Less they an' I expunge,  
Or you'll make Beresford believe  
You've hardly left off wearing!  
What, Pua! come hide those ivory teeth,  
Cut less that tail expunges,  
Or some pug-nose will take offence  
At you, and turn pug-nations!  
Spaniel, drop down thy modest ears,  
Or Kelly will be laying  
Odds that you saw this moonshine law,  
And sudden fell a-sleeping.  
Pierot and Lennox stately sit,  
Although their benches are low;  
But 'moving the dogs they careen  
Who's member pray for Carlo!  
Mackinnon hath a hungry look,  
And eyes that seem to say,

I wish the other dogs would bring  
Up something on the Tray!  
Miss Fanny barks, while Fitzroy cries  
Halt—back her—stop her—can her!  
And Gore makes commentaries on  
The evidence of Lasso!  
Ross loudly says—not minding ought—  
I'd like to see the wretch  
That all your pretty pups have brought  
To represent *Hounds-dick*!  
While Denison greets Pompey now  
In most familiar manner;  
Smith eyes the skin of "black and tan,"  
As though he were a tanner.  
Barrington's dog-star rears now,  
For his wise head hath what I call  
A dogged wisdom in his eyes  
Which makes him look dogmatical.  
Now speak ye up, ye canine tribe,  
To framers of our laws;  
And when they've tak' your evidence,  
Why you may take your pains!  
They surely see their dogs meet now—  
As dogs ne'er met at all;  
They've brought them to the *scrutched* without  
One *en's* clause in their bill.  
But dog-thieves never more shall make  
A living at their ease;  
The more the dog is bred to them,  
The less he's bread and cheese!  
And idle dogs that go astray,  
Must all go home, says "Solon,"  
For though they may have stolen away,  
They never can be stolen!  
Some of you white ones twice dyed red,  
That men who stole might sell you,  
Will be, when your committee barks,  
Read a third time, I tell you!

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—The final meeting of the Commissioners of Fine Arts for the season took place recently at Grosvenor House, when the following six artists were chosen for the execution of works on given subjects for the decoration of the New Houses of Parliament:—Charles West, Cape, Hyde-park Gate, Kensington Drive; John Calvert, Hoadley, 1, High-street, Kensington (Jewell Pitt); William Dyce, 14, Royal-exchange, Adelphi; Daniel Maclean, 14, Russell-place, Fitzroy-square; Richard Rogers, Hyde-park Gate, Kensington; William Carr Thomas, 27, Baker-street, Portman-square. It is understood that the commission to each artist will be to execute a cartoon upon a given subject, to be afterwards transferred to fresco in the local manner for the decoration of the interior of the House of Lords. The six subjects are, it is supposed, intended to fill the six panels forming the interior of that apartment. The Commissioners having also inspected the models for sculpture in Westminster Hall, state that they consider the exhibition as highly creditable to the country. At present they limit the selection of artists to three—viz., Mr. Calvert Marshall, John Bell, and John Henry Foley, for employment in decorating the New Palace at Westminster. The Commissioners expressly state, however, that the selection of these gentlemen does not imply the exclusion of other sculptors. The Committee appointed to inquire into the present state of the building of the New Houses have made a report, from which we take the most essential extracts. They say:—"Your Committee have examined Mr. Barry as to the progress already made in the buildings of the New Houses of Parliament, and have endeavored to ascertain from him the probable time that will elapse before the whole of the works can be completed, and the period at which the two houses may be occupied for the transaction of public business. He has stated to them, that, were it urgently required, the houses, and a certain number of committee-rooms and other offices, might be prepared for occupation at the commencement of the year 1845; but your Committee do not feel themselves justified in affirming that such occupation could take place without inconvenience to the members, or impediment to the further progress and satisfactory completion of the building; and they think it right to observe, that the general arrangements for ventilation cannot be completed till the commencement of the year 1847. Your Committee

have examined various parties as to the course hitherto adopted by Mr. Barry, with reference to alterations of the interior arrangements shown in the plan approved by committees of both houses in 1836. They impute no blame to Mr. Barry for that course, and have every reason to believe that all the alterations hitherto made have contributed to the convenience and general effect of the building; but, looking to the magnitude of the work that appears to have prevailed as to these proceedings hitherto, they are prepared to recommend that in future Mr. Barry should make a half-yearly report of the progress of the works to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests; and that it should be their duty to examine such reports which may hereafter be deemed advisable, and accompany each report with plans of the alterations proposed."

THE LOWA INDIANS.—A party of Iowa Indians, from their hunting grounds, 100 miles west of the Mississippi, are now on their passage to England. The party consists of the head of the tribe, who, with some of his chief warriors, their wives and families, will amount to number to 15 or 16 persons. It is the first time that the principal chief of a tribe has ever quitted his native shores for a foreign land. They are possessed of a splendid wardrobe, including every article of Indian attire, and travel with their tents, camp equipage, horses, and a beautiful collection of robes, bows and arrows, and other implements manufactured by savage art, and used both in war and in the chase. The Indians, unlike the Ojibways, will not, during their stay in this country, occupy lodgings, but will be accommodated in every open space in the metropolis or suburban districts, where they will exhibit their habits of life, their mode of warfare, and, where practicable, the manners of their dances, and also give a performance of their characteristic dances, rites, and ceremonies.

A New York paper gives the following as the argument of a simple-minded African at a meeting of the Anti-Slavery Convention:—"My grandfather was a King in Africa! a King! You see before you some of the royal blood! But de Americans run and scold away de set ob a King, to make a slave ob him. Wat 4're tick ob dat? Perhaps you don't tick much ob it; but what would de Americans say, if de Algerians war to run and carry off young Bob Tyler?"

PRINCE ALBERT AND HIS FRIENDS.—Prince Albert, having determined to devote some portion of his leisure time to the management of bees, has caused a portion of the royal domains, in the immediate vicinity of his Majesty's aviary, to be appropriated for the purpose of carrying this intention into effect. Two beautifully-constructed hives, of American manufacture, filled with bees, were brought to Windsor, on Wednesday, by Mr. Sholl, the painter. Mr. Sholl, who is a Quaker, was in attendance at the spot where the hives have been fixed, to explain the nature and the peculiarity of their internal arrangements; by means of which the surplus honey can be easily removed, without as in the case with the usually-constructed old-fashioned hives, destroying the industrious inmates. It has been communicated to the Prince, that bees in these hives will make three times as much honey as they will need for their winter subsistence; thus giving, so it were, two thirds of their labour to their landlord for the rent of their habitation. The Queen and the Prince, not leaving Frogmore House until within a few minutes of two o'clock (the hour for her Majesty's luncheon), had not time, on their return to the Castle, to inspect the hives. Mr. Sholl, who was waiting alone, with considerable anxiety for the arrival of her Majesty and his Royal Highness, ran out to them when he saw them pass by the entrance of the new aviary, and thus addressed these illustrious personages, with his hat undressed, of course, being a Quaker:—"Friends, won't you look at the hives? They are all fixed, Friends; pray, come and look at them." The Queen and the Prince, however, hastily passed on to luncheon at the Castle, laughing heartily; evidently very good-humouredly enjoying the temporary disappointment of their "Friend" in dress. It is expected that the new aviary will be placed under the superintendence of Mr. Walters, who has the entire care of her Majesty's race and highly curious collection of fowls, &c., at the Royal Aviary.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 106, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 106, Strand aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1844.



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 118.—Vol. V.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1844.

SIXPENCE.

## THE RIOTS IN AMERICA.



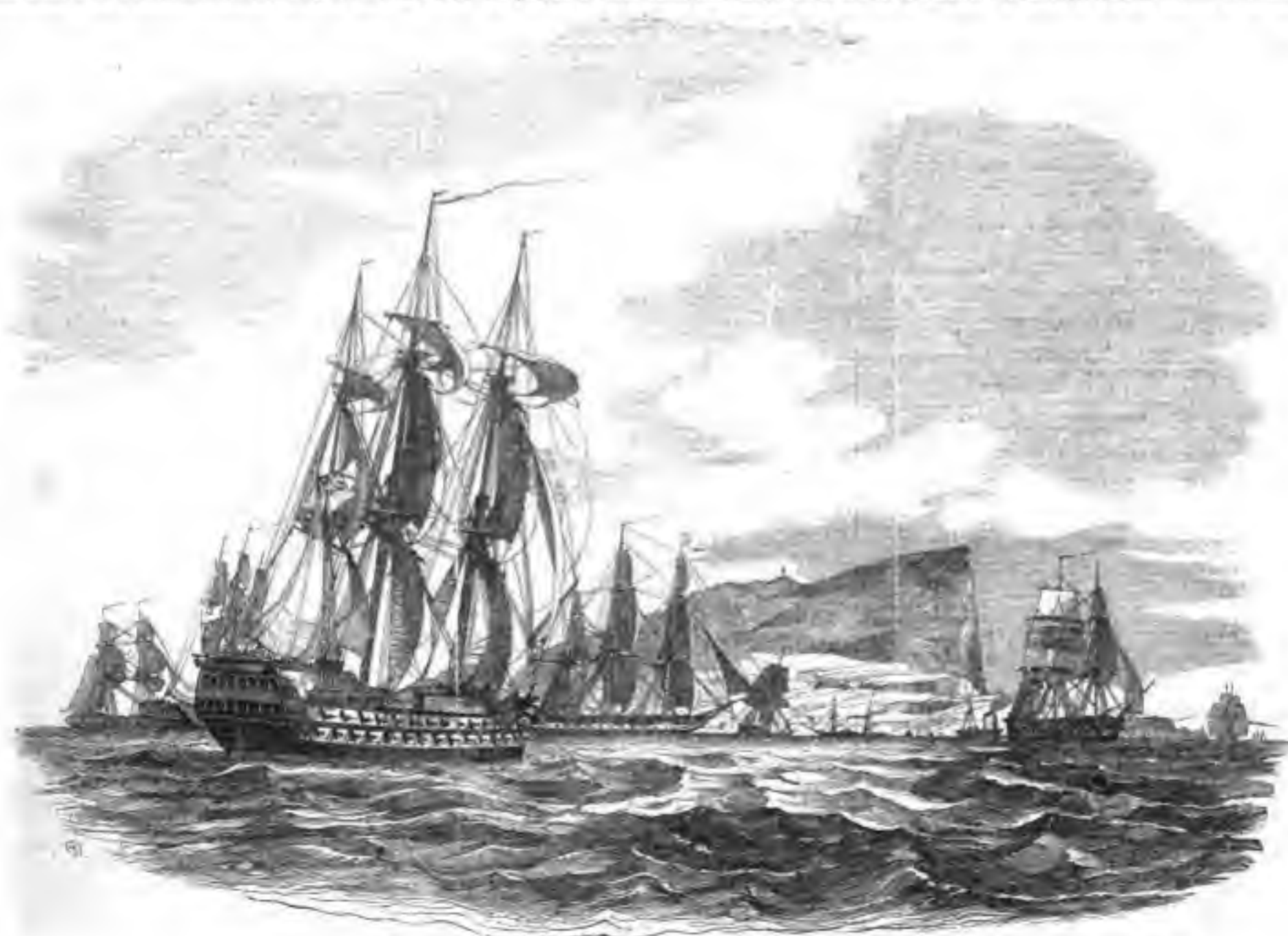
NOTWITHSTANDING the history of the past generation and the experience of the present one, with respect to America, do each furnish matters of unpleasant contemplation to England, there is yet a very general disposition on our part to think the best we can of the Western Republic. Pity it is the citizens of the "free and enlightened" state will not give us more cause to think better of them than we do; and less frequent occasion for thinking worse. Our older grievances are as much forgotten here as if they had never existed; and all that made the English Government of the day so little, and the name of Washington so great, is now surrounded with the dimness and mists of tradition. We have had Napoleon on our hands since then; and if Waterloo itself is more frequently recalled to our recollection by the existence of "the Duke," than by any woe of its consequences, it is no marvel that Bunker's Hill is remembered no more, or only as one of the

"battles long ago," which are given over to the historian of the past, having no effect on the present or the future. These old quarrels are here quietly ignored, though they still stir and work on the other side of the Atlantic, in July orations, and other more questionable shapes—a thing more, perhaps, to be regretted than wondered at. To come down nearer to our own times, there are many matters about which we have no small reason to be dissatisfied with our Western offshoot. The "Pennsylvanian Bonds" business is not yet either forgotten or forgiven—for men and nations are alike in this, that they sooner pardon an open defeat than being made the victim of a swindle—and in this country, the transaction we allude to is considered nothing else. But we repeat, notwithstanding all these causes of discontent, old and new, there is a vast mass of public opinion in favour of America and her people; the whole English nation are not bondholders, and every body (though the assertion is scarcely a safe one) has not read the sermons of the Rev. Sydney Smith.

We wish, for the sake of both countries, that the good opinion that does exist may increase; but we have our fears on the subject, and they have been augmented by the last accounts from the "States."

In one of the principal cities of the Union, a riot which swelled into something not unlike a civil convulsion, has taken place, the origin and progress of which exhibit some and defects in the

working of the Republican Constitution. In the first place, in the very land, as it has been called, of religious freedom, there is evidently as much religious bigotry and intolerance abroad in society as there might be found in the statute-book of England, or, still worse, of Ireland; the difference being that in England, the old oppressive and intolerant laws have become dead and inoperative, from the freer spirit of the community, while in America it is the people who persecute with the most indiscriminating violence. The madness which the mob of London caught from their mad leader, Lord George Gordon, more than "sixty years since," is revived in all its fatal licentiousness by the inhabitants of the "City of Brotherly Love,"—the capital of the state founded by the sect who, above most others, learned the lesson—which they so fully practise—of Toleration, in the school of Persecution. There is nothing the Americans so strongly insist on as the fact that they are a "progressing" people, and they look with very thinly-disguised contempt on the states of the "Old World," for their want of the "movement" principle. It is but questionable progress, we think, that carries the present back into the worst barbarities of the past. How fast are they proving that their Constitution is a deception! It declares all men equal and free, and upholds a system of oppressive and degrading slavery, with such determination, that the friends of liberty can hardly hope for its cessation. It announces religious freedom to all—but



THE BRITISH FLEET OFF BOMBAY.











## ARREST OF HER MAJESTY'S TAHITIAN CONSUL, MR. PRITCHARD, BY THE SOLDIERS OF THE FRENCH PROTECTORATE.



THE ARREST.

of the British flag, and wept bitterly on the Commodore's departure, on seeing Mr. Pritchard, who has been her faithful friend for so many years, thus treated in her own dominions.—*Diamond's Colonial Magazine for August.*

The three annexed Engravings are from sketches by Mr. Jolliffe, just received, with the intelligence, from Tahiti. The first illustrates the circumstances of the Arrest; the second, the interior of the

Block-house, or Prison; and the third, the Dungeon itself. All may be relied on as faithful representations of the principal stages of this eventful affair.



THE FRENCH BLOCK HOUSE PRISON, IN WHICH MR. PRITCHARD WAS CONFINED.



INTERIOR OF THE PRISON.



ENCAMPMENTS OF THE PITMEN IN NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.



PITMEN ENCAMP.

The unfortunate dispute between the coal-owners and pitmen of the north of England still continues, with no little prospect of an amicable adjustment as yet. It is the longest strike (seventeen weeks), ever recorded of this important branch of our national industry; and its extent may be judged by the fact of 20,000 of the miners petitioning for the interference of the Legislature. As the difference appears to be a matter of wages, principally, we desire entering into details, especially from the very contradictory statements of either party, which have been laid before the public. The owners of the mines provide cottages for their workmen near to the pits in which they are to be employed; these are granted rent free, and as the men refuse to accept of the terms offered them by their masters, the latter have demanded possession of the houses inhabited by the former, and numerous forcible ejections have been made; several defacements from the men's tools, the arrest of some Irishmen, and an importation of Welsh miners, rendering such a step necessary that those willing to work might have the usual accommodations. The old hands, thus driven forth, have broken themselves to the waste grounds, lanes, and highways, where they have erected temporary huts, some near to Crummin and beyond extending about two miles in length; but others here and there in the extensive rural hills of Northumberland and Durham, near to the mines, towns and villages are the scene of those picturesque but wretched abodes of unfortunate creatures, many of whose possessions (large families of seven or eight children are buddled in two small spaces) have been crushed to dust to themselves; further adding to their calamities by selling their household goods and necessary coverings, which, from the glut of the market, bring but very small prices.

Henceforward, all had been peaceful and legal in the behaviour of the ousted men, until within the last few days when fearful symptoms of mischief have exhibited themselves by the actions of numerous individuals having been fired upon. At Widdage, near Chester-le-Street, some malicious persons fired through the window of a Mr. Walker, a deputy, and severely wounded him and his wife, who were

sleeping in bed; another attempt was made at the house of a "Marking" at Haslem, but no personal injury occurred. At South Moor colliery, the houses of two men were attacked with fire-arms; but they having placed tables against the windows, the shots (mostly) proved harmless. In addition, several petty larcenies have been perpetrated; the rooms of the inclined planes cut, and some useful destruction of railways and other property. The fears arising from personal injury have caused the North Moor colliery to cease its normal working. A number of Colliery owners, who had entered into en-

gagements with the owners of Haseldale colliery, near Warkworth, deserted their employment; a reward of £200 was offered for their apprehension, and twenty persons were taken into custody at North Shields, and conveyed back again to their work. The Marquis of Londonderry has addressed his numerous workmen. He has also issued an edict to the shopkeepers of Haseldale to prevent the men being supplied by them with goods. Surely, this unhappy dispute might be arranged by some philanthropic and uninterested individuals.



PITMEN ENCAMP.

DEATH OF DR. DALTON.

Another son of science hath just seen  
But a ray beyond the threshold of the deep  
Numb tribulation stuns around him sleep  
And that his genius back upon us year  
The flash of genius never all depart  
But leaves a twilight gleam—left in the land,  
Enough to enlighten some narrow path  
Or guide to regions where the eagle's hand  
Hears from his white and midnight gaze  
Of the departed luminary lost,  
And steal from out the dull and dismal grave  
A ray glimmer of his mind's eternal light!

We regret to record the death of this great and good man, who lived his long and useful life, unostentatiously, but apparently without suffering, at Manchester, on Saturday morning last.



THE LATE DR. DALTON.

On the 17th of April, 1807, Dr. Dalton, then in his 71st year, had a severe attack of paralysis, and a second attack on the 21st of the same month. After an illness of some months, he partially recovered his strength; though his articulation was less distinct than before. On the 17th of May last, he had a third (paralytic) attack, from which he so far recovered, that on the 19th ult. he attended a meeting of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, and received an engraved copy, on vellum, of a resolution of that society, passed at its annual meeting, recording "their admiration of the zeal and perseverance with which he has devoted the mean pressure and temperature of the atmosphere, and the quantity of rain for each month, and for the whole year; with the general

ing direction and force of the wind at different seasons in this neighbourhood, from a series of more than 30,000 observations, from the end of the year 1783 to the beginning of 1844, being a period of half a century." In this resolution the members of the society warmly praised the venerable philosopher, and long he spared to honour their meetings with his presence; which eight days he had refused to visit. On the evening of the resolution being presented, the doctor received it almost, and, being unable to accommodate a reply, had prepared one, written with his own hand, which Mr. F. Clark read as follows:—

I feel gratified by the testimony of kind regard offered to me by my old associates of the Manchester and Philosophical Societies of Manchester. At my age, and under my infirmities, I can only thank you for the manifestation of affection, which I warmly reciprocate.

This was the last appearance of the venerable philosopher in the society of which he had so long been the patron, and whose proceedings had so long derived honour from his doing to them the service of his presence and his name. The Friday he considered the temperature with his own hand, though he could scarcely hold the pen. Next morning he was found in bed in a state of insensibility, and he died before a surgeon could reach him. The writer of his eulogistic account of the philosopher, in the *Manchester Guardian*, says—"The friend the student of such several hours afterwards, we were struck with the serene and placid expression of the countenance of the venerable man, which had the appearance of the beating region of a heart half-beaten, rather than the deep and faded

shadow of the grave. His fine massive head, venerable with the silver hairs of age, and with the still more characteristic expression of a benevolent spirit, with which, even in death, his brow was radiant, was a serene, but a placid and gentle."

John Dalton was in his 76th year, which he would have completed on the 5th of next month. He was born at Eaglesfield, near Cockermouth, in Cumberland, where he attended a school kept by a member of the Society of Friends, until his twelfth year. He then worked a school in his native village. He had an early tendency to mathematical pursuits, and contributed, early to the *Gentleman's and Lady's Diary*, from 1794 to 1798. In 1798, he contributed to the *Manchester Guardian*, which he continued in the year preceding his death. He next accepted the situation of Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, in the New College, Manchester, which he held with distinction in 1800, when he began to teach mathematics and natural philosophy privately. In 1804 he joined the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, and from thence became a constant and liberal contributor to their Meetings. In 1803 or 1804, he made his greatest discovery, that of the Atomic Theory, or the application of mathematics to chemistry, described by Davy as the greatest step in modern science.

Dr. Dalton for many years resided in public at Manchester, but in 1805, and in London at the Royal Institution, in 1804 and 1810. He was elected as Fellow of the Royal Society in 1822 or 1823. On the first opportunity, he was admitted



RACE-HORSE VAN.

"This engraving may be regarded as introductory to the brilliant series of the Goodwood meeting, which occupy two of our succeeding pages. The conveyance of the racers fresh to the course in the

van for the purpose is not the least important preparation for a race by the functionaries of the stable. By this means the sleek and high-bred steeds are kept in good condition for the eventful crisis.











## GOODWOOD RACES.—1844.



GOODWOOD HOUSE—SCENE IN THE PARK.

## A PANORAMA OF GOODWOOD RACES.

"Richmond! right well had thou acquitted thee."—SHAKESPEARE.

Since the days of Melager, Pelops, and Iphitus, there never was such an exhibition of gorgeous gear and proud pageantry as the present week witnessed in the domain of the Lannet. Eux and Olympia were places of account, so

could, and famous for their chariots and their horses, but all Asia Minor could not have furnished a single team like those which crowded in battalions to Goodwood; neither could the round world—drat! the least to boot—have supplied a source to compete with the moment that broke its way. This first of English meetings had its origin in 1825—a course for the purpose of horse-racing having been formed in 1825 on the heights of the park known as the "Harroway." There the sports of the turf flourished more or less till the autumn of 1836, when the magnificent

Grand Stand was opened, and their golden age commenced. As a guide to the progress of their prosperity, it may be stated that the amount of money run for in 1832 was £1001; in 1833, it was £1057; in 1834, it was £739; in 1835, it was £825; and in 1844, there is good reason for believing it will be near eight-and-twenty thousand! We write previous to the conclusion of the four days' running. But in our purpose.

It is Tuesday the 28th of July, and after some miles or so beyond the entrance and that park has been accomplished, the noble home of the Lannet is before us.

The stately home of England  
How beautiful they stand!  
Among their tall ancestral trees  
O'er all the pleasant land.

For the weather is not equally agreeable: the tall trees are bent to the earth by the force of the tempest, and sad havoc is made among cardinals, peas drosses, and silk anem by the furious pelting of the rain. No show is more worthy to be mixed up with things of *fancy* when it showers rain and does—but best of all at Goodwood. One might, therefore, be forgiven for envying the tenants of the far avens by which the route lay that conducted into the clouds which surrounded the race-ground. However, they are left behind at last, and after winning a horse way to the summit we are on the course. How all is perfection, whether as regards the site, the view—the unobscured view from it, or the business arrangements, their style and their facilities. The agent of this excellence is Lord George Bessborough, by whom they were suggested, planned, and under whose supervision they have been carried out. Among the most extensive masters of race-horses ever known in this country, his lordship takes first place; and he is second to none in enterprise or general knowledge of the arts and mysteries of the turf. In the matter of his dealing with the infamously famous Running Hens race he conferred a boon on all the friends of our first national sport, which



ADAM TROTTER GOODWOOD PARK.



MR. GEORGE PAYNE—STEWART.

if any are commemorating with a fitting spirit. The testimonial is proposed to present him with, in memory of his efforts on that occasion, will be worthy of those who give and him that receives; we hope to give an engraving of it in these pages.

But more on the arena of sport: the course is unaltered; the system of judging has been adopted, and the effects of the long drought thus neutralized—this is the only novelty: all was perfect before. At half-past twelve the opening run was started for the Craven Stakes—and at seven, the Inkeeper's Plate, the last, was decided—with half-hour intervals between each, kept with chronological precision. This is the best indication of the amount of racing; its quality will come out in the sequel. We only advert to the principal events—to touch upon them all would be to transform the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS into the Racing Calendar. The first day's stakes, 16 subscribers, witnessed the lamentable defeat of the once invincible Colchester. His star has set for ever; Aristides has conquered him—a horse before whom it may seem no disgrace to fall; but Aristides is in a questionable position. What's a lord or a horse without a gentler? The Ham Stakes—which might be called those of the golden fleece—the Duke of Richmond's Oaksilly Refraction was—a bad race. The Greatwick, a forecast of the Leger, brought out eight, whereas five ran the wrong course, and of the three left in liberal was slovenly, and so as not to increase his Doncaster pretension. As John Day forms one of the Two-year-old Stakes but annually, he carried off the Levant with his Maid of Orleans—in the Oaks and a pretty mare. Such were the issues of account decided on Tuesday: the running was enormous. Wednesday, with one of the great betting races of the summer, the Goodwood Stakes, set in brilliantly; but soon there was storm and rain alternate, but not serious. The match between



GOODWOOD RAUCS.—1844.



WEIGHING IN.



PRIZE PLATE.



PRIZE PLATE—"THE CUP."



PRIZE PLATE.



GRASS IN THE PARK.



THE ROAD.—WAGGONS, ETC. Digitized by Google





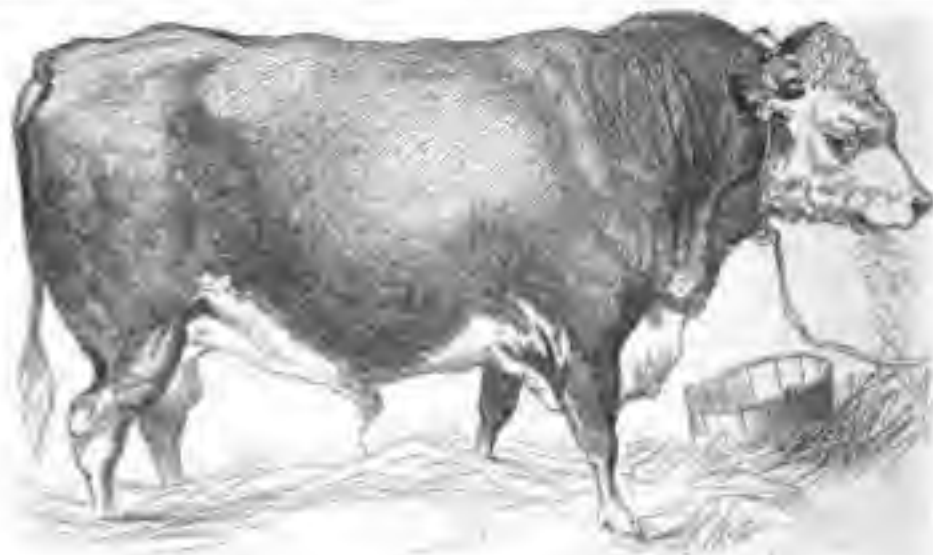








MR. W. FOULKE'S SHORT-HORNED BULL.



MR. W. LACEY'S HEREFORD BULL.



MR. J. COOPER'S SHORT-HORNED BULL.



MR. G. TURNER'S DEVON BULL.



MR. W. BAINE'S LONG-HORNED BULL.

#### SOUTHAMPTON MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

In our journal of last week we reported the proceedings of this highly important meeting, to "the Dinner in the Pavilion," on Thursday. In the evening there was a grand ball at the Victoria Assembly-rooms, at which between 400 and 500 persons were present.

The meeting may be said virtually to have closed on Thursday, but, owing to the sale of cattle and implements announced for Friday, a very large proportion of the distinguished visitors, and a great number of the farmers, remained. At twelve o'clock a general meeting of the Society was held at the Victoria Archery-rooms for the transaction of certain routine business, with which the gathering terminated.

These meetings have been successively held at Oxford, Cambridge, Liverpool, Bristol, and Derby; so that the gathering just ended at Southampton was the sixth of its kind. The result has fully realised



MR. W. F. HOOKE'S IMPROVED ESSEX BOAR.

the most sanguine anticipations of the Council; and much of this success is attributable to the excellent arrangements of the indefatigable secretary Mr. Hudson, and Mr. Brandreth Gibbs. The following details will be read with interest. The next meeting is appointed to be held at Shrewsbury.

On Tuesday 1200 persons were admitted to the Implement Show-yard, paying half a crown each, realising £2400; on Wednesday, 3000 persons were admitted at the same rate, realising £4500; on Thursday, 30,000 paid 2s. 6d., previous to twelve o'clock, to view the cattle and implements, and from that hour to six, £1,300 went in at 1s. each, producing £1940. The total receipts for admissions were upwards of £2800. The rush at the doors at twelve o'clock to obtain entrance at the 1s. fee, was far greater than was ever seen at the doors of a theatre on the night of a royal visit. About 5000 persons were brought



MR. J. HOOKE'S SHROPSHIRE SOW.

in from various places by the railway trains on that day, most of them having arrived in the morning; and at half-past two trains began to be despatched with the persons leaving, who crowded to the termini in great numbers. Trains continued to be sent off at short intervals up to half-past ten, and during this time 4000 persons were conveyed away, and £1100 was taken for fares. Not the slightest accident occurred to any one of the vast number of people who have travelled on the line during the week. On Tuesday, the arrivals were about 2000, and on Wednesday something more. The steam vessels from Portsmouth and the Island brought on Thursday nearly 1500 passengers. The vessels from the Channel Islands and Weymouth and other places, were also well filled during the Show; and extra coaches were put on all the roads.

The list of the prize stock was given entire in our journal of last week. We now annex a series of illustrations of the most admired specimens.

#### SHORT-HORNS.

CLASS 1.—To the owner of the best bull calved previously to the 1st of January, 1874, 30 sows, awarded to Mr. John Cooper, of Rye, Sussex, for his short-horned bull, 3 years 1 month and 13 days old, bred by himself.

CLASS 2.—To the owner of the best bull calved since the 1st of January, 1873, and more than 4 years old, 30 sows, awarded to Mr. W. Foulke, of Kilkenny.





MR. T. M. GUGLIERMINO, WABLEY ROAD.

lington, near Southwell, Notts., for his 4th or 5th bull, 3 years 3 months and 22 days old, bred by Sir. Midward, of Hensington, Southwell.

CLASS I.—To the owner of the best bull sired previously to the 1st of



MR. J. LINTON'S LINCOLN AND LEICESTER RWE

January, 1947. 36 wgs., awarded to Mr. G. Turner, of Barton, near Exeter, for his *Domus* built 3 years and 8 months old. bred by himself.

CATTLE OF ANY BREED, OR CROSS.  
CLASS 1.—To the owner of the best bull raised provisionally to the 1st of

[illegible]

January, 1887, 30 eggs., awarded to Mr. W. Hoins, of Taquahia, near Don-  
chester, for his pure long-horned bull, 4 years and 5 months old, bred by the late  
Mr. Thomas West, of Hanwellpark, near Bantock.

**CLASS B.**—To the owner of the second best dog, dog, & sire, awarded to Mr. T. H. Goodrich, of Watley-house, near Farringham, for his hound of the Watley breed, 1 year and 2 months old, bred by himself.



#### HELIX LUTERNA'S REAPPROPRIATE POWER AND

The minds of the community in general, said the young Spaniard had been unduly dominated.

At 8 o'clock the day for the celebration of the birthday of Allen and Fats-Napoleon drew near, and the leader was more cheerful and gay as it approached. The musician had earnestly requested that the cemetery guard be conducted privately between the shrines: 1. But the fathers of both decided that it should be begun with all the splendour which their rank and station in society demanded. General instructions were given and accepted. Only homely, coloured all-round and poor.

The morning was wonderful. The air shone gloriously in the haze; the face of the earth was lit up with a rich autumnal hue. The bright waters seemed to dance in greenery; and the flapping banners of the Alps glared like streaming banners in the sunbeams. The gentry, arrayed in their richest apparel, and the multitude, in their shaggy, dark, and rugged, garments, were everywhere.

Adeline, in her third dress, looked more divinely than ever, as she stood in the arms of him to whom she was about to resign her golden life of her future dwelling. First Mrs. Hall, at the entrance of her father, announced sufficient resolution in actual betrothal, and smiled over her pale countenance as she smilingly raised the betrothed daughter of her new sister.

And then, encouraged by their friends, whose merry faces and warm hearts afforded encouragement in the trials, the virgin passed before the altar, and received a most handsome and appropriately decorated pair of shoes and socks well known to her. Lerch had put her in a trunk; and she took them off and showed, with every reason, why she was so proud of them; and she showed them to all her friends, who were so warmly approving, and even around a table that instance of her taste and taste of taste with modesty enough, as she gazed with fondness upon the lovely female about to be married.

The priest commanded the sacred service; every altar was blessed, every service was said, as he proceeded; and almost breathless silence prevailed, when suddenly a loud knocking was heard outside the sacred building, and there was the noise of strife and confusion. The priest opened at the upper door, however, and saw a line around the outer circle of those who stood around the altar. The elder Fitz-Simon commanded silence but no one listened, and at last, surrounded with the belief: he then denigrated his crown of gold and its decorations.



LIFE TIE MACHINE.

CLASS 2.—To the owner of the best breed of a small breed, to wags, awarded to Mr. W. F. Hobbs, of Marble Hall, Kalamazoo, Mich., for his improved Essex bantam, to wit: the old, head by himself.

CHASS 5.—To the owner of the best pen of three breeding sow-pigs, of the same litter, above A and under 8 months old, 10 acorns, awarded to Mr. J. Brown, of Bretwell, near Warham, Dorset, for his pen of three Dorsetshire-sow pigs, 74 weeks old, bred by himself. The sire of three pigs was bred by Mr. Frost, 74 lbs.

CLASS 2.—To the owner of the second best run, 15 wgs., awarded to Mr. E. Hardy, of Southampton, and overlord, Gloucestershire, for his improved Cotswold ram, 4 months old, head by himself.

CLARK 2.—To the owner of the best ram of any other age, 20 score, awarded to Mr. Thomas Hutton, of Upton Gray, Odiham, Winton, for his Hampshire Down ram, 32 months old, bred by himself.

CLASS 3.—To the owner of the second-best ditto dicto, 5 ewes., awarded to Mr. James Linton, of Hemlingford Abbots, St. Ives, Hants, for his pen of five Lincoln and Leicester ewes, 16 months old, bred by himself.



"Is your business, then, so urgent?" asked the older Peter-Stephen, as, stopping and impatiently before the assembly still thronged, he addressed the man.















# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 119.—Vol. V.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE "ALL-HAIL HEREAFTER."



LOSE on the death of THOMAS CAMPBELL has followed the festival in commemoration of ROBERT BURNS. The dust of Campbell was attended to the grave by the highest and greatest men of the day, by statesmen, artists, and writers. The tomb closed over him with all the honour the living can pay to the dead; but still more satisfactory

is it to know that during his life he was exempt from the life of penury—the lot of so many of the children of song. All the rank and wealth and power that stood around his coffin might not, perchance, have saved him from want had his youth been less fortunate, or his age less prudent, and had his life outlasted the means of supporting it unassisted. Such things have been; and we have starved those in life to whom, after death, our shame and pride have built splendid monuments—to those who asked for bread, literally giving a stone. Dryden died after a long struggle with toil, old age, and poverty; and the nobility of the land gathered round his house, compensating their carelessness of the living by the splendour they cast around the ashes of the dead; the aristocracy of England supported the pall of Sheridan, and walked in his funeral train, though it suffered him to die destitute, and with the shadow of the prison wall almost falling on the bed of death. We must not rate these posthumous honours at more than they are worth, when those who pay them might have done more; nor have waited till they were startled, by the extinguishing of the lamp of genius, into the recollection that it might have been as well had they fed it for the sake of its light.

Not there are other honours which the living may pay to the dead, with which such recollections cannot mingle. It is when the gulf between the present and the past has become widened, when generations have passed away, and posterity pays homage to the genius for what it has given to the world, feeling more admiration for the man than his contemporaries, without the possibility of participating in the guilt of their neglect. Such are the occasions when men meet together to honour the memories of those who have thrown a spell over the minds of all generations. We are a cold and phlegmatic people, and it is said, not without some truth, that we are hardened by our too great avidity in the pursuit of wealth, our too unrelenting worship of Mammon. Our homage to genius is seldom manifested outwardly; we are not possessed of that catholicism which impels men to celebrate in public the memory of the great poet or artist. Italy seems the land of such displays of fervour, which grows chill and faint beneath our northern skies. But the present week has furnished a striking exception to our general indifference, in the festival held in commemoration of ROBERT BURNS.

Of this *fête* we have elsewhere given ample details; we recur to it here only to remark on the general spirit that has, in all ages, prompted such celebrations. Whenever they occur, they constitute that "all-hail hereafter," which is the

"Life to come of every poet's creed," that all anticipate, and that some attain. And, wherever they occur, they have some features in common. In the first place it is very, very rarely that these honours are paid by the generation among whom the object of them moves and lives. The contemporaries of a man allow his superiority with something of a grudging spirit. His frailties, too, are linked with his fame, and the mean and the vicious dwell with malicious satisfaction on those defects which are all that genius has in common with them, delighting to blacken the brilliant, and prostrate the beautiful to the dust. And in addition, no one ever achieved greatness without creating enemies.

"He who surpasses or outdoes mankind,  
Must look down on the hate of those below."

All these causes combine to hide a man's true greatness from

his fellow-men, his competitors in the race. But time and death sweep into oblivion all minor failings and petty passions; the lapse of years acts on the memory of the departed, like soft moonlight on a magnificent ruin.

Leaving that beautiful which still is so,  
And seeking that which is not; till the place  
Because religion and the heart runs o'er  
With silent worship of the great of old,  
The dead but accepted sovereigns who still rule  
Our spirits from their urns.

Thus a public and universal homage has never, we may almost say, been rendered to the intellectually great during their life. It has been always thus; it was not till after the death of Homer that seven cities contended for the honour of having given him birth; Dante was not only unhonoured during his life, but was persecuted, banished, and sentenced to be burned alive; he was a soldier, a political partisan, and a man of action as well as a poet. Tasso, indeed, by the favour of a Roman Pontiff, would have been publicly crowned with the laurel; but the solemnity was deferred from the winter to the spring, and the poet was struck in the interval with the disease, of which he died on the very day appointed for the ceremony. Shakespeare was comparatively unknown to his contemporaries except as the successful manager of a popular theatre. As a poet he was almost unknown to himself, for he flung his immortal works from him with unconsciousness of their value—except as things to be acted; and many generations passed before the admiration of posterity prompted the jubilee at Stratford. And now, nearly half a century after the death of Burns, thousands have gathered on the banks of the Doon, round the place of his birth, and the spot over which he has thrown the lustre of his genius; we need not here describe the scene but must not the thoughts of many there have turned from the present to the past, from the generous and enthusiastic homage paid to the dead, to the cold heart and the grudging hand with which the world meted out its favours to the living.

In July, 1796, died the poet Burns, his last moments embittered by unspeakable anxieties and cares, from which the most trifling exertion from a very few might have saved him. In



THE BRIDGE OF AYR.



August, 1844, men of all ranks are vying with each other in the celebration of his memory. So it seems ever to have been—

"Tis the doom  
Of spirits of his order to be rack'd—  
In life, to wear their hearts out, and consume  
Their days in endless strife, and die alone;  
Then future thousands crowd around their tomb,  
And pilgrims come from climes where they have known  
The name of him—who now is but a name—  
And waiting homage o'er the silent stone,  
Spread his—by him unheard, unheeded—fame!

But darker still would be the fate of genius if the present did not thus atone for the past; and we at least may join in that homage without self-reproach; the neglect of the poet was the fault of our fathers, but the admiration of his genius and the pride in his memory, we can claim as merits of our own.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### FRANCE.

Our arrivals from France this week cannot fail to excite the attention of our readers, as they bring important information upon the subject of the dispute between France and Morocco. Even the *Journal des Débats* admits that the French have determined to prosecute the war. It appears that the Emperor had offered to comply immediately with the ultimatum of the French Government, with the exception of the demand for the expulsion of Abd-el-Kader. On this point the Emperor equivocated; and the consequence is, that the Prince de Joinville has received orders to commence operations against some of the ports on the coast of Morocco. The ports to be attacked are Mogador, Mazagan, Safi, and Larache. Tangier, as being the centre of European commerce, is to be spared.

Nothing had occurred at Tangier up to the 20th ult. Another version says—"Some of the Emperor's troops had entered the town, but had subsequently retired from it. The Prince de Joinville had given the Emperor until the 2d instant to accede to the demands of the French Government, and in the event of his refusal would bombard Tangier."

It was known in Paris that Marshal Bugeaud had addressed Seyd Ouchida, in the territory of Morocco, and one of the Paris papers even states that Tangier had been bombarded, but of this report there is no confirmation. Although, as will be seen, the intelligence regarding the real position of affairs between France and Spain is somewhat contradictory, it is evident that there is a single ground for considering that it has assumed a very grave character. This opinion is fully borne out by the following official despatches. The first was addressed to the French Government, and the latter has been received at Lloyd's—

### (OFFICIAL.)

GIHRALTAR, JULY 28.—The Chancellor of the Consulate and all our countrymen have returned from Tangier, with the consent of the local authorities. The African was sent on the 27th to Tangier, with an officer to take charge of the squadron in the roads under the title of "Commodore."

All the Consuls have quitted Tangier. The English Vice-Consul has returned there. The arrival of Mr. Drummond Hay is highly expected. Copy of a letter received at Lloyd's from their agent at Gibraltar, dated August 1, 1844.

Sir,—The only society which has transpired in the receipt of the expected despatches from our own Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Drummond Hay, dated Morocco, 28th ult., when he was actively negotiating with the Emperor, through his Imperial Majesty's minister Ben Res, which were our Government's intention to grant (generosity for the reduction of his troops that all adherents will be sincerely pleased, but I apprehend that the public eye of opinion, that the Emperor's conduct of affairs is such as to render it apprehension, and if the negotiations between Morocco and us, it is thought that the French Admiral may not be inclined to continue to assist his ally, unless a general peace can be made—but in what grounds I am unable to find out—that is a day or two more necessary will be adopted by the Royal Highness Prince de Joinville, who is already at Tangier, with a part of his forces. His Majesty's minister has been in that town, Councils of war, and European plenipotentiaries, but numerous armed forces had congregated under the walls and in the neighbourhood.

Nothing can be more critical than the actual position of affairs. The British Admiral, in the *Formentor*, remains in our bay, with the *Calendula*, *Mar-de-Inde*, while at Tangier are the *Warrior* and *Albatross*, under Commodore Lushington. On the part of the Spaniards their frigates are ready at Tarrifa and Gibraltar, and their vessels are daily expected in our immediate neighbourhood, from Malaga, to join the African squadron. Their movements, however, wholly depend on the French, without whom, it is expected, they will not act. (Signed) A. L. CURRIE.

To His Excellency, Bay, Secretary.

It is stated in the Paris papers, that in addition to the Chancellor of the French Consulate at Tangier, several French subjects had likewise been created; whereas the Prince de Joinville notified to the Moroccan authorities, that if within a period of three days his countrymen were not liberated, he would himself open the doors of their prisons.

A letter from Cadix, of the 25th ult., gives the following particulars:—"On the 24th the *Pluton* again entered the anchorage of Cadix, bringing back the Prince de Joinville, and having on board the General-Commodore of France at Tangier, and certain European residents. The reports of the Consul were left behind, as well as the archives and official papers of the consulate. The *Corymbus* steamer, sent from Oran with despatches from Marshal Bugeaud, anchored in the made the same evening, and the *Chimère*, which was to have returned to Oran, was despatched the next morning to Toulon. Soon after the arrival of the *Corymbus*, the *Amazone* steam-frigate was sent by Tangier, as well as the small steamer the *Buho*. A report was current here that the *Corymbus* had brought a treaty concluded between Marshal Bugeaud and the Emperor of Morocco. Nevertheless, at the moment when the *Chimère* left Cadix, the French squadron was under sail for Tangier. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed on board the French vessels. The persons who have come on board the *Pluton* state that the fortifications of Tangier have been put into a state of defence, and that a battery has been erected to defend the entrance of the port, which will take considerable time to build, and which may, perhaps, be some months."

In addition to these exciting accounts about Morocco, the Parisians had been supplied with more food for agitation in the shape of further advice from Tahiti, brought to Bordeaux by the *Reunion*, a whaler, and contained in a *Tribune* journal, *L'Association*. We have copied the most interesting portions of these accounts in our narrative of the events at Tahiti.

The session of the French Chamber closed on Monday; but before the Deputies left the hall, Mr. de Larochefoucauld said, that the Chamber could not separate without some words being returned to those which had been uttered beyond the frontier. He had read with wounded pride what an English Minister had said. A reparation had been demanded of France, accompanied with great insults. Those offensive words and that reparation would no doubt produce in France an effect that had not been anticipated. They would unite all parties. The French nation could be relied on, but could its Ministers be trusted? He hoped that no further concessions would be made to England. The discovery of Admiral Duperre had already been for the great name. Mr. Guizot replied that he should not depart from the language he had held in the other Chamber. A question pending between the French and English Governments had been adverted to. In that complicated question were involved rights and facts, and they must be cleared up between the two Governments. He would bestow on the affair all his attention, and make the better, rights, and interests of France prevail, as well as the rights and honours of her naval officers.

### SPAIN.

Our accounts from Madrid mention the continuance of tranquillity; but great apprehension of an outbreak existed. Every precaution had been taken, and further examinations were going on of the parties arrested for the late plot. Rumours were current of another attempt at usurpation at Barcelona, where the conspirators had attempted to get possession of Montjuich, but were defeated by the vigilance of the governor.

Letters from Gibraltar of the 28th ult. mention that her Majesty's ship *Albatross* was sent on the 27th to Tangier, with an officer to take charge of the squadron in the roads under the title of commodore.

A private letter from Barcelona states that the health of the young Queen of Spain gives some uneasiness. She can scarcely take exercise even in her own apartments, as she is quite lame. It is said she expected her lord dancing with her sister in her apartment; but it is believed that her difficulty of moving is owing to her legs being swollen by an extraordinary manner. Her appearance is that of one in a continued droop. Some weeks after her arrival she had improved considerably; but she has again retrograded. Her sister is also ill, and confined to her apartment.

### PORTUGAL.

The letters from Lisbon, of the 24th ult., do not possess the least interest in a political point of view. The Court still continued at Cintra, and the Government had not succeeded in making any progress towards the mitigation of the financial difficulties of the country.

### SWEDEN.

King Oscar opened the Swedish Diet on the 29th ult., with a speech full of a desire for social and domestic improvements, and for the development of knowledge and the maintenance of truth and justice. His Majesty told the States General that he intended during the present session to present several propositions for measures of high interest; and in the first place the plan of a new criminal code, conformable with the ideas of the age, as well as with the efforts made for reconciling the severity necessary in the application of punishment with the respect due to the dignity of man.

### THE WEST INDIES.

The *Madway* has arrived with the usual West Indian mails. Her dates of departure were—*from* Tampico, June 21; *Vera Cruz*, July 1; *Barranquilla*, 15th; *Norfolk*, 24th; and *Bermuda*, 28th.

The vessels by this arrival were unimportant. The weather had been more agreeable in Jamaica, Barbadoes, &c. At Barbadoes tranquillity was perfectly restored, and the trials were about to commence. There had been a movement in Trinidad for a reduction of wages.

The *Journal* mentions that Sir C. Metcalfe was quite recovered from his recent indisposition. The Chief Justice of Antigua, Justice Norton, was dead and had been succeeded by the Hon. J. Stoll.

### UNITED STATES.

The *Great Western* has arrived at Liverpool from New York, after a passage of a little less than 15 days, having sailed on the 27th ult., about midday. By her we are supplied with intelligence five days later than that received by the

royal mail steamer *Britannia*. The news does not, however, possess any feature of striking importance. The royal mail steamer *Hibernia*, which sailed from Liverpool the 4th of July with the American mails, arrived out at Boston in the remarkably short period of twelve and a half days.

Great excitement continued to prevail in Philadelphia and New York, in reference to the recent outrage in the former place between the Irish Catholics and the native Americans. Nothing further had, however, transpired; but the authorities were busily engaged in investigating the cause of the outbreak, and continued to arrest and examine every person against whom there was any evidence of having in any way participated in the disgraceful conduct.

The Canadian papers give the particulars of several collisions in the neighbourhood of Montreal and Toronto, arising out of some processions of Orangemen on the 15th of July, but it does not appear that any material damage to life or property was done.

The public mind at New York was still much excited upon the subject of Texas; various official documents having been published connected with the annexation, although an attempt had been made to suppress them. The commercial affairs are unimportant. Money was abundant. Foreign exchange fell at 100 to 189. Freights had improved.

## IMPORTANT CONSEQUENCES OF THE FRENCH AGGRESSION AT TAHITI.

The *Favourite*, South Sea whaler, has arrived from Tahiti, with news of a frightful earthquake on the 24th ult. The steamer brought by this vessel is that a shipwreck had taken place between the French and the natives. By means of a telegraphic communication which the French have already established in the island, orders were conveyed a day or two before the *Favourite* left to one of the French steam-frigates then lying in the Bay of Papeete, to embark troops and proceed to Taupo, the place of the earthquake, and situated at the other side of the island of Tahiti. At the time of starting she had 150 soldiers on board. This order is supposed to have been issued by an unknown, the particulars of which, as far as could be gained, are as follow:—

"A number of the natives, who now live in encampments by the mountains since they have been expelled the town, were seated, taking a quiet meal, when some Frenchmen came upon one party, consisting of two chiefs and their wives, and seized hold of the women, whom they attempted to drag on board their boat, then lying moored on the beach a short distance off. The chiefs resisted this aggression, and were immediately shot. A third chief then rose up and exclaimed, 'What! are we dogs, that we are treated thus?' We are a quiet people, and wish for peace, but you will not let us have it. Whereupon the French fired at him, but, missing their mark, he gave the signal to the natives for an attack. At the first charge 15 Frenchmen were either killed or wounded, and a second attack almost immediately taking place, between 20 and 30 more of their number were killed or disabled by the Tahitians."

Soon after this transaction had taken place, it was reported that many of the French had deserted, saying they had only been brought out to be shot at. The men generally do not seem to be contented, for they appear half-starved and are badly clothed. The regulation that no one is to be allowed out after eight o'clock at night is strictly enforced against the natives and foreigners, but the French themselves seem to pay little or no attention to the order.

Just as the *Favourite* was getting under weigh the crew saw the French steam-frigate return from Taupo, but the wind being favourable for their passage, and they having been delayed a long time, they did not put back to learn whether any more fighting had taken place.

When the *Favourite* left, a French whaler, commanded by an American, had been detained twelve days at Tahiti, and was with their waiting for despatches for the French Government. The *Favourite* brought despatches to the Government at home. She had a very quick passage.

COMMUNICATED BY HONORABLES.—The following letter, dated Papeete, March 26, gives some important particulars, from which it will be seen that in spite of the attempts to gloss over the state of affairs, they have assumed a very serious aspect. The account, it may be added, is confirmed in its main incidents by the *Konstantin*, a Russian paper:—"Nations have commenced. The atrocious crime of the Bay of Taupo was committed on the 24th ult. That day, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, two musket-shots were fired in the direction of the hill where the first advanced position was placed. Mr. Mariani, a captain of the staff commanding the bay, sent two patrols, one of Volongore, and another of Senou, to reconnoitre the ravine extending to the bay. The mission, guided by an Indian, led into an ambush and ended in a volley of musketry, in which they made but no indifferent return, because the weather was wet and their guns had been loaded for some days. The mission then returned quickly under the fire of the enemy, who killed one man and wounded another. When Mr. Mariani heard the firing, he commanded an officer with him to protect the retreat of the soldiers. At 3 o'clock, the same hill was again attacked by 20 men. A line of fire soon demonstrated the number of the insurgents. Their fire was returned, and at Volongore, acting as sharpshooters, and supported by the guns of the fort, maintained a good position. A battery well served and volleys of grape-shot against the different points where the firing was best supported. Moreover, the *Konstantin*, anchored at a distance of a league from the field of battle, directed some shot with so much effect that the enemy's fire was silenced. As it was 7 o'clock at night, it was impossible to pursue them through the ravines in which they had sought shelter. On being informed of these events, the Governor embarked on board the *Pluton* steamer, and proceeded to the place of action. Our loss has not been considerable—two killed, one carried off by the enemy, and seven wounded. The loss of the *Konstantin* has not been ascertained, but there were found on the first fire bodies. It is supposed they had been killed or wounded. This result, however, is far from being complete, and can have but a trifling effect upon the enemy. As the *Pluton* passed along the coast on her return, throwing shells on all the houses within her reach, there were perceived with astonishment two intercourses sufficiently extensive to shelter 200 combatants, whose heads appeared above the parapet. The more this intelligence was examined, the more regular it appeared. In the night was seen the position of Queen Penelope. Some Europeans who appeared to command them came to the shore to challenge a landing. Frederick commanded that nothing should be done. We were satisfied with sending them some broadsides, which appeared not to frighten them, as they did not stop. The number of English and American adventures amongst the insurgents is estimated at 100. They themselves are 1,000, and are well armed. They have ammunition in abundance, and first points of cannon. The Queen remains on board the *Konstantin* ship the *Reunion*. She has no longer any idea of departing, since she finds that 1,000 combatants march under her flag. The British squadron which is to reconnoitre as is anxiously and anxiously expected by the natives. Papeete is in a state of siege, but has not been attacked. The following is an account of our force at Tahiti, a company of light infantry, a company of seamen, and a detachment of artillery, supported by the *Konstantin*, armed with 12 howitzers. At Papeete, two companies of marine infantry, a company of seamen, and 70 soldiers. In the roads, the frigates *Uranie* and *La Clémence*, and the corvette *La Reunion*."

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House met at noon. The business was unimportant. The *Hibernia* (Irish) Bill was read a third time and passed. The House then went into committee on the *Irish Roman Catholic Penal Acts*. The consideration of the bill was brought up, and the House resumed—Report on Monday.

The *Debtors and Creditors Bill* was read a third time and passed. The *Arms* (Irish) Bill was read a third time and passed. Lord Villiers appeared at the table of the House to take the seat as a member for Cirencester, but as the Clerk of the Crown had registered to forward the credentials of return to the House, the noble lord was obliged to withdraw, and consequently cannot be sworn till Monday. The House adjourned at 3½ minutes past 12 o'clock.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The *Books and Engravings Bill*, the *Milne* Pay Bill and the *Criminal Justice* (Middlesex) Bill were read a third time and passed. The Duke of Wellington having stated in answer to the Earl of Radnor that the Government did not intend to bring in any measure founded on the report of the Post-office Secret Committee, the latter noble lord moved the first reading of a bill to amend a portion of the relating act relative to the destruction of letters. The bill was accordingly read a first time.

Some further discussion took place on the *Railways Bill*. Lord Wharfedale declared that the proposed amendment of the Bishop of London regarding Sunday travelling was unimportant, and suggested, by way of compromise, a clause requiring that when first and second class trains are run on Sundays, they shall be accompanied by third-class carriages at least once each way. Ultimately this clause was carried, and thus qualified the Bishop of London's amendment was adopted. The bill was then passed, subject to the adoption of the amendments by the Commons.

THE STATE OF THE NAVY.—Earl Minto called the attention of the House to the present state of the navy, reminding that the force at the disposal of the Government was inadequate in the present position of affairs to maintain our honour and security. The noble lord deprecated any attempt to dilute power, and said no man should make more importance to the preservation of the last understanding with France; but all the naval understanding which we could cultivate must be an term of perfect equality, and not to be based upon anything but submission, or sacrifice of the interests of the country. In calling the attention of their lordships to the state of the navy, he wished to say that he, for one, was not adverse to very large naval establishments during the time of peace; but without maintaining any extravagantly large naval establishments, he was sure their lordships would go with him in thinking that there was a limit to the extent of armaments which might be injurious, and to the confidence with which we might calculate upon peace, or upon the behaviour of foreign countries. After suggesting that it was impossible to look at the state of affairs on the coast of Africa without apprehension, Earl Minto then expressed his views as to the inadequate state of our navy:—"We have, our whole navy, at the present moment, in line-of-battle ships, consisted of nine ships of the line. Of these nine ships of the line, two were on a very distant station—the *East India*; one was also on a very distant station—the *West India*; and, as he understood, was under orders to sail for a distant station—the *Pacific*. He had heard a short time ago that there were at home three ships of the line, one at each of the home ports, and that one, also a flag-ship, was the ship of the non-admiral commanding at Cork; and the ninth ship was the *Mediterranean* fleet, consisting of one sail of the line. He asked their lordships whether, under any circumstances,

that was fit state of things? Could they conceive any state of things such as to make it probable that the Mediterranean fleet should be reduced to one ship of the line, and the power of reinforcing it also to one ship, unless we called upon the guard-ships, and left ourselves destitute of defence for the coasts of the country? To this condition he thought the navy of England ought never to be reduced. Earl Minto, after arguing that while he was at the head of the Admiralty, there was a much greater number of ships in commission, embarked upon the events at Tahiti; and concluded by moving for a return of her Majesty's ships of war (other than those reserved for harbour duty) in commission, on the 1st of July, 1844; and also a return of her Majesty's ships of war present at Tahiti, from the 1st of September, 1843, to the latest period to which returns have been received, specifying the date of the arrival there and departure from thence of each ship.—The Earl of Harrowby seconded the Earl of Minto with making an inconvenient speech, without having a parliamentary case to justify it. This country had overwhelming means of defence available, should war arise; though our present number of ships of the line in commission was small, they were well manned; and our dockyards were busily occupied in the building of additional vessels, and in adding to the strength of our steam marine.—The Duke of Wellington defended the measure he had formerly cast on the Whig Government for making war with a peace establishment, and made the following declaration in regard to the present efficiency of our navy, and the outrage at Tahiti. The noble duke said—"I understand that ample means exist everywhere of performing the services which ought to be performed by her Majesty's navy; that is, giving protection to her Majesty's subjects wherever their commerce or other concerns may carry them. When I say given everywhere, I do not mean to advert to that recent transaction in the Pacific, carried on under circumstances provided against by this country, and disavowed by the Government of France. My lords, those who have been guilty of these transactions will be responsible for them to somebody, and I conclude that that responsibility will be carried into execution, and that they will be required to account for their conduct in those circumstances. I will venture to say, and I have no doubt it will be found so when the matter comes to be examined into, that our fleet in the Pacific was, at the period at which these events occurred, sufficient to give full protection to her Majesty's subjects. My noble friend has stated what is true—that a great outrage was committed. I entertain no doubt that satisfaction will be given for that outrage, and I am sure that it is better that there should have been no naval control there, than that there should have been any attempt made by the naval officer on the spot by a contest to prevent what has happened."—Lord Minto's motion was agreed to.

After a long and desultory discussion, the House went into committee on the *Four-law Amendment Bill* pro forma, and the committee was ordered to sit again next day. The House sat till past one o'clock in the morning.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

There was again a morning sitting to-day. Lord Villiers entered the House soon after 9 o'clock, and having subscribed to the rolls, took his seat for Cirencester.

The *Loose Vineyard Bill* was read a third time and passed. Mr. B. Peel moved the second reading of the *Roman Catholic Penal Acts* (Irish) Bill. Some discussion arose, but as we have already specified the object of the bill, it is quite unnecessary to repeat the subject. The bill was read a second time.

The *Irrelevant Debates Bill* went through committee, and some other routine business was transacted.

Mr. Stowe gave notice that, early next session, if he was well, and all went right (a laugh), he would move for the appointment of a select committee to inquire whether the Royal Academy had been favourable or injurious to the progress of the fine arts in this country.

Mr. Glynne gave notice to bring in three bills for the consolidation of the various acts relating to public companies and the construction of railways. These are to be printed, in order to be circulated during the recess. He also, in a committee of the whole House, obtained leave for a like purpose, to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to the support and relief, in certain cases, of merchant seamen, their widows, and children.

Lord Russell brought up the report of the Secret Committee on the Post-office.

### The House adjourned at an early hour in the evening.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The royal assent was given, by commission, to a number of bills. Address of CONGRATULATION TO HER MAJESTY.—The Duke of Wellington, after returning to the happy event which had that day occurred, moved,—"That as a humble address be presented to her Majesty, to congratulate her Majesty on the birth of another Prince, and to assure her Majesty that every increase of her illustrious family, and every addition to her Majesty's domestic happiness, affords the most unalloyed joy and satisfaction to the House of Lords." The address was unanimously agreed to.

The *Spindle* (Irish) Bill, the *Winds and Forests Accounts Bill*, and the *Grand Canal* (Irish) Bill, were read a third time and passed.

Lord Russell having put some questions with respect to the alleged interference of Russia with the affairs of Serbia, the Earl of Aberdeen said he had not received any information to justify a belief in such interference, and expressed his doubts that any had taken place.

THE RESOLVE OF THE SENATE.—The Marquis of Newmarket then complained of the limited nature in which several bills had recently been disposed of, and accused the Government of negligence in their legislative duties. He complained that the promises held out in the Queen's speech had not been fulfilled, and suggested that important business ought to be brought on early in the session. He moved for a return of the days and hours during which the House had been occupied in legislative business.—The Duke of Wellington denied that the members of the Government had neglected their duties, and said that steps had always been taken to afford any explanation of bills which were before the House.—Lord Wharfedale contended the idea that nothing essential had been changed during the session. He instanced the conversion of the *Three-and-a-half per Cent.*, which he characterized as one of the most important measures ever sanctioned by Parliament. The noble lord referred to other bills which the Government had passed, and gave his opinion that this had been a very "fruitful session."—The Marquis of Lansdowne resorted to the complaint of Lord Newmarket, and particularly dwelt upon the advantage of discussing important bills as early in the session as possible. The motion was agreed to.

THE FOUR-LAW AMENDMENT BILL.—On the question for going into committee on the *Four-law Amendment Bill*, the Bishop of Exeter urged that there was no time for the consideration of so important a bill, and thought it better to drop the measure, and take it up early in the next session of Parliament. He entered at great length on the general question of the Four-law, pleading the rights of the poor, scripturally and constitutionally, and condemning the present system. The right reserved vote concluded by moving the amendment of the bill that for six months.—The Duke of Wellington said the principle of the bill had been discussed for several sessions, and the object of going into committee was to insure that mitigation of the law for which the Bishop of Exeter contended.—On a division only one vote was recorded for the amendment of the Bishop of Exeter, while 17 peers voted for going into committee. The bill was then considered in committee, the discussion on which occupied the House till nearly midnight.

In answer to a question from Earl Minto, the Earl of Aberdeen denied that the late Court-martial on Lord Grey had been ordered at the instigation of the French Government.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House had again a morning sitting to dispose of the business, but it was of a formal description.

The *Penal Acts* (Irish) Bill passed through committee, and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave notice that the Government would, next session, introduce a bill to include all Irish Roman Catholic Penal Acts in the present measure.

The *Loose Vineyard* Amendments to the *Railways Bill* were agreed to, and one proviso was added, to the effect that the prices charged for conveyance on Sundays should not exceed those charged on week days.

On the motion of Sir R. Peel, an address of congratulation to her Majesty was agreed to, similar to that adopted in the House of Lords.

Several conferences with the House of Lords were held, respecting bills upon which amendments had been made.

Captain Boscawen then introduced a motion for copies of any instructions given to Lord Brougham relative to the future disposal of church patronage in Ireland with reference to the Education Bill. After a desultory debate, however, the motion was withdrawn.—The House adjourned at half-past eight.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met to-day for a short time, but merely to advance a few bills formally.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House, as usual, met at twelve o'clock, but the first part of the sitting was unimportant.

Lord Palmerston took an opportunity of reviewing the whole system of foreign policy of the present Government, which he described as a system of resistance at home and concession abroad. He alluded to our cession of territory in North America—in Spain and Portugal—and proceeded to comment upon the recent events at Tahiti. The noble lord contended that Mr. Pritchard, at the period of his imprisonment, although craving to exercise his functions, was invested with the character of his commission as Consul, and that his position was then similar to that of an ambassador who has given up communication upon a disagreement with the Government to which he was accredited. The noble lord, although generally condemning the system of foreign policy which the present Ministry had followed, did not submit any motion.—Sir R. Peel expressed his surprise at the wide range which Lord Palmerston had taken, and denied that the Government had made any concession to foreign powers which would be injurious to this country. The right hon. baronet advanced in all the points touched upon by Lord Palmerston, except Tahiti, on which he said he had before given an opinion, and a discussion upon which, in the present posture of affairs, was not desirable.

The report on the *Catholic Penal Act Bill* was agreed to. The *Irrelevant Debates Bill* was read a third time, after an ineffectual attempt on the part of Mr. Spencer to defer the operation of the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth clauses till March next.

Sir J. Graham also introduced his bill for the better regulation of the medical profession, the object being to have it printed, with a view to circulation during the recess.

The House adjourned at a quarter to 8.







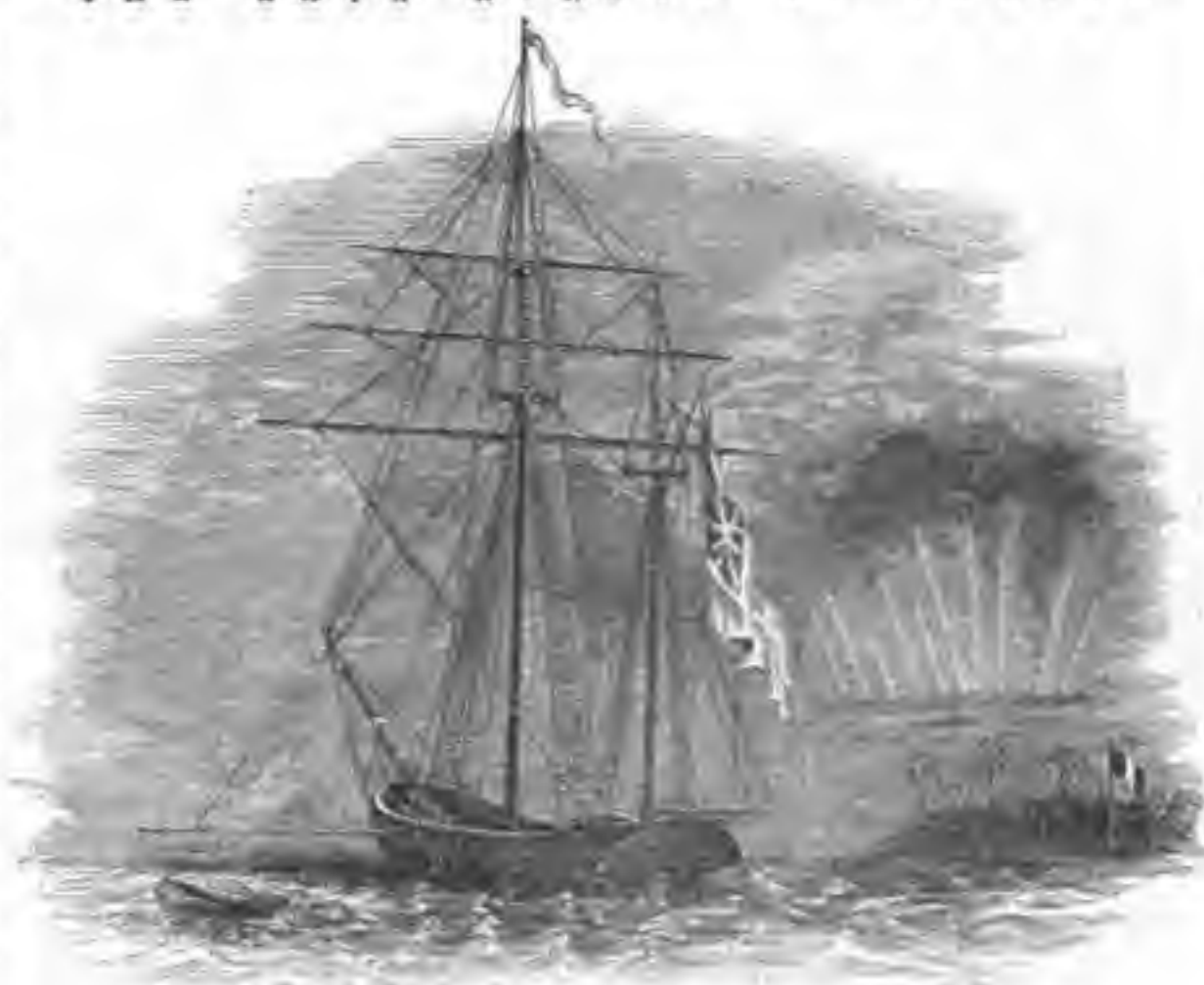
## THE LATE EVENTS AT TAHITI.

In another part of our journal will be found narrated the principal intelligence of these outrageous proceedings, received during the past week.

We are now enabled to illustrate, in detail, the principal stages of the affair, as related in our journal of last week.

The first engraving shows her Majesty's ketch, 200 tons, commanded by Lieutenant Hunt, on board which vessel Queen Pomare took refuge, on her being apprised that it was intended to seize her and place her eldest son (a boy about seven years old) on a nominal throne, governed by a French Regency. Pomare has resided for several weeks on board this little vessel, not being permitted to land. To this "donkey frigate or ketch," the Earl of Minto stated, in the House of Lords, on Monday evening, has been confined our honour and interests at Tahiti, after the withdrawal of the *Vindictive* and the *Dublin*, and at the precise moment when the French played off their recent "eccentricities," as the Duke of Wellington designated them on Monday night.

The French version of this portion of the affair is, that the police having arrested the bearer of a letter which compromised Queen Pomare and Mr. Pritchard, "The moment the Queen heard that her intrigues had been detected, she ran terrified to her neighbour, the British Consul, and after a short conversation with him, it was resolved that she should repair on board the *Basilisk*, English war schooner, which had occupied the

THE BRITISH FORCE OFF TAHITI—HER MAJESTY'S KETCH, *BASILISK*.

station since the recall of the *Dublin*, on the 17th of January, placing herself under the protection of the British flag, which was immediately done—that is on the 31st of January. Her whole family followed her. On the 1st of February, the Governor sent M. Malmarche, the chief of his staff, to inform the English commander that the French Government would regard as an act of hostility the re-landing of the ex-Queen Pomare on any point of the Society Islands.

Again, date March 26: "The Queen remains on board the British ship, the *Basilisk*. She has no longer any idea of submitting, since she finds that 1500 combatants march under her flag." It should, however, be added that the Earl of Aberdeen stated in the House of Lords, on Friday, the 2nd instant, his belief that "about the present time, and not before, Queen Pomare would be restored. It was in March last, that the French Government repudiated the acts of their officers at Tahiti, and as he had just received accounts from Tahiti, dated in March, it was probable that about this time, and not before, the instructions of the French Government would reach its officers in the Southern Seas. Queen Pomare would then be immediately restored, not to all her rights, but to the same position in which she was placed under the former Protectorate."

The second engraving shows the blockade of Tahiti by the French, and Papeete in the harbour of Papeete, with six French boats in pursuit of a canoe, which had ventured to quit the island without leave. The chase was hot and strong, and the refractory Tahitian was not caught until he had made great portion of the circuit of the



TAHITI, FRENCH FRIGATE.

FRENCH PORT.

FRENCH FRIGATE. BRITISH CONSULATE.

FRENCH PORT.

THE FRENCH BLOCKADE OF TAHITI.

island! The affair reminds one of Cowper's stinging lines:—

Like ocean into tempest tost,  
To waft a feather, or to drown a

In the view are seen the prison in which Mr. Pritchard was confined, the residence of the British Consul, and the position of *L'Uranie*. Here, likewise, are shown the two forts constructed by the French, the circumstances of which are thus explained by the French themselves.—The chiefs of *Tairabou*, a peninsula on the south-eastern shore of the island, then declared that they acknowledged no authority but that of their Queen. The French account asserts that they "menaced the envoys of the Governor, and declared that they no longer obeyed his authority, and only recognised that of their Queen Pomare. This declaration was made in the presence of the British missionary, and the respect shown to him by the chiefs 'proved that he had been the promoter of it.' The French were forbidden to reappear in the bay. The Governor replied to that manifestation by ordering the construction of two blockhouses on two hills commanding Papeete. Those blockhouses were established in three days, 600 men having been employed in their construction night and day."

In the third illustration is portrayed Mr. Pritchard, in his official costume, receiving the petition of a native chief. We gather from the statement of Mr. Josiah Conder, at a meeting held at Finsbury Chapel, Moorfields, on Tuesday evening, that principally to the generosity of Mr. Pritchard is Queen Pomare indebted for aiding her to pay the fine inflicted upon her by the French. It appears that Mr. Pritchard left Tahiti early in 1841, and did not return till 1843; and it was during his absence that those events took place which ended in the dethronement of Queen Pomare.

The following picture of the condition of Tahiti is quoted from Dr.



R. M. TAHITIAN CONSUL, MR. PRITCHARD, IN HIS OFFICIAL DRESS, RECEIVING THE PETITION OF A NATIVE CHIEF.

Russell's work on Polynesia, published about two years since:—

"There has been a gratifying advance, both in religious knowledge and in the several arts which minister to the social improvement of mankind. The residence of an English Consul in Otahete is itself a proof that the natives are no longer what they were in the days of Cook, or even of Captain Bligh. Industry is now supplied with a stimulus; the wants of the simple inhabitants are increased; their ambition is elevated; and they have learned to aspire to an imitation of the dress, luxuries, and manners of the most enlightened people in the world."

THE OUTRAGE AT TAHITI.—A public meeting was held in Finsbury chapel on Tuesday evening, Alexander Pletcher, the minister of the chapel, in the chair, upon the subject of the late outrage at Tahiti. Mr. Conder entered into a statement of the circumstances, and insisted upon the danger with which Protestantism was threatened in the Pacific, after which Mr. Wire read a resolution expressive of indignation at the unprovoked outrage upon the British Consul. The resolution was agreed to unanimously, as was a resolution.—"That the meeting felt that the good fame and honour of Great Britain were compromised by the denial to Queen Pomare of the repeatedly solicited pledge of protection given by Mr. Canine in 1827, and by the withdrawal of the English naval force from Tahiti."

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—On Monday a communication was opened for foot passengers from Oxford-street to Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, on the south side of the new thoroughfare that is to connect Oxford-street with Holborn, by which the circuitous route in front of St. Giles's church may be avoided. The passage is across the cellars which have been built for the new houses on that side of the street. On the north side of the way the whole of the ground is nearly excavated for the vaults, which will be completed in a very short time. In digging the ground about the spot where stood the hospital, some deep wells were found, in which were pumps that had evidently been there several hundred years, as they were formed of hollow trees sunk in the wells.





BURNING OF THE WASHINGTON HOTEL, NEW YORK.

**BURNING OF THE WASHINGTON HOTEL, NEW YORK.**

We have just received from our clever artist, resident in New York, the original of the annexed engraving of this lamentable catastrophe, by which the splendid Washington Hotel has been so far destroyed, that nothing but the bare walls are left standing.

The site of the hotel is at the angle of Broadway and Reade-streets. The fire was first discovered at about half-past ten, A.M., on the 4th ult.; it was then perceived bursting out from the eaves of the building along the roof, and is supposed to have originated from sparks lodged on the roof, by the firing of rockets, at the Independence Commemoration. The fire continued to rage slowly but surely, as from its height and the headway it had got under before it was discovered, it was found utterly impossible to suppress it. The firemen with their engines and apparatus were on hand at an early hour, but without being able to do anything except to save the adjoining buildings.

The building was owned by John G. Costar, Esq., of this city, and originally cost 140,000 dollars. It was erected during the years 1809-10, and '11, by the Washington Union Benevolent Society. The stock was divided into shares, and it became a living concern to the stockholders, causing them to dispose of it, when it was altered and constructed into an hotel. Mr. Van Buren formerly made it his headquarters when in the city.

As a singular coincidence, we may mention the circumstance that the corner-stone of the edifice was laid on the 4th day of July, 1809—just 15 years ago, about the same time that the fire broke out. The corner-stone was laid on the north-east corner of the building, on Reade-street.

The building presents a melancholy appearance, nothing being left but the four walls blackened and burnt, and a spectacle of splendid ruins!

**CELEBRATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE AT NEW YORK.**

"The Glorious Fourth" of July, as most of our readers may be aware, is the day set aside by Brother Jonathan as the great anniversary of independence throughout the United States. The New Yorks celebrate the affair in right metropolitan splendour, and our artist has chosen one of its most stirring scenes on the 4th of last

month. The carnival of liberty cannot perhaps be better described than in the following extract from the *Atlas New York Journal*—

On the evening of the 4th, a number of juveniles, in accordance to custom, commenced firing off pistols. The noise awakened, in some of the wards, the curiosity of the inmates, and they proceeded to look out of their windows. These young gun-brothers should not take time by the forelock in handling a firearm. They accordingly stopped their sport. Now, this enabled a number of persons who were on a visit for the day to the theatre, to see, in the distance, a number of sparks, who might or 'twould have been pointed out of a few hours ago. It is evident that, if a nation has made but little progress in great reforms, they have made no progress in little reforms, and we are rather inclined to think that the public fully understand the value of their great services, and will reward them accordingly.

The run, on the day of days, was beautifully, as a rough measure of it. We were tempted by the scene, suffering and pleasant air to play before its face, for the especial benefit of those who celebrated the day. But as did not wait into the fourth, which, all in the close time, surrounded the park—for there were no breaths in store. He did not, in consequence, see the best travellers reposing there and taking a luncheon or dinner, as it might be, to refresh and invigorate themselves. "Oh, no," said he, "the noise is a high character like myself. He is an awkward, too, and will not disturb the pleasure of the run for the government (he had almost said necessity) of the post. I must take sample by him, and come only upon the run."

The run then looked towards the fountain, and he saw quantities of ice conveyed into the bath, dissolving the dust at the bottom, which mixed with the water, and he saw hundreds and hundreds of persons drinking of the society mixture out of the dippers; and he heard the Common Council enjoying greatly the Green punch which they had provided for others, and which they did not drink themselves.

"These gentlemen are not so bad, after all," said he, "for if they do prevent the country people, in a great measure, from purchasing outside, they provide them with great good—a good that would be of great value in a poor house, for even an Olive Twist would not ask for more!"

Of the other matters and things, what shall we say? How shall we tell the crowd? How that the boats were thronged throughout the day with thousands of human beings bent on pleasure excursions, into the bay itself looked alive, and one might have imagined that the city would be deserted—how that the military and civil processions were well got up, and greatly admired—how the various corps fired—how the bells rang—how the crackers exploded—how the various were delivered—how the speeches were filed, the theatres crowded, and how the exhibition of fireworks at night really did honour to his honour and the other honours who had the honour of securing them? These things can be better understood than expressed.

The officers in duty, and others, were accommodated by the mayor with crackers, cheese, and lemonade, after which they adjourned to the residence of General Randall, to get some refreshment.

**EXECUTION OF A MURDERER AT NOTTINGHAM.—DREADFUL OCCURRENCE.**

On Wednesday morning, the awful sentence of death was carried into execution, in front of the County Gaol, at Nottingham, upon William Kaville, aged 39, for the murder of his wife and three children, at Colwick; the full particulars of which have already appeared in our journal.

The department of the subject since the passing of the sentence has evinced the most kindhearted and indulgent to his ignominious end. There was, however, on Saturday last, a slight relaxation of his firmness, and he sent for a notary, in whom he confided that he murdered his wife, but denied killing the children. He said that his wife having run all their business, he realized that he would "serve her the same." The circumstances closed at the trial, however, disprove this tale.

On the night preceding the execution, Kaville was in good spirits and slept well. He arose about five, and walked about in the prison yard until six. He then spent an hour with the Rev. W. Butler, the chaplain of the gaol, in prayer and religious exercises. At seven he ate a hearty breakfast, and was brought up into the great jury-room soon afterwards. Here he was pinned, a pair of heavy iron bolts about his legs, and the fatal noose placed round his neck. The religious prayers were read by the rev. chaplain, after which a few minutes remained before it was eight o'clock, the appointed hour. He desired the clergyman to tell those assembled that he acknowledged the justice of his sentence, and requested their prayers. He then shook hands with the turnkeys and others, and asked the governor of the gaol, "Is it time?" Upon being told the hour was come, he arose with alacrity, and the mortal procession approached the scaffold, which the prisoner ascended with the greatest firmness. He was greeted with words of pity and abuse, but in less than a minute after his appearance before the crowd, the cap was pulled over his face, and the bolt withdrawn. The murderer gave a few convulsive shivers, and in a short time life was extinct. After tarrying the usual time, the body was put down and buried the same evening within the precincts of the gaol.



ACCIDENT AT NOTTINGHAM.

The crowd on the occasion was immeasurably large, and, in consequence, a most shocking accident occurred. The place where the execution took place is in a confined street called High Pavement, between 20 and 30 feet wide, and at the distance of about 100 yards is an avenue, called Barker's hill, a very steep descent, with five or six steps at the top. As soon as the drop fell, the crowd rushed violently along High Pavement, and hurried a number of persons down the steps. Night was taken up dead from suffocation, four have died since. Another account states that in all 30 persons were seriously injured.

A letter which we have seen, contains the following details:—"A few minutes since, I saw one of Turkey and Heddon's men with a light waggon, and he told me he had removed seven dead bodies to the workhouse, and taken four nearly dead to the Infirmary. In all, at the lowest computation, there cannot be less than eleven or twelve killed outright, and many more are exposed to die. And all this took place without any scaffolding breaking down, or accident of a like description, but was caused by pressure only. There were no barricades in the streets to break the force."

**THE ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH AT SLOUGH, ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.**

By aid of the extraordinary power of this triumph of science, the auspicious event of her Majesty's accession to the throne, was communicated from Windsor Castle to the metropolis within eleven minutes! The details are as follows:—

"At two minutes past six o'clock, a messenger, mounted upon one of the fastest horses in the royal stables, was despatched from the Castle to Mr. Howell, the superintendent at the Slough station, with instructions to communicate, by means of the electro-magnetic telegraph, to the persons in attendance at the Telegraph office, at Paddington, in the effect that the letters, which had been waiting there for several days past, addressed to the Cabinet Ministers and the Great Officers of State, were to be delivered at the residence of the respective parties with-



THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH STATION, AT SLOUGH.

out a moment's delay. The messenger reached the Slough station within 8 minutes of his departure from the Castle, then 10 minutes past 6 o'clock; and although Mr. Howell, the gentleman who has the superintendence of the Telegraph office, and Mr. Howell, had to be called from their beds, yet such was the rapidity with which the arrangements which had been made, and the extreme rapidity with which they were carried into effect, that within three minutes of the instructions reaching the Slough station, the telegraph was not only at work, but the communication was despatched to Paddington, and an acknowledgment of its receipt returned to Slough; and this was all effected within eleven minutes of the special messenger's departure from the Castle!

"Upon the departure of each of the three special messengers conveying the letters



COMMEMORATION OF INDEPENDENCE AT NEW YORK.—SCENE IN THE PARK.







A letter from Hanover emphasizes the important part of the accession of Brunswick to the Prussian Customs Union. It is stated that Brunswick has taken this step because convinced that the present state of things must lead to ruin, so long as Hanover and other states decline joining the Union.





Thou Minstrel! whose entrancing touch  
Upon thy favourite instrument—the harp,—  
Hath oft delighted us so much,  
Congenial Art  
Here builds a monument to Thee!  
Although to ev'ry page  
Of thy bewitching poetry  
A monument to latest age  
Rais'd by thyself we see!  
Here are no void, sepulchral urns—  
Thy semblance lives—it breathes—it Burns!

"Burns is by far the greatest poet that ever sprung from the bosom of the people, and lived and died in an humble condition. Indeed, no country in the world but Scotland could have produced such a man; and he will be for ever regarded as the glorious representative of the genius of his country. He was born a poet, if ever man was; and to his native genius alone is owing the perpetuity of his fame; for he manifestly had never very deeply studied poetry as an art, nor reasoned much about its principles, nor looked abroad with the wild beam of intellect for objects and subjects on which to pour out his inspiration. Imbued with vivid perceptions, warm feelings, and strong passions, he sent his own existence into that of all things, animate and inanimate, around him; and not an occurrence in hamlet, village, or town, affecting in any way the happiness of mankind, but roused as keen a feeling in the heart of Burns, and as genial a sympathy, as if it had immediately concerned himself and his own individual welfare."—

PROFESSOR WILSON.

Oh! Scotia! thou must feel a pride  
In vowing Genius of the noblest power—  
No Muse was ever made a bride  
In hall or bow'r  
Who had diviner thoughts to shed  
On mortal lover's dreams,  
Than she who was by Nature wed  
By "banks and braes" and streams  
To him who ev'ry thing hath said,  
From "grave to gay" by witty turns,  
Another Nation-Poet—Beass!

\* Burns has styled Macon "the Poet of all Nations!"

"The national poetry of Scotland, like her thistle, is the offspring of the soil. From whatever source our poetry has sprung, it wears the character, and bears the image of the north. The learned and the ignorant have felt alike its tenderness and humour, dignity and ardour; and both have united in claiming, as its brightest ornament, the poetry of him, of whose life and works I am now about to write. The genius, the manners, and the fortunes of Burns have been discussed fully by critics of all classes. \* \* \* Those who desire to feel him in his strength, must taste him in his Scottish spirit. In the language in which his mother sung and nursed him, he excelled; a dialect reckoned barbarous by scholars, grew classic and elevated by the tongue of Burns."—ALLAN CUNNINGHAM.

STATUE OF BURNS. BY FLAXMAN.



THE BURNS FESTIVAL.



THE ROOM IN WHICH BURNS WAS BORN.



VIEW OF Ayr, THE BIRTH-PLACE OF BURNS.

THE FESTIVAL IN HONOUR OF THE MEMORY OF ROBERT BURNS, ON THE 6th AUGUST, AT AYR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The announcement that a festival was to be held in the pretty and picturesque town of Ayr, in honour of the memory of Robert Burns, and as a solemn and impressive record of "welcome" to his sons, on their return to their native soil, drew together a crowd of people; not only from all parts of Great Britain, but from several continental countries. Among the visitors to "the birth-place of Burns" were strangers from far distant lands, and it was easy to distinguish those who were emphatically "strangers" from those who participate in the glories of the immortal poet.

Early on Monday, the 5th, the streets of Ayr, and the roads leading from the town to the scene of the appointed festival, were literally lined by visitors. The day was fine; the steam-boat, from Liverpool, of the day before, had brought "a troop of voyagers," who took the earliest trains from Glasgow; the carriages from Edinburgh kept continually pouring in, their augmentations, and private and public

Will your poem, narrow fast-path of a spirit,  
Whence this wondrous festival, which they thought—  
You call'd it, "Auld Brig," and I call'd it "New"—  
Outspoke my bonnie Shigs of modern time!



JAMESON WILSON, VICE-CHAIRMAN.

On the "Auld Brig."

Convinced ye'll find it up w' me, ye'll find it—  
The gentry's poet, I've afloat the flood and tide;  
And for w' every ead I'm sure to find,  
I'm by a Brig, ye'll find it a shapely road!

Passing through the town, of which we shall have occasion to speak hereafter, another triumphal arch was reached. It was placed near the public-house in which the poet used often to meet his friends; and was appropriately topped by a painted representation of Tam O'Shanter and the Souter.

O'er a' the ill o' life victorious.

Along a road which leads through scenery of graceful and richly-cultivated beauty, the visitor passed towards the point of greatest attraction—the birthplace of the Poet!—every house, and path and field, having some association with his memory.



ARCH ON THE OLD BRIG OF DOON.

Our present business is more with the facts than the poetry of the land of Burns. It is impossible, however, to pass it with a mere word of reference to a place that has been one of pilgrimage for more than half a century, and will so continue for generations yet unborn. The "auld clay boggie," in which the poet first drew breath, is still a cottage, thatched and formed of clay; but its existing uses are those of a wayside public-house, kept by the daughter of "auld John Goodie," who, for upwards of forty years, refreshed the passing traveller, and acted as the loquacious cicerone to adjacent wonders, the names of which have become imperishable as illustrations of the poet's early life. The small and low-roofed chamber in which he was born has undergone comparatively little change; the recess in which he was introduced into the world still occupies a corner of it; and it

(Continued on page 92.)



THE "MUCKLE STANE"—TAM O'SHANTER.

vehicles of all descriptions were arriving, with contributions to the assemblage throughout the day.

Among the earliest of the arrivals, were those of the poet's three sons; the eldest, Mr. Robert Burns; the second, Colonel Burns; and the third, Major Burns—the two latter having recently retired from long service in India, having been absent from Scotland for nearly a quarter of a century.

The visitor, on entering the town, by railway from Glasgow, arrived opposite the New Bridge of Ayr, having the "Auld Brig" to the left, distant from its rival about 100 yards. He was at once reminded of one of the most striking of all the compositions of the poet, written on the occasion of the building of the new bridge. Both the bridges were crossed by triumphal arches—the one being nearly similar to the other, except that "the new" was topped by the arms of the town. Upon each was an inscription taken from the poem, where the rivals for fame and glory are described "in dialogue," as urging claims to pre-eminent distinction. The appended cut exhibits the triumphal arch over the new bridge, the inscriptions being as follow:—On the "New Brig,"



ARCH NEAR BURNS'S COTTAGE.



ARCH ON THE NEW BRIG OF DOON.



Digitized by Google



## THE MARKETS

ing. Eliza, widow of the Rev. H. L. Walsh, D.C., and daughter of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Archbishop of Armagh.





THE EARL OF EDINBOUGH.—FROM A PRIVATE PICTURE.

(Continued from page 91.)

requires no great stretch of fancy to picture the humble furniture of the bed, and the ordinary furniture of the chamber, as the very same which it contained on the 25th January, 1730—the ever-memorable day of his birth!

All seek the cottage of his birth,  
Gaze on the scene he loved and sung,  
And gather feelings out of earth,  
His solace and streams among.

Beside this cottage was placed another arch, formed of bay, yew, and laurel, interspersed with various flowers, and containing in the spandrels the initials R. B., between which were the words—

THE BIRTH-PLACE OF ROBERT BURNS.

A little further on, towards the Monument,\* is a singular stone, lying in a field attached to a small homestead—the stone commemorated in the poem of "Tam o' Shanter," as—

the mickle stone  
Where drunken Charlie brack's neck-  
bone.

Within sight is another object illustrative of the far-famed story—a solitary tree, surmounting

the cairn  
Where hunter's head the monster'd bore.

About a quarter of a mile onwards is the ruin of "Alloway Kirk." "The auld haunted kirk."

the scene of "Tam's" adventure, when "inspired by bold John Barleycorn," mounted upon his nag "Maggie," he saw—  
Witches and warlocks in a dance,

While "Auld Nick"—

Screw'd the pipes and put them skirl,  
Till roof and rafters a' did shirl.

Alloway Kirk, with its little enclosed burying-ground, directly skirts the road. The four walls unroofed, remain around the enclosure in which Tam saw "The dead in their last dresses;" "the winnock bunker in the east," where sat "the enemy" in a conspicuous feature, being a small window, divided by a thick mullion; marks of other openings may be detected, more of them being closed up, through which the hero obtained glimpses of the unhallowed rites performed by "witches and warlocks" as preliminaries to the dance—during which

Tam met his reason's tether,

uttering the memorable sentence, "Weel done cutty sark," in reference to "the couple jade and strong," who "lap and lang" so lustily, as to make even the devil "glow'r and fidge in pain;" and which led to the chase which resulted in the escape of Tam over the border, the key-stone of which the witches "darena cross," minus the loss of the tail of his good steed Maggie, which she left in the hand of the carline, "cutty sark."

These objects, of course pointed out as "curiosities" of the place, served to arrest the attention of the visitor, until he approached within sight of "the Monument"—a remarkably elegant structure, standing on a slight elevation, which overlooks the Doon, and the two bridges by which the river is crossed. Thence, with the several other matters of interest in the vicinity, we shall describe more fully next week, our present purpose being merely to supply such a key as may enable the reader to understand the arrangements of the Festival, and the various "preventions" incident to it.

The two bridges—the old bridge and the new—by which the river Doon is crossed, were each crowned by a triumphal arch. The new was constructed simply of wreaths of laurel and bay, intermixed with flowers; the old was surmounted by carved and painted figures, exhibiting immortal "Tam" at the moment when he reaches the key-stone, leaving Maggie's tail "behind her."

In a field immediately behind the Monument, and almost adjoining it, was erected the temporary building to accommodate the visitors, admitted by tickets; while at the other extremity of the enclosure were three or four less disguised erections for the use of less privileged guests. The tickets were obtained in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other places, as well as in Ayr—the price being for one to admit a lady, 10s., for that which admitted a gentleman, 12s. The interior presented a neat approximation to a square; tiled with lines of narrow tables, upon which plates were laid for 1000 persons; and by a very



ISABELLA, SISTER OF BURNS.

ingenious contrivance it was made to slope gradually to the centre, so that no portion of the crowd might be deprived of a sight of the chairman and vice-chairman,\* who, with their "suites," were located in two small galleries to the east and west, while similar galleries to the north and south were appropriated to the musicians. We annex a plan of this Pavilion (see page 94) in illustration of its arrangements.

Thus far the preliminary arrangements were conducted with considerable tact and remarkably good taste; and such were the preparations for "a festival" to commemorate the great poet of the world, more than fifty years after his death, in the place where the lowly born man of genius drew his first breath, and the scenery he most loved to paint,

the bracks and brags o' bonny Doon!" and in the presence of the children of his old companions of the plough, his own honoured and respected sons, and the few other of his relatives yet remaining, who are now, happily, dwelling in peace and comfort within sight of the

\* This was effected by laying the floor level for 50 feet in the centre, whence it gradually rose to the height of four feet to the sides; and, the side tables being single, the company there all from the centre of the Pavilion.



ALLOWAY KIRK.—TAM O' SHANTER.



TAM O' SHANTER ARCH.



ARCH ON THE NEW BRIDGE OF AYR.





VIEW OF THE GRAND PROCESSION.

"Monument" erected by "a people" to record their gratitude for enjoyments long continued and past all telling—

For Burns—though brief the race he ran,  
Though rough and dark the path he trod,  
Lived—died—in form and soul a man,  
The image of his God!

Through care, and pain, and weal, and woe,  
With wounds that only death could heal,  
Torture—the poor alone can know,  
The proud alone can feel!

He kept his honesty and truth,  
His independent tongue and pen,  
And moved, in manhood and in youth,  
Pride of his fellow-men.

Strong sense, deep feeling, passions strong,  
A hate of tyrant and of knave,  
A love of right, a sense of wrong,  
Of coward, and of slave!

A kind, true heart, a spirit high,  
That could not fear, and would not bow,  
Were written in his manly eye,  
And on his manly brow.

The idea, now so fortunately and so prosperously carried out, originated in consequence of a visit paid, several months ago, by Col. William Michael Burns, soon after his return from India, to his aunt, Mrs. Begg, the youngest sister of the poet; who now, with her two daughters, inhabit a neat and comfortable cottage within a stone's throw of the poet's birth-place. It was suggested that the appearance of the son among the scenes consecrated to the memory of his father ought not to be passed over as an ordinary occurrence, but that some attempt should be made to welcome him in a worthier manner than by the common greetings of admiring or loving friends. Various circumstances contributed to postpone the accomplishment of so desirable a purpose; and, at length, it was resolved to issue an invitation, which should include not only the Colonel's elder brother, Robert Burns, and his younger brother, Major James Glencairn Burns, but all, from all quarters of the world, to whom the name of the poet was dear, and who desired an opportunity to render homage to his memory. The 6th of August was appointed for the festival; nothing occurred to interrupt the plan of procedure; and, accordingly (all arrangements being, as we have shown, completed) on the 6th of August the Festival took place.

The morning of Tuesday was gloomy, and, although it partially cleared up during the day, so as to give several hours free from rain, the weather was on the whole inauspicious; and towards the evening it became so wet as very materially to interfere with the pleasure of the day.

As early as eight o'clock, the several "trades" paraded the streets, preceded by musicians playing the national airs—chiefly those which have been rendered familiar to the world by the words of Burns. The following was the

## ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

Band of the 5th Fusiliers.  
Parrot, Magistrate, Town Council, and Trades of Ayr.  
Five Beggars in Historical Costume.  
Falcon and Shepherd.  
Dalmatian Horse Club, with banners and music. Motto, "Fire."  
Kilwinning Band.  
Kilwinning Mother Lodge of Free-masons.  
Common Band.  
London Newton Lodge.  
Irish Band.  
Tees Navius Lodge.  
Green Mowers.  
St. James's, Tynemouth.  
St. John's, Ayr.  
Thistle and Rose, Tynemouth.  
St. John's, Largo.  
Glasgow Star.  
St. Andrew's Band.  
Royal Ayr. Marine.  
St. Paul's, Ayr.  
St. Andrew's, Ayr.  
St. John's, Glasgow.  
St. James's, Kilmarnock.  
St. Peter's, Glasgow.  
St. John's, New Cumnock.  
Junior or Knight Templars, Maybole.  
Baitoune Band.  
St. John's, Dalry.  
Kilmarnock Band.

St. John's, Greenock; Dressed in Black, Beak Cloak, and White Stockings.

Blondeau or Belton.  
Chapman.  
British Prison and Convict.  
Indian Prison and Convict.  
Cannon Band.  
King George and Queen.  
Royal Jubilee in character.  
Richmond Chiffon.  
Greenock Band.  
Lodge of Odd Fellows.  
Band.  
Robert Burns Lodge, Perth.  
Ayr Band.  
Band of Ayr Lodge of Odd Fellows.  
No. 1. M. Douglas Brothers Lodge, Largo.  
Ancient Order of Foresters, Glasgow.  
Express mounted, with Bow and Arrow.  
Kilmarnock Band.  
Kilmarnock Burns Lodge of Foresters.  
Western Iron Machine.  
Weyburn Band.  
Tavern of Rattrail.  
Marine Band.

Banners of Whiskies, with large Scotch Thistle, carried shoulder high, by four men, and Banners, mounted—

"I turned aside my weeding hook,

And opened the cynical door."

The party were from the neighbourhood of St. John's and A. Smith. The Thistle grew near to Glasgow.  
Calcutta Union Club, Glasgow.  
Depositions of the Magistrate issued in the procession from Glasgow, Dalry, Maybole, and Irvine.

During the formation of the procession, the pipes played round the field, greatly enhancing the scene by their music. When fully marshalled, the immense body moved onwards—the bands striking up the well-known air of "A man's a' man for a' that"—along the south side of Wellington-square. The procession was formed three deep, and would extend to nearly a mile in length. It had a very imposing effect. On going down Glasgow, up the High-street, and on to the Maybole-road, every window was thronged with on-lookers, and the streets were densely crowded. As they proceeded, the bands played the national air of "Green grow the rushes," "This is no for sin house," "My love she's but a lassie yet," "What ye who's in your town," &c.

## PROGRESS OF THE PROCESSION.

After leaving the Townhead, the procession moved on at a quicker pace. The road all along was greatly crowded; so much so, that it was with difficulty the mass could keep moving. The walls, houses, and gates, were everywhere lined with anxious observers, and various platforms were constructed for the accom-



DORMA INDIANS, AT THE EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.—[See page 91.]















# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 120.—Vol. V.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

FRANCE, TAHITI, MOROCCO.



AR is so tremendous an evil, that all thinking men may well be anxious and alarmed when there is even the slightest probability of it, and there is no question they equally rejoice when that probability is lessened or removed.

The relations between England and France have lately been in a feverish and uneasy state. The large "war party"

in France, though made up of many discordant elements, is so influential in directing public opinion, that the Government, which we believe to be really peacefully inclined, cannot disregard it altogether. It is irrational—for it loves war for its own sake, and, provided it could gratify its thirst for blood, and the glory to be attained by shedding it, is perfectly indifferent as to the country or people with whom it is to fight; perhaps, from old grudges, unnecessary to dilate upon, it would give England the preference as an enemy; but Christian or Moslem—Turk, Arab, or Moor, provided there was occupation for the uneasy spirits of the army—skirmishes and razzias, to furnish materials for despatches from head-quarters, and leaders for the Paris papers—the war party would be but too happy to find or make a pretext for hostilities. "Young France," in addition to being "bearded like the pard," fully merits the rest of the description given of the soldier, "jealous of honour, sudden and quick in quarrel." To be careful of honour is a merit either in a nation or an individual, but to be perpetually snarling and quarrelling, for any or for every cause, and frequently for no cause at all, is not worthy of a great people. If there is any nation of the earth whose title to military renown is firmly established, it is France. Alone she conquered the whole of Europe, and alone she long and ably defied the whole of the powers of the Continent united; and even in the unequal struggle she did not succumb save from the sheer exhaustion produced by the policy of the man who dazzled the people into becoming the willing sacrifices to the idol of his own selfish ambition. The military history of France is a grand one—fertile almost beyond example in great men and great achievements. We speak only in a military sense, and divide the deeds and the men who did them from all considerations of the righteousness of the cause in which, in different ages, they may have been performed. If we speak of Turanne as a great soldier, we do not palliate or defend the justice of the ravages he was ordered to make—and did make—in the Palæstate. When we allude to the victories of Napoleon, we say nothing of the policy that prompted them. But great military achievements they certainly were; and the people by whom they were done, need scarcely be anxious to prove to the world—that the world knows so well already—that they possess military talent of the highest order. With such a history to look back upon, we often wonder it does not teach the French some of that magnanimity which can afford to pass unnoticed the "petty quarrels upon petty things," that seem occasionally to drive them into a kind of frenzy. Their sensitiveness on every occurrence that can by any means, fair or foul, be made a cause of national differences, lest they should be thought other than brave and warlike, is absolutely morbid; and it exposes them to much misapprehension, not stopping short of ridicule. The victors of Marengo and Jena, who dictated terms to the sovereigns of the continent in their own capitals, converting into a matter of importance the "ordonnances" directing at what hour the subjects of Queen Pomare's "cocoa-nut empire" were to blow out their candles, and thereupon setting all their diplomacy, and bureaucracy, and journalism—with something like the threat of an invasion of England in the background—at work to shield a blustering and hot-headed official from the blame due to a clear breach of the law of nations, does partake of the absurd; it is much like the

"Ocean into tempest tost,  
To waft a feather or to drown a fly."

That such a difference should have been fanned into a war would have been very deplorable. There would have been no cause, no principle, to justify the mingled folly and wickedness to which both nations would have been driven. We know well that war has sprung from the most insignificant causes, and that it is not difficult "greatly to find quarrel in a straw." One war is on record as having been caused by a stolen bucket; and another is said to have arisen from a dispute about the size of a window; but in most great wars great principles have been involved. The French themselves, in the war of the last revolution, struggled against the despotism of Legitimacy and the oppression of Aristocracy; and, when their frontiers were threatened by a foreign army, flung at the throves of Europe the head of their King as a bloody gage of defiance. That war was at first a war of opinion, though changed by Napoleon into one of conquest and aggrandisement. Assuredly, if the French sought a cause of war worthy of themselves, they could not find it in the Otaheitan squabble. Rejoiced are we, therefore, to see the signs of returning reason

and moderation visible even in the journals which we suspect of flatter- ing the prejudices of the war party to an unhealthy degree. And perhaps we judge too much of the opinions and feelings of the people, by what we read in the papers addressed to them, and which, to command attention, must to some extent exaggerate; a French writer may sacrifice the truth both of nature and fact to as great an extent as his conscience permits him, but he must on no account be dull or common-place. This may go far to explain some of the philippics against "perfidious Albion," so many of which we have lately laid down with the commentary of *Mrs. Quickly* on the vapourings of *Asriel Pictet*, "I faith, Captain, these be very bitter words." But seriously, we are heartily glad that the danger of a collision from this quarter has almost disappeared. A war between England and France, once begun, would be a fatal one in itself, and could not long be confined to the two powers commencing it. It would be a calamity to the whole human race, and give a check to human civilization, which has only begun to recover from the mischiefs of the last. The most glorious victories for mankind now are those of peace.

Turning from Otaheite to Morocco, we also perceive the signs of returning tranquillity. In this dispute we are less directly interested, though the scene of action is so much nearer our own shores. Had hostilities commenced, it would have been our duty to have seen that no British lives or property were injured; but we could hardly have been called on to act as partisans. As it has turned out, we have acted as mediators; and the negotiations of Mr. Drummond Hay have rendered the bombardment of any of the towns on the coast unnecessary, we hope not to the disappointment of the Prince de Joinville, who, with his fleet, has returned from Tangier to Gibraltar. The Emperor of Morocco has, it seems, agreed to give up, or expel Abd-el-Kader from his dominions, or, at all events, not to lead him the assistance of his subjects. Some doubt is expressed whether he will be as able to expel the brave Arab chief, as he is willing to do it. But that he will withdraw all direct firm support from him, there can be little doubt; and, having made all the reparation for past contumacious in his power, we trust the French will be satisfied, for, as to the rest, the poor Emperor can hardly be compelled to do an impossibility.



PORTRAIT OF THE LATE PACHA OF EGYPT.—FROM A RECENT DRAWING.

## ABDICATION OF MEHMET ALI.

Mehmet Ali, who so long ruled over Egypt, is a man of an ordinary kind. It is not our purpose to eulogise him extravagantly, or to "set down" as it is called "regarding him." We are aware that it is the custom to represent him as a very enlightened ruler; but, in point of fact, his government was essentially an arbitrary one. At the same time, it is only fair to state, that although governed by the system with which he was identified, he introduced many reforms, and endeavoured to act in an impartial and enlightened spirit. He did justice to all, without regard to religious or political differences. And here we may remark, en passant, that when first the overland route to India was established, he gave every facility in his power to this new mode of communication, and under his auspices

the route from Alexandria to Suez, which previously could not be traversed without danger, became as safe as the most frequented region in England. Mehmet did much to purify the administration of justice. He established a good police, and did away with tortures and other punishments which had disgraced the sway of his predecessors. He did not stop here; but it is undeniable that he attempted to establish a national system of education, a task which has dismayed some of the enlightened statesmen of England. Thus far for his good deeds. On the other hand, it is equally true that his subjects were bowed down by excessive taxation, and he levied a contribution as odious as that of Napoleon. Perhaps, however, the fault was rather with the system than with himself; for, although identified, as we have said, with absolutism, he made vast efforts indi-













MOROCCO.

The comparative smallness of this sum is explained by the fact, that a great portion of the army is formed of free and irregular troops, and paid, not out of the Imperial, but out of different local revenues. The active army is stated to amount at present to about 16,000 men. Of these, about one-half are blacks, and there are about 2000 artillery men in the empire. The maritime forces of Morocco, once so powerful, have dwindled down to three brigs and some gun-boats, which are stationed at the mouths of the principal rivers along the coast. The number of officers and men employed in the maritime department does not exceed 1000. The chiefs of the *Faras* of the different provinces, principally assessed by extortion and the most despotic exercise of power, are described as being very considerable.

The empire of Morocco is on the extreme west of North Africa, bounded on that side by the Atlantic Ocean; on the east, by the river Mulria, which parts it from Algeria; on the north, by the Mediterranean Sea; and on the south, by the river Sus, beyond which is the Sahara, or Great Desert. This extensive space is finely diversified with hills and valleys, a great part of which has never yet been visited by Europeans; and there are various rivers flowing from the great Atlas range of mountains, which traverses the empire in its greatest length, at some distance from its southern and eastern boundary, and attains the height of nearly 12,000 feet. These rivers discharge into the Mediterranean Sea and Atlantic Ocean; the large ones forming bar harbours, which, though now so neglected as to admit of small vessels only entering them, might readily be converted to good stations for steamers. A ramification of the great mountain range turns to the north, and is there known as the Lesser Atlas, of which Mount Ahyia, or Ape's Hill, opposite Gibraltar, may be deemed the northern scarp. The plain between the Atlas mountains and the sea is between four and five hundred miles in length; and the highest peak of the chain is 13,550 feet. In 1547, an Arabian chief, of the race of the Schireffes, ascended the throne, and his posterity still rule.

Morocco is necessarily warm, but not so much so as might be ex-

pected from its geographical situation; the interior is cooled by the mountain winds, and the margin experiences the alternations of land and sea breezes, while the climate is at once mild and salubrious. The seasons are divided into the dry and the wet, the latter generally being from November till March. The soil, where cultivated, is in the highest degree fertile; but there are everywhere large tracts entirely uncultivated.

The *Muqris* are the principal inhabitants of the towns, where they fill the higher offices of government, and form the military class; hereditary distinctions, however, are unknown among them; by birth they are all equal; and they admit no difference of rank except such as is derived from official employments, on the resignation of which the occupant mixes again with the common citizens. They are the only nation of Morocco with which the Europeans have had an immediate intercourse; and many of them are descended from those who were so impudently and cruelly expelled from Spain—an act which commenced the downward march of that country. Their language is the *Maghreb*, a dialect of the Arabic, intermixed with many *Amazigh* (the original tongue) and Spanish words. They are tall, handsome, and of every shade of complexion, white, tawny, yellow, and even black, a result of the greatly encouraged marriages with the women of *Sudan*. In the absence of almost every public amusement, the habits of a *Moor* of condition are very simple; and his rigid adherence to established usages makes one day the picture of every other. He rises with the sun, and as he sleeps in part of his dress, his toilet costs him little trouble. He offers up his prayer as the loud voice of the *Muezzin* reminds him of monotheism and the prophet's mission, and then breakfasts on a cup of coffee, some sweetmeats, and perhaps the luxury of his pipe of *el kowk*, or *hennock* flowers, tobacco being rarely used. He then undress his horse, and rides for two or three hours, after which, about noon, he dines on pilau, *cummut*, and other dishes highly seasoned. In the afternoon

he frequents the coffee-house, or enters the mosque. In the evening he returns home to sup, or rather to take a second dinner, and then goes to bed.

The *Arabs* are the next important branch of the Moroccan population, although evidently not an indigenous portion. Their language is a tolerably pure Arabic, and they are supposed to be the descendants of those who fled from Yemen when the Mahometan tenets were first promulgated, following the chiefs whose names they have preserved in *Beni Zarnud*, *Beni Bazin*, *Beni Yedir*, *Beni Talid*, *Beni Idris*, *Beni Walid*, and the like. They are widely dispersed over the plain, where they still adhere to their nomadic wanderings and pastoral avocations; and are at once hardy, active, and intelligent. They live in dusky encampments called *wasars*, each consisting of numerous tents, and having large flocks and herds, from which, with a slight attention to agriculture, they entirely subsist themselves with food, home-made raiment, and surplus for markets; but they are expected to pay the property tribute, and are obliged to provide passing troops with corn, butter, honey, and meat.

The negroes are the least in number of the people of Morocco, yet constitute an important branch of its population. They are usually imported as slaves, though, on good behaviour, frequently obtain their liberty; and the kind liberality with which they are generally treated ensures the propriety of their conduct. From among them is formed the bodyguard of the Emperor—a force once very formidable, but at present not above 5000 or 6000 strong.

The government of Morocco is purely despotic. The Emperor has unlimited power. His authority extends not only over the lives and property of his subjects, but their consciences too, of which, as the representative of Mahomet, he is the spiritual guide. He is the framer, judge, interpreter, and, when he pleases, sole executor of his own decrees; and the *clashes*, *rits*, *weights*, and *measures* are consequently as variable as his own opinions.

With such hostile and contradictory elements, it is difficult to predict the consequence of an invasion of Morocco on a competent scale, or what would be the nature and amount of its struggle on a crisis. In the general cases when the Emperor wants troops, they are levied by contribution in the provinces for a limited service, but they receive very little pay or gratuity, and therefore support themselves and families by plundering every way they can. In this manner he might raise from 150,000 to 200,000 men of arms with barely any distinction of religion, and extremely armed, but all capable of enduring hunger, thirst, and fatigue, with the utmost patience. Averse to the sea, though surrounded as rivers, they never were good sailors, but on land seem ever ready for action; and with them a *stranger* and an *enemy* are synonymous terms. Their general plan of attack is that of rising up all within a couple of hundred yards of the enemy, when they level muskets, fire, wheel round their horses, and gallop away at full speed; after which, when beyond shot-range, they re-load and return to the charge with loud yells.

Just should a powerful enemy succeed in occupying the plains of the country, with their towns and cities, it is still very far from completing the conquest of Morocco; and even to maintain such occupation it would require that the conquerors should be absolute in the maritime supremacy of the Mediterranean.

#### BOMBARDMENT OF TANGIER.

The *Times* correspondent, writing Paris, Thursday Morning, Aug. 16, quotes the following from the *Debate* of this day:—

"We are assured that the Government received this (Wednesday) night the following important intelligence from the coast of Africa:—

"The reply to the ultimatum sent to the Emperor of Morocco by the Prince Admiral commanding the French fleet, has not appeared satisfactory. His Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville ordered the bombardment of the advanced works which defend Tangier.

"Those works have been destroyed.

"The Moroccan quarter of the town has been spared.

"Mr. Drummond Hay, the Consul-General of England, took refuge on board the French Admiral's ship."

Tangier, of which our cut affords a representation, is situated near the western entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar, and is the town where the European Consulate-General resides. It is on a hill, near a square bay, 14 miles west of Cape Spartel. Three small fortresses defend its harbour. The houses are generally small and inconspicuous, excepting those belonging to the European Consulate, and a few wealthy persons. The streets are, however, wider and straighter than those in other towns of the empire. The Roman Catholics have a church, which is the only Christian establishment of the kind in the empire; but the Jews have several synagogues. The commerce of the place is limited to some trade with Gibraltar and the opposite coast of Spain. The population is between 3000 and 4000 persons.



TANGIER.



OLD HOUSE IN CLERKENWELL.

The building of New Farringdon-street, engraved in No. 35 of our Miscellany, is gradually progressing; and, in clearing the ground for its continuation northward, some dwellings of considerable antiquity have been exciting much more of the public attention than they are entitled to. Among them is the house represented in our first engraving: it is situated in West-street, formerly called Chick-lane, at which point New Farringdon-street now terminates; it is reputed to have been built 300 years ago, and was once known as the Red Lion Tavern; but, for the last century, it has been used as a lodging-house. It is



OLD HOUSE IN CLERKENWELL.

situated on the west bank of Fleet River, now called the Fleet Ditch, and used as a common sewer. As our engraving shows, it has a lofty gable; but the tiled roof and whitewashed exterior walls, do not denote the actual age of the structure. Our engraving represents the exterior of the house, the artist looking southward, up Fleet Ditch, towards the Thames.

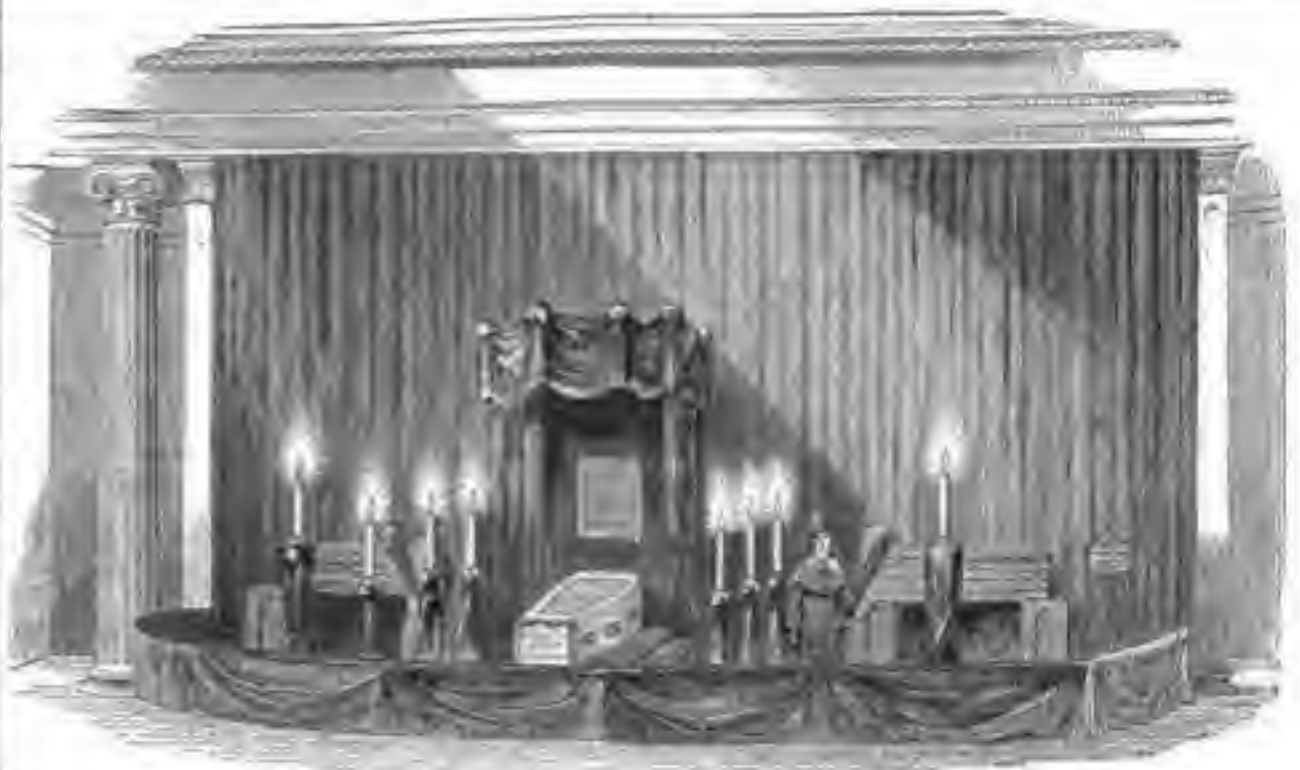
The mode in which this house is internally disposed denotes it to have long been "a den of thieves;" and up to the last Middlesex sessions it was tenanted by persons of dishonest and abandoned habits. It has all the conveniences of a hiding-place, with concealed means of escape—in dark closets, sliding panels, and secret recesses, and by as many trap doors as in the stage of a theatre. By passing down one of these traps, the pursued could elude the vigilance of the police, by getting through a window and crossing the Fleet Ditch over a plank which was kept at hand, and afterwards drawn into the opposite house. The pursued might then pass into Black Boy-alley, and thereby get into Cow-cross, and the knot of courts and alleys in that neighbourhood. Immediately under the basement is a capacious dark cellar, and contains a den, or cell, wherein have been found a human skull and some bones, and the top of a butcher's steel, bearing on it "Benjamin Turtell, July 19, 1797," in silver letters and figures. This cell is about four feet wide, and nine in depth, excavated in the rough earth. It was here that a chimney-sweep, named Jones, who escaped out of Newgate about three years since, was so securely hidden, that, although the house was repeatedly searched by the police, he was never discovered, till it was divulged by one of its inmates, who, incautiously observing that he knew whereabouts Jones was concealed, was taken up, and remanded from time to time as an accessory to his escape; but when at last tired of prison fare and prison



INTERIOR OF THE OLD HOUSE.

discipline, pointed out the place to obtain his own liberty. Jones had his food conveyed to him through a small aperture, by a brick or two being left out next the rafters. It was here, about seven years since, that a sailor was robbed, and afterwards flung naked, through one of the convenient apertures in the wall, into the sewer, for which two men and a woman were transported for fourteen years.

The second engraving shows the principal room on the ground-floor, long occupied as a chandler's shop, by way of lulling suspicion. Immediately behind the counter were trap-doors, one of which was used as a means of escape, and the other opened into a secret depository for stolen articles. Upon the first floor, too, are several hiding-places; and among the contrivances is a spout, the entire extent of the house, through which stolen property could be removed with the greatest dispatch. The means of escape through the roof, and their communication with the roofs of the adjoining houses, are also very intricate. It is related that, on one occasion, though the premises were surrounded by seven police officers, a thief made his escape by its communications with the adjoining houses, which were all let out to the lowest characters. This house (No. 3) is stated to have been the abode of the notorious Jonathan Wild, but we are not aware of the authority for the statement. There has, however, been found in one of the rooms, an old, rusty, nearly worn-out knife, the blade of which bore the name of "Rippan," and on the handle "J. Wilde." It is of very peculiar make, and evidently of ancient manufacture. These premises, we should add, are approached by



THE LATE DR. DALTON—LYING IN STATE.

West-street, through the gateway of the Red Lion Inn-yard; the adjoining house is old, but has not the fittings of its neighbour.

This extraordinary place has been inspected by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Lansdale, parties of magistrates, and a crowd of visitors, for some days past. By the active measures of the commissioners for carrying out the improvements in this neighbourhood, possession was obtained of the property, on compensating the freeholders, and the houses have since been taken down.

It is impossible to look upon the place, seated upon the bank of a foul ditch, without reflecting upon the two-fold pernicious influence of this moral and physical nuisance in the very heart of our metropolis; and it is only in this view, and as a fragment of old London, that the place is entitled to illustration in our columns. The engraving, however, with which crowds have flocked to this den of infamy, proves that the morbid taste for Jack Sheppardism is not yet extinct. West-street, by the way, debouches into Fiddlers-lane, that notorious region of Banditti, admirably described by Mr. Dickens, in his master-piece, "Oliver Twist."

The Fleet, of which we get a glimpse in the first engraving, was formerly navigable to a considerable extent. Along this rapid stream, whence its name, the Danish fleet, under King Sweyn, passed, after burning Southwark, and anchored in triumph beside the spot now known as Ragmugge-wells. Some tell us, that the river was "of depth and width sufficient, then ten or twelve ships at once, with merchandise, were wont to come to the bridge of Fleet." According to another writer, "the tide flowed as high as Holborn-bridge, where there were five feet of water at the lowest tide, and brought up barges of considerable burthen." Yet, this falls considerably short of vessels sailing up to Ragmugge-wells!

LYING IN STATE, AND FUNERAL OF, THE LATE DR. DALTON.

We now supply our readers with a full account of the lying in state and funeral of this distinguished philosopher.

THE LYING IN STATE.

This ceremony took place at the Town-hall, Manchester, on Saturday last. The room was long for the occasion with black drapery, which covered the whole of the side wall between the two entrances. A semicircular space, extending from one entrance to the other, was enclosed in front of this wall, by a light guard, or rail, covered with black cloth. In the centre of this space, which, at its greatest diameter, extended ten or eleven feet from the wall, was placed a platform (to which there was an ascent by two steps, about eight feet in length, by three feet in breadth, upon which the coffin was placed, with its head to the wall, and its feet towards the centre of the arch formed by the beams. Over the platform and coffin was a handsome square canopy, covered with black drapery, appropriately festooned. The floor of the platform, steps, and enclosed space, was covered with black cloth, and black fluted draperies covered the whole wall. The room was darkened for the occasion; all the windows were closed, so as to exclude the daylight; they were covered with black draperies; and the apartment was lighted by the two gas candelabra, and also by eight wax candles of exceedingly large size, in tall candelsticks, covered with crepe, and placed on square pedestals covered with black cloth.

(The inner coffin is of strong oak, which is encased in a leaden one.

Upon the lid of this lead coffin is soldered a strong copper plate, bearing the following inscription:—

Within this coffin are the mortal remains of John Dalton, D.C.L., F.R.S.E., F.R.S.L., and F.R.S.A., member of the Institute of France, President of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, &c. &c.; the illustrious philosopher, who, amongst his many brilliant discoveries, first developed, by the power of his unaided genius and profound scientific investigations, the law of the arrangement of the ultimate atoms of matter, and of their uniting in certain definite proportions, which compose that great variety of bodies existing in nature. He was born at Eaglesfield, in Cumberland, on the 6th day of September, 1766, and died at Manchester, on the 27th day of July, 1844, where he had lived 77 years.



STATUE OF THE LATE DR. DALTON.

The outer coffin is a very handsome one, being constructed of a



FUNERAL PROCESSION OF THE LATE DR. DALTON.



very beautiful specimen of the finest curled Spanish mahogany, highly polished. It is quite without ornament, other than a projecting lid and base, and handles of frosted brass. Upon the lid is a shield-shaped breast-plate of brass, on which was engraved:—

Joha Dalton, D.C.L., F.R.S., &c. &c. Born, September 15th, 1766; died, July 27th 1844.

As a proof of the high estimation in which the deceased was held, it might be mentioned that during the first hour and a half, the number of persons entering the room averaged 110 a minute; afterwards the average number varied from 90 to 100 per minute; and, during the eight hours, it has been computed that not fewer than forty thousand persons passed through the room.

#### THE FUNERAL.

On Monday morning, the preparations for the funeral commenced at an early hour. The sky looked gloomy; and, as the barometer indicated more rain, many parties were, from the apprehension of showers, induced to take their part in the procession in carriages rather than on foot. Fortunately, however, the sun broke forth, and the morning continued fine during the whole of the procession and interment; and the first few drops of rain that fell were about a quarter before two o'clock, some short time after the last rites had terminated. The various societies and public bodies assembled at their own institutions, and proceeded thence at or soon after ten o'clock in the Town Hall, where different rooms were assigned to them, and whence they were directed to their places in the procession.

At twenty minutes after ten o'clock the hearse arrived at the Town Hall, and shortly afterwards the coffin was placed in it. The design on the funeral car was simple, but bold in execution; the cornice was composed of scrolls and arches, supported by massive trunks, resting on a plinth, dividing the sides into three compartments. The centre on one side was occupied by a representation of Death: at the supposed moment of the departure of the spirit, the relatives are gathered round the couch; the clergyman has closed his book; all seem absorbed in grief, whilst the spirit is represented as winging its way to realms of bliss. The six black horses, with black velvet quarter-cloths, led by two grooms in mourning attire, greatly heightened the *tristesse* of this handsome funeral car.

The following was the programme of the procession, as fixed by the committee of management:—

- Police constables.
- Steam engine and machine makers, millwrights, &c.
- Manchester and Salford Temperance Association.
- Private carriages.
- Gentlemen, not representing any public body, on foot.
- School of Design.
- Police Committee.
- Salford Literary and Mechanics' Institution.
- Medical Society.
- Private club of which Dr. Dalton was a member.
- President of the Salford Philosophical Society.
- Athenæum.
- Geological Society.
- Botanical and Horticultural Society.
- Manchester Mechanics' Institution.
- Royal School of Medicine and Surgery.
- Royal Manchester Institution.
- Medical Officers of the Manchester Lying-in Hospital.
- Natural History Society.
- Manchester Agricultural Society.
- The Society of Friends.
- The Burroughesses of Salford, the constables and churchwardens.
- The Mayor and Corporation of Salford.
- The Churchwardens and Inhabitants of Manchester.
- Boroughesses of Manchester.
- The Mayor and Corporation of Manchester.
- Mutes.

#### THE HEARSE.

drawn by six black horses; all covered with black velvet quarter-cloths, with two men in mourning attire, at the leaders' heads. On each side the horses walked four mutes.

#### RELATIVES AND GUESTS.

The mourners, relatives, and immediate friends of the deceased, were contained in six mourning coaches (each drawn by four black horses), and a private carriage, which set out from the late Dr. Dalton's residence, Faulkner-street, and took their place in the procession at the Town Hall.

After the procession moved, the police lining the streets on both sides gradually closed together as they approached the cemetery, at or near the gates of which the greatest pressure was to be apprehended; and, by their numerical force, and the excellent arrangements, they prevented any disorder or confusion. It is right to add, that there was not the slightest attempt, on the part of the dense crowds, to force their way; and nothing could be more marked or gratifying than the quiet, orderly behaviour, and silent and respectful demeanour, of the immense concourse of persons along the whole distance.

On the procession entering the cemetery, the police kept the gates and the outer enclosure, and lined the principal walk; and some of them directed all the carriages into the side walk, where they set down their occupants, and then passed out of the cemetery by the gate at the end of the side walk, in Summer-place. The van of the procession entered the cemetery at a quarter-past twelve. The hearse reached the gates at twenty-five minutes before one o'clock; and it wanted ten minutes of one o'clock when the last carriage entered the cemetery, followed by the police, who then closed the gates.

The train of mourners proceeded up the principal walk in the following order:—

- Four Mutes.
- Full Heavens, Rev. E. Bennett, Dr. Fleming.
- Full Heavens, Mr. J. A. Ramsden.

#### THE COFFIN.

Mr. John Moore, The Mayor of Manchester. The coffin was borne by eight hearsemen, four on each side; and they supported it during the funeral in the cemetery.

#### JOHNERS.

- Mr. and Mrs. R. Abbott, and Mr. and Mrs. R. Benson, jun.
- Mr. Henry Dalton and Miss Wood.
- Mr. John Robinson and Miss Johns.
- Mr. John Dalton and Miss Hoyle.
- Mr. John Dalton, jun., and Mr. Henry Dalton, jun.
- The Rev. William and Miss Johns.
- Mr. Alderman and Mrs. Field.
- Miss Poole, Mr. Peter Clark, and Miss Taylor.
- Mr. Jos. Compton and Mrs. Ramsden.
- Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Briggs.
- Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Simms.
- Dr. Lyon Playfair and Mrs. J. A. Ramsden.

The procession was met at the west avenue to the platform by the Rev. James Bradley, registrar of the cemetery, who wore a black silk scarf over his white surplice. The reverend gentleman, at eight minutes to one o'clock, headed the procession to the vault, pronouncing, as he walked, passages from scripture.

Having taken his place in the pulpit, and after the coffin had been placed at the side of the vault,—the mourners, municipal authorities, friends, and the members of the Literary and Philosophical Society, being all grouped around,—the reverend registrar read the following parts of scripture:—Psalms xxxix. 1c, and 1st Cor. xv. verse 20 to the end. The coffin having been lowered into the vault, the reverend gentleman read passages in the usual burial service.

The Rev. Mr. Bradley then offered prayer, which was composed by him and uttered on his own responsibility, and from veneration for the character and very extensive usefulness of the deceased.

The funeral service was concluded with the usual benediction, at twenty-four minutes after one o'clock. The parties forming the great bulk of the procession then left the cemetery, after looking at the coffin as placed in the vault. The mourners were the only parties who left by the principal gate. They returned to the residence of the late Dr. Dalton, in Faulkner-street; and during the afternoon, the will and codicil of the deceased were read.

The cemetery was thronged with crowds the whole afternoon; the public being freely admitted to see the vault and coffin. The cemetery was admirably kept by a strong body of the police; but they had little trouble or difficulty in doing so, as, notwithstanding the many thousands of people that were admitted during four hours, there was not the slightest disorderly feeling manifested. All appeared hushed, respectful, and subdued, and passed in and out of the cemetery in the most orderly manner; and throughout the whole day the greatest propriety of behaviour distinguished the immense concourse collected; and, although in places they were densely and inconveniently packed, they everywhere preserved an ample space for the passage of the procession.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 18.—Eighth Sunday after Trinity.  
MONDAY, 19.—Royal George's week, 1772.  
TUESDAY, 20.—Robert Burns's death, 1828.  
WEDNESDAY, 21.—Remembrance day, 1812.  
THURSDAY, 22.—Battle of Bannockburn, 1314.  
FRIDAY, 23.—Stamps on Newspapers, 1711.  
SATURDAY, 24.—St. Bartholomew.

RAIN WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending August 24.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
4.17	4.21	4.12	4.14	4.43	7.4
7.47	9.13	9.34	9.38	9.38	11.9

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "Chirurgus."—A game certificate must be taken out in the parish where the party resides.
- "W. P."—We consider you as good as the other.
- "Rudolphus."—The answer is given in the next issue.
- "T. H. E."—We are not aware of the existence of any such act.
- "J. A. Toulmin."—Papers go free to Canada, but are charged if sent to the United States.
- "Miles."—An engraving of it will appear soon.
- "A Subscriber."—Kilbuck.—The exception from toll applies only in cases where a vessel is on its way to perform divine service.
- "An old Subscriber."—The action between the Shannon and the Chesapeake was fought during the American War.
- "W."—We are in no way responsible for the contents of books advertised in our journal.
- "J. B. C."—I cannot define the property; and it depends upon how the record has been offered, whether it is reasonable or not.
- "H. H. H."—Curry, Worcester, &c., 1c.
- "Edith."—The act protects the person named from any penalties in respect of the pending drawing; but future drawings will be illegal.
- "B. and a Builder."—We will attend to the suggestion in the present number.
- "J. Williams."—We will attend to the suggestion. We have received several paragraphs of communications, which can only be inserted as advertisements.
- "A Subscriber."—Falmouth.—The plan is correct.
- "J. H."—Falmouth.—The charge of id. was legal.
- "C. B."—Falmouth.—We will attend to the suggestion.
- "Worcester."—We will attend to the suggestion.
- Answers to correspondents are postponed till next week.
- Books, music, &c., not noticed this week and is intended to work.
- Corrections.—Errors in Problem, No. 49: "Amateur, T. A."—The White Queen has been visited by the printer, together with the square on which she should be placed—E. A. 1c.
- "B. R."—Problem revised.
- DEPARTURES.—"Labradorian."—The white cannot take both the man of the ship name.

### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1844.

THE virtual, if not actual, end of the Session, of course "makes a pause and leaves a void," in the domestic politics of the week; the legislators have dispersed,—one to his farm, another to his merchandise, and what is called "the Season," is brought to a close. The Opera only survives by a few nights, the other, and rival house at Westminster, so much frequented by "Her Majesty's servants," and where they enact so many parts, more we fear to their own satisfaction than that of the spectators,—the nation. The voices of the Premier and the prima donna cease together, and for the public Peel and Persiani are alike mute; grouse-shooting has begun, and Grist sings no more; the summer is over, the woods are in the green and yellow leaf, the beauty of the country is gone, as every body rushes into it, having spent the best months of the year among the artificial amusements of the artificial life of a great capital! Such, however, is custom, that it can reconcile us to anything, however irrational.

Parliament then being "up," as it is called, the attention of the public is more exclusively directed than before to foreign politics. On the improved prospect of affairs between this country and France we have remarked elsewhere, and as the Tahitian question is allowed some respite by the Paris press, since it has been taken in hand by the respective Governments, it may be left to their decision.

A more important article among the items of the foreign intelligence of the week is the abdication of the old Pacha of Egypt, Mehemet Ali. He has retired in favour of his son, Ibrahim, whose Government he will probably direct till consolidated. The succession is, we believe, secured by the treaty between the Pacha, the Porte, and the foreign powers who were parties to the operations in Syria under Sir R. Stopford and Commodore Napier. The history of Mehemet Ali is one of the most curious that modern times has furnished. He raised himself from a low station to the Patriarch of Egypt; he then, finding himself embarrassed by the Mamelukes, got rid of them by an act which could not be excused for cruelty, treachery, and the determination with which it was conceived and executed. He assembled them at Cairo under a specious pretence, enticed them into an enclosed space, and then opened a fire on them by which they all perished. In the same manner Sultan Mahmood destroyed the Janissaries at Constantinople. Mehemet was a man of energy, but not of principle; he was a great improver, but he cared not at what amount of cost and suffering to the wretched inhabitants he evinced the enterprise of European sovereigns. The principles on which he encouraged the trade of Egypt were those of a wholesale monopolist, as he so contrived that all the crops of the country passed through his own hands. For this, however, there might be much said in extenuation; but for the compulsory measures of the Pacha, it is more than probable the fellahs would produce no more than what is barely necessary for their livelihood, leaving the resources of the country to remain undeveloped. He has always displayed a disposition to cherish an alliance with England, and in this respect we may feel some degree of loss from his abdication, since our intercourse with Egypt has been so much increased by the establishment of the over-land route to India; if the ruler of Egypt chose, it would be in his power to render the journey across the Isthmus of Suez difficult if not impossible. Mehemet rose when the fabric of the Turkish empire was tottering, and when the Sovereigns of Europe were too busy among themselves to take much note of the disputes of the Sublime Porte with her rebellious Pachas. The Kingdom of Greece and the Patriarch of Egypt have been thus severed from her dominions; and but for the support of Europe, the whole of Turkey would probably be divided into separate independencies, under governors who, as Mehemet Ali did for many years, would pay a nominal homage to the Sultan, but at the same time make themselves too strong to be deposed.

The state of the country at the period at which Parliament separates is of considerable importance, as it enables men to judge what are likely to be the prospects of the autumn, and the yet more trying season of winter. At the present moment the accounts from the great seats of our manufactures are most satisfactory—activity, employment, and, as a consequence, wages and food, abounding on all sides. The only exception is in the coal works of the north, where the men are idle in consequence of a strike, to which the sooner a termination is put the better for all parties, both masters and men. The intelligence from America shows that there, too, there has been a great revival of commercial energy, and that the States are gradually recovering from the effects of that monetary derangement which told so fa-

tally both on them and on us. The whole Union, we read, "is one vast hive of industry." So complete is the change, that there is even a probability alleged of Pennsylvania resuming the responsibility of her debts. If the refusal of the payment of liabilities deliberately incurred, proceeded only from inability to do so at the time payment was demanded, there would not have been so much ill feeling created as there undoubtedly has been. It was the repudiation of the debt altogether that stirred the bile of the creditors, and the refusal not only to pay them then, but at any future time. Poverty drives many men to play fast and loose with principle, and it may be the same with states; but with the return of prosperity we hope for better things; for a rich delinquent in money matters there can be neither excuse nor pardon. But it is never too late to repent; Pennsylvania may yet liquidate, and Sydney Smith will not have written in vain. The returning prosperity of America must react on us, since she is so large a customer, and in both countries we must hope the revival will be permanent. Another source of congratulation is the promise of an abundant harvest both here and in Ireland, with respect to which the only anxiety is the state of the weather, the rain having lately been more in quantity and of longer continuance than is desirable. With plenty of employment and abundance of food, winter will be disarmed of most of its terrors, and we shall not have the sad spectacle of thousands in compelled idleness watched by a military force, which it was not long ago our misfortune to witness.

One of the most interesting public banquets ever given, took place on Wednesday evening at the London Tavern, where the Court of Directors entertained Sir R. Sale, the gallant defender of Jellalabad, on his return from India. Sir W. Nott, his fellow soldier, and "sharer of his toil, his feelings, and his fame," was to have been present, but was prevented by ill-health from attending. Full honour was done, however, to his gallantry, and his name was received as warmly as if he had been present. It has been said that men only appreciate merit when it is crowned by success; this may be the case when merit is of that kind that it is by success only it can indicate its existence. But the qualities that make the hero are often more strikingly developed in difficulties and disaster than in the hour of triumph. The Afghan campaign is a sad chapter in our military history, and the retreat by which it was closed was a fatal one. But the defence of Jellalabad, and the operations by which the prisoners were rescued and the character of the British arms redeemed can be contemplated with national pride; they gave a glorious termination to what had been a series of disasters, as the battle of Corunna atoned for the retreat of Sir J. Moore. The proceedings received additional interest from the presence of Lady Sale, who performed so distinguished a part in the campaign.

#### THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

##### HER MAJESTY AND THE ROYAL PRINCE.

We are highly gratified to state that her Majesty's condition is so satisfactory, that, as will be seen by the following bulletin, the Queen's medical advisers do not think it necessary to issue any more. This most welcome announcement was made on Wednesday morning in these terms:—

" Windsor Castle, August 14, 1844, Eight o'clock, a.m.

"The Queen is recovered."

"The infant Prince continues well."

(Signed) "JAMES CLARK, M.D."

"CHARLES LONDON, M.D."

"ROBERT FARQUHAR, M.D."

"Her Majesty's recovery is so far advanced that no more bulletins will be issued."

The Queen, we repeat to state, is now going on so extremely favourably, as to be enabled to sit up two or three hours during the day.

The inquiries at Windsor Castle, respecting her Majesty, during the week, have been very numerous.

Last Saturday the members of the Hebrew persuasion offered up songs and Thanksgiving at the Synagogue on the announcement of her Majesty the Queen, and the happy birth of a Royal Prince.

On Sunday a pastoral letter from the Right Rev. Thomas Griffiths, B.C. Vice Apostolic of the London district, was publicly read at each of the masses in all the Roman Catholic chapels of London and its vicinity, on account of her Majesty's announcement.

On Saturday last Prince Albert visited the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore.

Wednesday, Sunday.—This morning his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite and the household, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. C. Austin Courtenay officiated. The Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice were taken sittings in the pew next proceeds of the Castle.

Monday.—Prince Albert drove out this afternoon in a pony phaeton and pair, and the royal children also were taken to the royal gardens for an airing. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen in the evening, and dined with her Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Tuesday.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Bouverie, Esquire in waiting, went this morning to inspect the battalion of Scots Fusilier Guards. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice, were taken a airing in the forenoon. Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal was also taken in the royal carriage.

Wednesday.—Notwithstanding the extremely unfavourable state of the weather her Royal Highness Prince Albert left the Castle this morning, and proceeded to Virginia Water, to enjoy the sport of angling on the lake. Sir R. Peel arrived at the Castle this afternoon, and had an audience of his Royal Highness Prince Albert. His Royal Highness Prince Albert took a drive in a carriage in the afternoon. The Duchess of Kent dined with his Royal Highness. A very numerous meeting of the town council took place in the council chamber, at the Town-hall, this morning, for the purpose of voting congratulatory addresses to her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert on the birth of a prince. The addresses were varied by acclamation.

Wednesday, Thursday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Her Majesty still continues advancing towards her usual health and strength, most satisfactorily. The infant Prince also continues exceedingly well. This day, at noon, the Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Bouverie, Esquire in waiting, and Mr. G. E. Anson, treasurer to the Prince, left the Castle in a carriage and four, with outriders, for the Hough station, and proceeded thence by the Great Western Railway to town. The Prince returned to the Castle this afternoon, between four and five o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal and Alice, have been taken their accustomed sittings, attended by the Duxbury Lady Lightfoot. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, who was attended by Lady Chatterton Dundas, visited her Majesty, and remained at the Castle for upwards of two hours. Dr. Leech took leave of his royal patient this morning, and left the Castle for town. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent will dine with the Prince Consort this evening.

Arrival of the Princess Royal of Prussia.—His Royal Highness Prince William of Prussia arrived at Windsor on Tuesday evening, from Ostend, by the Princess Alice steamer. The Princess Royal is a remarkably fine-looking personage, and appeared in excellent health, and pleased with the attention paid to him during the passage and on landing. His Royal Highness went on Wednesday to Windsor, to pay a visit to Prince Albert. Prince Albert received his distinguished visitor in the entrance-hall of the Queen's entrance. A *déjeuner* was served to their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, and the Prince of Prussia. The latter then paid a visit to the Queen Duxbury.

The Queen Duxbury's Birthday.—Tuesday being the birthday of the birthday of her Majesty the Queen Duxbury, some of the public buildings at the weekend of the town were illuminated, and a similar mark of respect was paid by several of her Majesty's troops. The Queen Duxbury received complimentary visits, at Bushy-park, from the members of the Royal Family and several members of the nobility.

The King of Saxony.—His Majesty had an excellent passage from Gotha Pier, near Edinburgh, to Southampton. Upon landing the King was received by a detachment from the militia and corporation, who escorted his Majesty to the principal hotel, where apartments had been prepared for him.

Prince Albert's Birthday.—The birthday of Prince Albert, which takes place on Monday week, the 25th inst., will be celebrated with great splendour and magnificence at Windsor Castle.

Lord Augustus Fitzclarence has arrived on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Kint, at Kint Castle, Aberdeenshire.

The Duxbury Lady Holland has gone on a visit to the Earl and Countess Cowper, at Duxbury, Herts, where the Hon. Spencer Cowper, Mr. and Mrs. Milbank, and a select circle are assembled.

Count Kesselrode has been to Brighton for the benefit of the waters and salt-water baths. The count's son and daughter are at Brighton also.

We regret to hear that Lord Kenzie is dangerously ill at his seat, near Christchurch, Hampshire.







## THE BURNS FESTIVAL ON THE BANKS OF THE DOON.

BY MR. AND MRS. S. C. HALL.

The last number of our journal contained an introductory description of the preparations made for "The Festival," and a brief account of the several leading matters connected with it. The report was necessarily meagre; inasmuch as it was impossible to render anything like justice to the subject, either by the pencil or the pen, in time for publication in the ILLUSTRATED NEWS of the same week. We propose now to furnish our readers with more minute details of the arrangements made, the progress of the business of the day, and a review of the whole of the proceedings—the task of supplying the explanatory letter-press having been confided to Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall, while the pictorial illustrations were undertaken by an accomplished artist of Scotland.

We may commence our report by an expression of regret that but few of the distinguished authors of England were present on the occasion. A number of invitations were issued by a committee charged with the task of arranging the festival; but of the "men of mark," so distinguished, there was not one who crossed the border; and to Scotland was left almost exclusively the honourable duty of rendering homage to the memory of a poet to whom all who speak the language in which he wrote have contracted a debt of large and everlasting gratitude. It is only just to add, that much of the apparent apathy arose from the injudicious plans of the committee; among those who were selected for especial honours were individuals who could not have been expected to undertake a long journey—even for so high a purpose; while two or three of the invited guests were away from England, and will not have heard of the compliments conferred upon them until long after the ceremony had taken place. Neither did there appear to exist a very sanguine expectation that the call would have been responded to, for no preparations had been made to receive distinguished Englishmen—the two galleries set apart, as seats of honour, having been fully occupied by those who were to act their parts in conducting the business of the day. This neglect, indeed, received conclusive evidence from the fact, that in the body of the pavilion were seated several of the most respected sons of letters of whom Scotland can boast—men who have not only conferred honour upon their country by great achievements of mind, but whose industrious energies have made useful knowledge acceptable to the humblest classes of all countries.



BURNS, THOMAS STODDART.

We are anxious to offer these preliminary remarks, because we are both to have it supposed that a course so strongly exciting, so universal in interest, and so honourable to Scotland, could have failed to produce kindred feelings in England—where the great poet of Scotland, and of mankind, is so much esteemed, beloved, honoured, and valued, as he is in the land that gave him birth.

We turn to a more agreeable theme. The poetry and picturesque beauty of Ayr is, as our readers know, within two or three miles of the

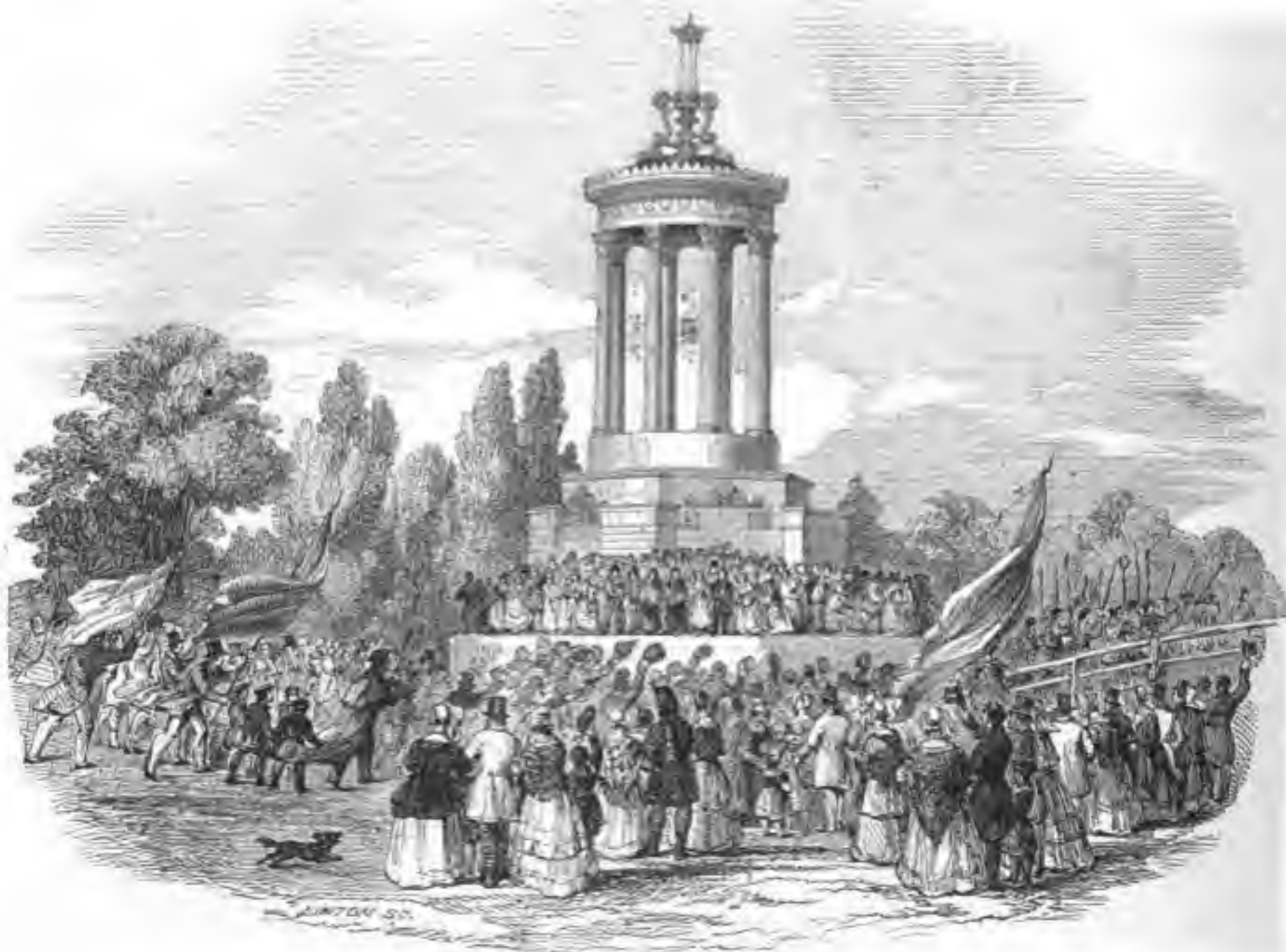
birth-place of Robert Burns. The neighbouring scenery is immortalised in his verse, and the town itself contains many objects inseparably associated with his name. There is one which, as it seems to have been overlooked by his biographers generally, we thought the artist might select—the small parlour of a little inn at the "town-head"—where the poet spent many an evening during his visits to Ayr. The house bears evident tokens of antiquity, and the little chamber we have pictured contains a rustic carved chimney-piece, a recess in the wall (as usual in Scottish houses of the humble sort), being occupied by a bed.

The house is still a rustic inn, or, as the landlady pleases to have it named, "a tavern," and the landlady exhibits, with considerable pride, an ancient "snatch" (a drinking-cup of wood, out of which the poet is believed—and perhaps with reason—to have quaffed, more than once, with the friends of his youth).

It was adjacent to this "tavern" that one of the triumphal arches stood on the memorable 6th of August. As our readers will readily imagine, the house was thronged with eager visitors throughout the day.

The day commenced gloomily, and, although it partially cleared up towards its mid-hour, and continued comparatively fine during the more important period of the ceremony, the rain, falling at intervals, considerably diminished the effect of the festival. By ten o'clock, when the whole of the district may be supposed to have arrived—the last having been brought by the train from Glasgow (decidedly the worst managed railway in Great Britain)—the number congregated in the streets, and along the roads leading to the pavilion, must have exceeded 30,000.

The several processions—announced in our publication of last week—assembled on a large green, west of the town, bordered by the sea, and having in view the Bruce Hill of Carrick, the ruined tower of "Greenock," and, in the extreme distance, the fair Isle of Arran, while, midway, was the solitary sea-rock, Ailsa Craig, rising like an ill-shaped giant from out old Orkney. The various clubs, societies, and trades having formed in their appointed places, commenced their march through the town, passing over the "Two Bridges"—the "mill" and the "new"—commemorated in, perhaps, the most striking and original of all the poet's compositions; the crowd gathered as it went, "travelling," as it were, the formal line of dressed and decorated phre-



PRINCIPAL VIEW OF THE MONUMENT.



herds and artisans, who, with banners flying, and music playing, seemed as if that day were in reality the happiest as well as the proudest of their lives.

First came a regimental band, then a party of Freemasons, next a body of "Ancient Foresters," preceded by a remarkably fine young fellow dressed as an archer in a suit of Lincoln green. The various trades of shoemakers, tailors, gardeners, &c. &c., followed, and a huge bunch of children brought up the rear. The birth-place of Burns is distant about two miles and a half from the town. The procession marched on without stop or stay, until this interesting place was reached. Here it paused a few minutes, and then advanced slowly, lowering their banners, while each man doffed his cap, and bowed reverently, in the direction of the humble, but far-famed cottage. Here all eyes were directed to the group of shepherds, represented in the appended cut.

The cottage in which Robert Burns was born, on the 25th January, 1759, is now, as we have already stated, a public-house. On Tuesday, the 6th, it was the centre of attraction, and very numerous were the names added to the book kept there, to say nothing of the prodigious accessions in the shape of carved initials to the tables, chairs, and window-panes throughout the house. The interior, as we understand, but little altered. It contains however, no single item of the original furniture. Much of it, nevertheless, remained long after Burns's removal, and was subsequently sold by public sale, when the veritable bed on which the poet was born (and which occupied a room now used for a



PROCESSION OF ARCHERS.

similar purpose) was purchased for a few shillings, by a stable-boy, who afterwards obtained for his lucky bargain a sum of twenty guineas.

How little did the exhausted mother, when she thanked God that "a man was born into the world," imagine what a strong, yet tender heart, beat within the shelter of that little bosom—or what fearful throes and lofty imaginings were cradled in the head that rested on her bosom; the future was sealed from her, as it so woeily is from us all; nor is there a tradition that the infant's destiny, so chequered, even in its immortality, was revealed by the "second sight," on which Scottish superstition still relies.

A double chest of drawers divides the bed from a little window, consisting of four panes, through which the capricious sunbeams blinked, and the field without looked gay: the window is the same through which the infant first looked out upon the nature he so loved. There is the usual comfortable fireplace, which has so antique an appearance, that it is probably coeval with the poet; and on the same side a new room has been added, of a much more ambitious character than the other portions of the dwelling. The second room, however, of the original cottage, still remains, and in its centre stands a table hacked and blotted (as we have intimated) into rude mosaic, by the desire people have to connect their names with immortality. There is believed to be nothing here that the poet either touched or looked upon; still the walls could tell much of joys and sorrows; the

Mirth skin to sadness



PROCESSION UNCOVERING BEFORE THE HOME OF BURNS.

that shook them to their foundations; the wild, enthusiastic fever—the inspiration, and deep depression of the poet's existence.

The landlady, in her bonnet and white cap, was outrageously busy in setting her house in order, telling how "lairs and bon hilds" thought much of touching "the wall," in which the bed was set, and how the people screamed and "stamped" when they got hold of the "great professor" (as Edinburgh—such a bra' man)—and carried him into the house, in which he could hardly stand straight up; and how glad they were to shake hands with him, and to look in his

\* From the information of Gilbert Burns, Dr. Currie gave the following account of the first settlement of the poet's father upon the place. It was while in the service of Mr. Crawford, of Dumfriesshire, that William Burns (so he calls his name) "being desirous of settling in life, took a perpetual lease of seven acres of land from Dr. Campbell, physician in Ayr, with the view of commencing countryman and public gardener, and, having built a house upon it with his own hands, he married, in December, 1757, Agnes Brown, the daughter of our parish. Before William Burns had made much progress in perfecting his nursery, he was withdrawn from that undertaking by Mr. Ferguson, who purchased the estate of Dumfriesshire, in the immediate neighbourhood, and engaged him as his gardener and overseer; and this was his situation when our poet was born. Though in the service of Mr. Ferguson, he lived in his own house, his wife managing her little and little dairy, which consisted of two, sometimes of three, milk cows; and this state of unobtrusive content continued till the year 1796." Two additions have been since made to the building—a second cottage was added to the south gate, and a barn at the opposite extremity.



PROCESSION OF SHEPHERDS.

face—as glad as if he had been one of the poet's sons.

The procession—which we followed very closely—next reached the old kirk-yard of Alloway, scene of the famous poem of "Tam o' Shanter," and of which we have already given a brief description. Here the bell rang out a dismal chime, calling up three several associations connected with the venerable structure.

Passing this object of universal attraction, the throng reached the little cottage of Mr. Auld (Dumfriesshire), the early patron of graceful Thomson, the self-taught sculptor, whose rude carvings of Tam o' Shanter and Souter Johnny having been exhibited in nearly every city and town of Great Britain, were now appropriately placed in a small

(Continued on page 106.)

\* The churchyard contains several old monuments, of a very humble description, including one to William Burns, a removal of the original stone, which had been dismantled and carried away in fragments. The churchyard of Alloway has one feature fashionable with the dead as well as the living. Its little area is absolutely crowded with modern monuments, relating to persons, many of whom have been brought from considerable distances to take their rest. In this dusky necropolis of the dead, among them is one to the memory of a person named Tyrie, who, visiting the spot some years ago, happened to express a wish, that he might be laid in Alloway church-yard, and, as he would have it, was interred in the spot he had pointed out within a fortnight. Now is this all? Five feet from the neighbouring gentry are now numbering for departments in this field of the departed, and it is probable that the elegant necessities of rank and wealth, will here soon be passing the shrouded shades of humble work and serious poverty.













BANGUET IN THE PAVILION.

Within, when we visited it, all was cheerfulness; a fire sparkled warmly, and not unseasonably, although the month was August; the venerable lady was surrounded, not only by her own children and grand-children, but by the sons of that brother, to whose memory thousands had paid homage during the past day.

Mr. Robert Burns, the eldest of the poet's sons, bears a strong personal resemblance to his father. His eyes are large, dark, and intelligent; and his memory is stored with legends, poems, and historical records of great value: these materials are not only abundant, but well arranged and ordered, and when a question is asked, the intelligent reply is ready. His conversation is rich in illustration, and, though he most gracefully said, that "the mantle of Eliza had not descended upon Eliza," we believe that the sun possesses much, which nothing but the memory of his father's greatness could have obscured.

It was most pleasant to meet Colonel and Major Burns beneath this humble roof, when we knew how much their society was coveted by those who had stately halls, wherein to receive them; but neither the luxury of Eastern life, nor the brilliancy of London society, had rendered their true hearts insensible to the delightful and natural feelings which hallow the Scotsman's home. Although an absence of three-and-thirty years from "kith and kin," had elevated (mainly by their own honourable exertions) the poet's sons to a much higher "estate," in the world's estimation, than is allotted to their countrymen, they were not, therefore, the less eager to enjoy the "cracks" and memories of the days, when they sported, in innocent childhood, amid the "braes of Doon"—gazed with reverence, and it might be awe, through the chinks of the walls of Alloway Kirk—clustered around the stone, which the piety of the poet-son had placed at the head of his father's grave—or gathered wild flowers upon the spot, where thousands assembled, and which will be known and hallowed to posterity, not as the battle-fields of Scotland are known, but as the *PRACHER'S FIELD*—the *FIELD OF BURNS*—the "*POET'S FIELD*"—over which his plough, no doubt, had passed; and where, after a

lapse of fifty years, the titled, and honoured, and wealthy, of his own and other lands, met to render homage to the "*Poet of the Poor*." The memory of their boyish days and the excitement of the past day struggled together upon their lips; while the "old lady's" quiet voice was heard at intervals, giving a word or two of information, or setting something right that had been imperfectly stated.



WOMEN'S "QUACK" DRINKING CUP.

There was also a very old man, a brother of Mrs. Burns, present during a portion of our visit; but the interests of this world do not seem to have much charms for him; he reminded us somewhat of his sister's picture—the one published in Cunningham's "*Life of Burns*."

These various members of an interesting family met together but for a few days, and are now dispersed again to their various



INTERIOR OF A FAVOURITE RESORT OF BURNS.

homes and occupations; but they will carry the memory of that day with them to the very brink of a new existence.

## WOLVERHAMPTON RACES.—MONDAY.

The *Produce Stakes* of 10 sows, each, with 21 added. (Maiden) 1

Mr. Copland's *Nimble* one .. .. . 2

Mr. Holton's *Produce* .. .. . 3

The *Wolverhampton Stakes* of 20 sows each.

Mr. Woodford's *Produce*, 5 yrs, Oct 1843 .. .. . (A. Day) 1

Mr. Payne's *Mania*, 4 yrs, 7th 1843 .. .. . 2

Won easy.

The *Ladies' Purse* of £10; heats once round and a distance.

Mr. King's *Yarrow*, 3 yrs .. .. . (Lye) 1

Mr. Copland's *Imman*, 3 yrs .. .. . 2

Went easy.

The *Patchell Handicap* of 10 sows each, with 20 added.

Col. Anson's *Marquis*, four yrs .. .. . (Aldale) 1

Mr. Charlton's *Mix my Dolly*, five yrs .. .. . 2

The *Chillingham Stakes* of 10 sows each, with 20 added. T.Y.C.

Mr. A. W. Hill's *Sweetheart* .. .. . (Calloway) 1

Mr. Copland's *My Mary* .. .. . 2

The *Cleveland Cup* of £100, by sows of 10 sows each, with 20 added.

Mr. Lewis's *Mickey Five*, three yrs .. .. . (Bumby) 1

Mr. Jacques's *Adrian*, three yrs .. .. . 2

Won easy by two lengths.

The *Borough Members' Plate* of £50.

Mr. Hawkins's *Mix my Dolly*, five years .. .. . (Calloway) 1

Mr. Guller's *Rory O'More*, seed .. .. . 2

Won in a canter.

WEDNESDAY.

The *Wolverhampton Stakes*.

Evening .. .. . 1

What .. .. . 2

Extremity .. .. . 3

No others ran.

The *Halpin Stakes*.

Marquis .. .. . 1

Adrian .. .. . 2

Five started.

The *Consolation Plate* of £50 for the beaten horses.

Lord Warwick's *The Mule*, four yrs .. .. . (Arthur) 1

Mr. Cooke's *What*, four yrs .. .. . 2

Mr. Flood's *The Rhine*, four yrs .. .. . 3

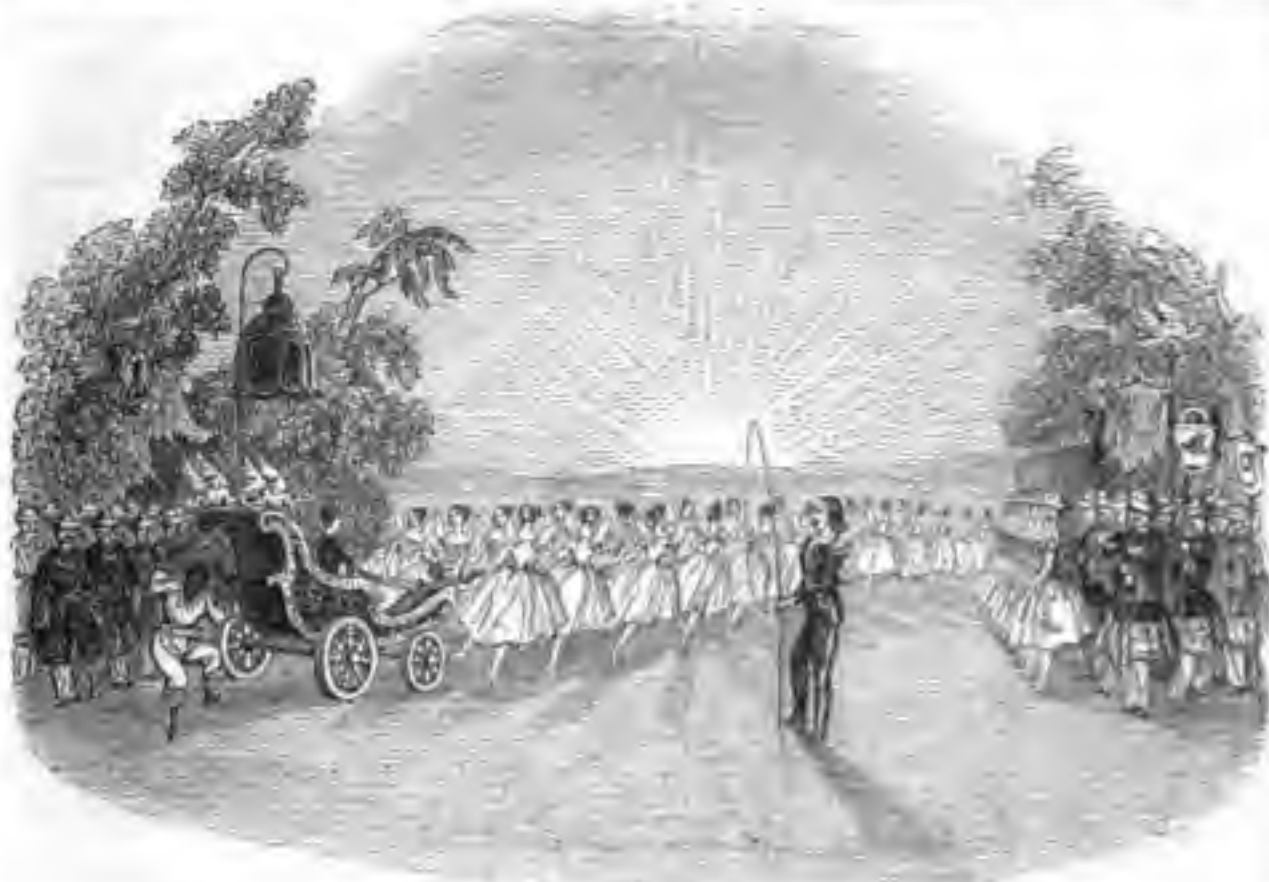
Mr. E. Peel's *Cann*, four yrs .. .. . 4

Won in a canter.



WOLVERHAMPTON RACES.





SCENE FROM THE BURLESQUE OF "ALADDIN; OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP," AT THE LYCEUM.

SCENE FROM "ALADDIN," AT THE LYCEUM.

Four-and-twenty pretty fairies  
All in a row,  
Harvest'd too in flower-beds  
Lightly they go!  
There's a L.A.D. in the gilt car,  
They very well know,  
Who with them altogether makes  
A very nice show  
As they trot along in merry tane  
Of Long-Jumeau!

Long-Jumeau for Postillions  
Has been a place of Fame,  
But Batty, Batty, (not Mozart's  
Tho' similar in name)  
Can boast another Postillion  
Who best of all alive  
Can, four-in-hand, ay! twenty-four  
To Greenwich take a drive,  
And trot along in merry tane  
Of Long-Jumeau!

He 'as liv'd a thousand twelvemonths,  
And will live another yet,—  
The Genius of the Ring-don Kingdom  
No one can forget!  
But still we do not envy him  
While here we chance to see  
A troop of such a two-times twelve  
Of Grace and Symmetry  
As trip along in merry tane  
Of Long-Jumeau!

FITZ-STEPHEN.

"THE OLD SAILOR."

How then was a strange visitation—a change from joy to sorrow; from merriment to misery; and he who had hoped to repose in the arms of beauty was that night the lonely inmate of a prison cell, with a tortured conscience depriving him of rest. His father had not been ill; his own house had been wondrous through that which had been inflicted on his way; and without a moment's loss of time he had turned an inquiry into the circumstances connected with the alleged offence; and those who knew the elder Fitz-Stephen were well aware of his sterling integrity.

The principal witness, who had laid the information, was one of the crew of the *Carrack* on her last voyage; and had quitted her on her arrival home through Ulster. He had gone to the dwelling of his parents in Limerick, where, through every care and attention were bestowed upon him, he continued to dream, still feeling, as he supposed, the near approach of death, he revealed to his father circumstances that induced the latter to request the attendance of a magistrate; and in the presence of that functionary and the priest, he made the deposition on which the warrant had been granted. He was still too ill to make his personal appearance as an accused, and, as the charge was of so serious a nature, Lynch and Mac Connor were kept in bed. In a few days, however, to the surprise of every one, the man, having recovered his mind, rapidly recovered, and a time was set apart for public examination.

The court was densely crowded—the Mayor occupied the magisterial seat, aided by two others whom he had called in to his assistance. The prisoners were brought up, and both seemed full of confidence as to the result. The usual forms having been gone through the informer made his appearance, looking more like a corpse than a living man—his eyes were sunk and his cheeks like lead and deadly pale—and he could scarcely walk without support from others. A seat was placed for him, he was sworn, and then commenced to relate all the particulars that had come to his knowledge.

He stated, that "on the night Don Sebastian disappeared he had told himself down beneath some loose sails in the boat that was in midships, on the deck, and slept, but was awake by a convulsion attack, and raising himself up he tried his commander struggling with the Spaniard, even whose mouth Philip was forcing his hand, and they were trying to force Sebastian over the stern; the latter succeeded in gaging the foreigner, and Lynch having strangled him by a blow they raised the unconscious victim in their arms and launched him overboard."

"And was there no one else on deck at the time this took place?" inquired one of the magistrates.

"No, sir, barring the Captain, Philip Mac Connor, and myself," answered the man.

"Yes then alone were a witness to this transaction," remarked the same magistrate; and then, turning to his brother officials, he added,—"That is strange!"

"No strange at all, Sir," uttered the man, "seeing as it was midnight and moonlight, so it was the time for the watch to be relieved, and one watch had been ordered below to send the other up."

"Did you give no alarm when your shipmates came on deck?" inquired one of the magistrates.

"Not a bit of alarm, sir," answered the witness, "for I was afraid of the life-time if it was known that I had seen what I did, and so I got under the sails again."

"Have you never repeated this tale to any one until it was divulged to your father?" asked the Mayor.

"Never a soul, your honour," replied the man with a shake of the head; "I loved Mr. Lynch too much to speak a word about it."

"What induced you, then, at last, to confess?" inquired the magistrate who had first questioned him.

"What made me tell, sir? Oh, then, the coward hand of death was on my heart, for my conscience would not let me rest so how at all, and I grieved and withered because of my trouble. But when I had cleared it out, then the heavy, my hand was taken off of me, and, please God, I hope I shall recover yet."

"Was it at the time on this night?" asked the other magistrate, who had not spoken before.

"Not a creature did I see, sir," answered the man, "barring when I heard the body splash into the water, Philip took the tiller, and the captain went below. I never listened nor saw any more, sir."

"Did the foreigner make no noise—no crying out—no appeal for mercy?" demanded the Mayor.

"Not a my hearing, your honour, was the reply; "though it was the only

fallen and chattering shaft that woke me from my sleep, and may be there was a second of vision, but no words came to my ears."

"Could you perceive no struggling in the water after the body was thrown overboard?" inquired the first magistrate.

"I never looked, sir," replied the man; "for when I heard the splash it's bottomed I was entirely, and as I looked my head as soon as the captain left the deck."

The magistrates whispered together: the statement was plain and unvarnished, but the elder Fitz-Stephen still strongly expressed that the whole was a fabrication to cover some secret purpose of revenge. The total absence of all seeking motive for such a murder had great weight in the old man's mind.

"Were the young men friendly together previously to this time?" questioned the Mayor.



"Says, and they always was; never an angry word or look did myself ever see pass between them; they always spoke kindly to each other, barring the Captain was a bit dull at first."

"There is much mystery in all this," said the first magistrate. "Try did you ever have a quarrel with your captain or the other prisoner?"

"No, sir, or," answered the witness with emphasis, "saying a taste of the spikes, for love, with Philip; but that's no quarrel, and and and sorry I am for bringing them here, but the truth is the truth, and it's myself has told it this blessed hour."

Nothing further could be elicited from the witness, who uttered most unvoluntarily to his evidence. Others of the audience were called, who corroborated the statement of the informer, that the watch had on that night been ordered below by the captain; that Philip had been left on the boat, and the Spaniard was sent over the stern. Others deposed that, belonging to the relieving watch when they came on deck Philip was still at the helm, but the Captain and Sebastian were not to be seen; of the fate of the latter they were wholly ignorant. All, however, testified to the good feeling that existed between the deceased and Lynch Fitz-Stephen at all times during the voyage home.

The prisoners were called upon to explain, or not, as they might deem fit, but they merely denied the accusation in positive terms; and Philip asserted that he had left the Spaniard on deck after he was relieved. Under all the circumstances the magistrates came to the determination to commit the accused for trial, and never had such strong evidence been called in Galway as was presented now. The prisoners were sent back to the goal, and preparations were made for their defence before the judge, who arrived about a fortnight afterwards to clear the prisoners. The court was opened with great pomp. The prisoners were placed at the bar—every corner, and neck, and arm, were filled by anxious spectators of an acquittal, for the evidence against the accused was considered too slight to insure condemnation, and the body of the deceased had not been found. The same witnesses were rigidly examined, but their testimony remained unshaken; nothing further was advanced to procure convictions, and Lynch whispered to his brother-in-law that they were certain to be acquitted: even the Mayor, who sat on the judicial seat, smiled with complacency as a member of the innocence of his son.

The trial was drawing near its close, and the prisoners had just been called upon for their defence, when an unusual bustle at the entrance of the court attracted attention in that direction—it was caused by the officers clearing the way for a venerable personage in foreign attire, who was, after considerable exertion, able to approach the case. The elder Fitz-Stephen immediately recognised his ancient friend, the father of Don Sebastian, who had just arrived from Spain, and the meeting between them was touching in the extreme, whilst the hidden animosity of Lynch and Mac Connor quailed before the agonized gaze of the afflicted father.

Explanations were made to the Spanish merchant respecting the trial and its progress, and the evidence was read over to him by the Mayor, who was well repaid in the Spaniard's tears. The old man listened with agonized attention, though he could not repress his grief, nor prevent occasional bursts of horror and indignation. At the close, he rose up, and, briefly addressing the judge, announced that he had another witness to bring forward in support of the accusation. The prisoners gave each other a rapid glance, but instantly resumed their firmness, though Lynch would not conceal from himself that his fraudulent conduct must necessarily be revealed.

The Spaniard took the oath, and the Mayor was sworn to translate his statements duly and truly to the court, but he did so without hesitation, under a fervent expectation that the character of his son would now be cleared even from suspicion. He related the whole of the circumstances connected with Sebastian's departure from Spain, and his real object in doing so, and the elder Fitz-Stephen listened with amazement and terror the delinquencies of Lynch, his licentiousness and guilty passion.

"And now," said the merchant, in a tone of almost overpowering emotion, "be on whom my soul delighted in no more; the hand of the assassin has struck him down, and the faithless friend has cruelly and murderously deprived me of my child." The Mayor wished him cruelly and murderously deprived me of my child. "You have heard the testimony of the witness," continued the aged man. "It is true—all true, and I will produce my proofs in support of my assertion." He waved his hand, and four stout women with difficulty made their way, carrying a long black case, which they laid upon the table.

Lynch had bowed down his head, wholly subdued by mental agony, as the Spaniard's address proceeded—he covered his face with his hands, and wept. But when the witness spoke of further proofs, he suddenly aroused himself, and watched with keen interest as the box was brought into court. But what was his horror and despair, when, on the side of the case being removed, he beheld the corpse of the murdered man—the features were bloated, and scarcely to be recognised; and the dress was indistinguishable—the skull had been fractured by a blow, and there was a gap wound in the head man's mouth.

A wild and soul-piercing cry escaped the superior of the two prisoners, who loudly and vehemently exclaimed, "It is he—it is he! Great God! they are just, and the murdered rise in judgment against the murderer—I am guilty, I am guilty," he groaned, as if his heart was bursting, and fell heavily to the floor. Philip was more firm, but the appearance of the dead to testify against him made even his strong frame tremble, yet he uttered not a word. As for the Mayor, the prop that had supported him was torn away, the flag of his declining years was swept aside, and his heart failed within him, for Lynch had avowed his guilt and hope was at an end.

The evidence was resumed; and the merchant stated that after receiving intelligence of his bereavement he embarked for Galway, and when on the Irish coast the spot was pointed out to him near to which the accident was supposed to have occurred. Horror and anguish had almost overpowered him, and he sat down and wept.

"There is something floating at a short distance on the starboard bow," exclaimed a sailor who was on the foreyard—"it looks like a dead body—some poor creature who has suffered shipwreck; rest his soul!"

The merchant heaved a sigh, he sprang from his seat and hurried forward, where the men were gathered to obtain a sight of the object—it was indeed a corpse, and, conjecturing that it might possibly be the perishing remains of his child, he earnestly exclaimed that the boat might be put out to ascertain the fact. The captain desisted, for the wind was fair, and the superstitious notions of seamen urged them to have nothing to do with the despoiled paleface, but the aged man was so importunate that his request was granted; he went on the boat himself, and found not only that it was indeed his son, but also that he had lost his life through a deed of violence. Contrary to the feelings of the sailors, the corpse was taken on board, and a care made to contain it. They reached Galway on the day of trial: the agonized parent was informed of what was passing; he hastened to the court, and the events occurred as they have been already narrated.

The evidence was corroborated in every word, and, independent of the confession that had been made, was considered conclusive, so that the prisoners were found guilty, and the judge pronounced to pass sentences of DEATH. The duty of the Mayor compelled him to retain his place on the judgment seat whilst condemnation was uttered, and, appealing as it was, he was forced to listen to the cry of the prisoner for "mercy, mercy," that was beyond his power to soothe. But the venerable parent performed his soul-lavering functions, through the tremor of his frame and the quivering muscles of his face strongly evincing the intensity of his suffering.

The prisoners were removed from the bar, the judge departed, and the mayor laying aside his office with its agonies, turned again to his father. He visited his agonized son, received a full and free confession of the past, gave him no hopes of commutation, but earnestly exhorted him to prepare to die, as the next day but one would securely be his last, and Philip, who was immediately to be removed to another place, would expose his offence upon the gallows at the same time.

The parting between the father and son was very distressing; but still Lynch clung to hope: he knew that his mother's family was numerous and powerful, and he trusted much, not only to their intervention, but, even if that should fail, he relied upon their successful attempts to rescue rather than have a stain upon their name. Alleen, the highest and dearest Alleen, came to bid him a last adieu, and she was accompanied by the sister, whose long cherished hopes of happiness he had for ever blasted. The interview—but who could adequately describe a scene that was one continued development of sobs, soul-rending agony—clinging each other in desperate embrace, and then yielding to the which exposed the features of every sign of animation—cries of despair and lamentations for those who were about to die—it was terrible to hear, but still more terrible to witness.

The hour drew near, and the elder Fitz-Stephen, in whom, in his official capacity, was entrusted the charge of seeing the sentence of the law carried into execution, was apprised that a strong force of the Bishop's as well as a herd of the wild mountaineers had resolved, in disguise, to attack the wall, and to carry off the convict. Several of the Fitz-Stephen family had joined in the conspiracy, and had not the Mayor been informed of the intended assault—could it have been carried into effect without his knowledge, he would, perhaps, have rejoiced that it had been successful; but the report which he had received came from indisputable authority. His own sense of the inevitability of his office prevailed over the tender emotions of the parent, and he determined that the Spaniard, as well as his own son, should behold the inflexibility of justice, though administered by a father's hand. He ascertained the correctness of the information that had been given him: he might have surrounded the gallows with an armed force, but that would have inevitably led to a collision, and the shedding of more blood. He, therefore, at an early hour in the morning, had the criminal secretly conveyed to his own house, where the ministers of the law's avenging power were, by his command, also in attendance.

The father and the son were now in the same apartment; the one rehearsing his guilty mind to penitence; the other, in compliance with the intention of his parent, kneeling in fervent prayer. Then came the last agonizing embrace, and that over, the father was changed to the trembling chief magistrate, the son to the criminal who was about to suffer. They were in an upper room, and the rope had been affixed to a beam near the open window. A short arrow in the distance, and a messenger hurried in to report that the Mayor's stranger had been discovered, and a numerous body was then hurrying towards the house. Lynch joined the crowd, and a flush of hope crimsoned his face, but the next instant he was in the hands of the executioner and the halberd put round his neck.

"Yet stay, father, stay," implored the young man, "only for a few minutes, grace to offer another prayer—oh! I cannot die thus—release your holds me—!" he struggled violently, but the Mayor waved his hand—the body was thrown out at the window, the wracking team told that it had received its weight, and when the crowd reached the dwelling they beheld the last convulsions of the criminal. The body was soon cut down by the leaders of the mob, but life was utterly extinct—the wretched father laid senseless on the floor.



Philip also suffered according to his sentence, and he died with firmness, regretting the fate of his father, and avowing himself as the cause of it.

In two months the hand of the destroyer was again among them—Alleen and Mary expired within a few hours of each other, and were buried side by side in the same grave.

(The end.)







圖為三巴打海戰。

Digitized by Google





MADILE, CERITO, IN THE DALLEY OF "SAMA."

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

## CERITO IN THE REVOLVING PAV.

The revolution of the heavenly bodies is not half so wonderful as that of those "fair celestial" who trip it on this earth so lightly, as even to seemingly scorn her power of gravitation, and float themselves in "solid air" at pleasure. Amongst these ethereals, foremost we must notice Cerito, who, in the part from the ballet of "Alma," which our illustration presents, not only turns her own head a merveille, but those also of all her beholders. Never was such a feat so marvelously performed. It is quite Gircean—a vortex—a maelstrom of beauty, and which everybody into its enchantment as surely as ever did any syren's stratagem of old. And yet Fanny Cerito means but to delight, not to ensnare or injure.

## THE MARRIAGE SCENE IN "CORRADO DI ALTAMURA."

The music of Ricci is rather cold-blooded to some temperaments who have been accustomed to be carried up to blister by the hot dishes of Donizetti, &c., of the modern school. Each is very good in its way, no doubt, for *Alma* is no good, but the healthiest palate is that which can relish moderate and wholesome food. The melodies of Ricci are simple and flowing—more calculated to please than astonish. The opera from which our artist has selected the Marriage Scene, so handsomely interrupted by *Je Gise*, was first pro-



## EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

TO A SURE WHO DIED OF WANT.  
(From the German of Ireland.)

A life of struggle, grief, and pain,  
Two days and nights, and then  
And death, in want, both angels' and the claim  
Lies a life to meet—  
The Wraith came—a ghastly thing,  
Amidst the silent land;  
They sought the life with golden ring,  
But, ah! it died from hand!  
They sought from their early dead,  
And there they found it true,  
To keep from any hand held  
For love like that again.  
Send them the world's treasures spread  
In comfort of housing,  
But ever from the going they find,  
For what was their passing.

Spring with its blossoms made them bloom—  
The Green were green to them;  
But autumn's green was never green—  
Another story'd in them.  
And often thus they think last night,  
The way with water filled,  
Wipe tears, by the way weep'd,  
Through halls of burning fire!  
And the last world you would  
As though it were not there,  
And to understand each you said  
A language too divine.  
When love was the mortal rest,  
How that they were well in  
Lightly they find the earth has passed—  
Lies in its dust as then!  
L. TAYLOR.

## LITURGICAL NOTES OF THE DUKES OF SCOTLAND.

Among the books sold this week, which formed part of the library of the late Duke of Devon, were copies of rare books, the notes to which proved that the Royal Highness not only read them, but reflected upon their contents. There were some specimens of the Duke's notes to T. B. Brown's "History of the Laws Enacted Against the Catholics," page 210: "I cannot join in the praise which this historian (Pleasden) bestows on the liberal views of 'the great statesman and excellent governor' (Lord Chesterfield, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland), because I had perceived that it was far from true, as in Mr. Pleasden's own words, 'The Duke Chesterfield remarks—'I fear this to be true.' Page 110, in a note on Hales's Point—The King, who is supposed to have discovered the whole of the plot, never more expressed this generous principle of mercy. 'It is said,' remarks the right hon. gentleman, 'that, in his history of the reign of James II., that he saved not a single man, perhaps his life, was at stake; and history does not furnish us with an example of any monarch with whom the lives of innocent or even meritorious subjects ever appeared to be of weight, when put in balance against such considerations.' (The Duke says—'This is a very severe remark, but I am apt to believe that the idea is founded upon fact, and not merely speculation.' Again, the author observes that when Charles I. 'found it necessary to dissolve the sitting of Parliament, he had recourse to that impolitic measure of openly accompanying with the Catholics for the persons in which they were subjected.' The Duke of Devon observes—'This was certainly a political error; the Sovereign of this country might never be in a party case.'")

## THE DISCOVERY.

The recent murder, in the United States, of the religious impostor, Joe Smith, the founder of a sect called Mormonism, has directed some attention to the impostor's days who formed part of that sect, and a few particulars concerning them may therefore be interesting. Joe Smith, an educated mechanic, of an ambitious and fanciful turn, living in the interior of the state of New York, pretended that an angel appeared to him in the year 1827, and told him where he would find a stone box, containing certain gold plates, with a revelation from Heaven entrusted on them. He spent upwards of three years in translating this new revelation, by spiritual aid, as he pretended, from the unknown language in which it was written; and having so done, the gold plates were carried to Babylon. The volume pretenses to be a Supplement to the Bible; it is called "The Book of Mormon," and gives a pretended history of about 1600 years from the time of Lehi, King of Judah, to A.D. 420. The impostor transported from their native land in the days of Lehi, and buried in diverse pilgrimages to their arrival in America, and down to the year 420, when, having purified and arranged America, the true and were all destroyed, to the number of 100,000, in a battle with the apostates, in the very spot where the gold plates were found—only one escaping, namely, the prophet Mormon, who wrote the history of his race, and from whose history Joe Smith has translated and abridged "The Book of Mormon." With this new Mormon, Smith, in imitation of Mahomet, published a sort, of which he was the inspired prophet, destined to lead them into a Promised Land, there to build a New Jerusalem. This Promised Land was the state of Missouri, which the Mormons were to occupy by divine right, and from which they were to expel all unbelievers. They were, however, driven out of the state of Missouri into that of Illinois. Here they settled at a town called Commerce, some 100 miles, on the west bank of the Mississippi, a little above the junction of the river Des Moines; and they gave to the place the name of Nauvoo. Buckingham mentions the number of that year 1844, but Mr. Baird, writing four or five years since, reckons them at 15,000.

## INCREASE IN THE RISE AND POPULATION OF LONDON.

The growth of London and the increase in its population since the accession of the Stuart family, in 1603, have long been matters for marvel and observation. "The growth of London," says David Hume, "has been prodigious. From 1600, it doubled every forty years; consequently, in 1700, it was 16 times as great as in 1600; and in 1800, it was 256 times as great as in 1600." In 1600, London was said to contain little more than 100,000 inhabitants. In 1700, the average number of deaths per week was from 100 to 120; the weekly average of deaths for the last five years has been 100. The health of the metropolis has improved, therefore, very considerably, for the population of 1700 is twenty times as great again as the population of 1600. At the Restoration, it was calculated by Sir William Petty, that there were about 100,000 families within the walls of London. "The trade and very city of London," says Petty, "remains westward, and the walled city is but one-fifth of the whole pile." Before the Restoration, "he adds, 'the people of Paris were more than those of London and Dublin put together; whereas, now (1697), the people of London are more than those of Paris and Rome, in of Paris and Rome.' From the Restoration to the Revolution, a period of twenty-eight years, the population of London increased, to the infinite amusement of all who took an interest in the progressive history of the English people. No one paid more attention to this subject than Sir William Petty, a very active and able Father of the Royal Society, then newly formed. His printed tables differ considerably, but the result seems to have been, that in 1600, there were about 100,000 souls both within and without the walls; that in 1700, the number of London was 1,000,000; and in 1700, 20,000, or 400 per week. That, in 1600, when London was about 100,000 houses, it was seven times bigger than in Queen Anne's time. In the year 1700, the number within Petty's estimates, but this is, unfortunately, no fair average of the number of deaths in London; very few died within the limits of London, were buried within the walls of the city, in places like St. Dunstons and St. Andrews, for which no return is made very incomplete specimens of political arithmetic.

## A NEW AND USEFUL MODE OF NAVIGATION.

Comptre has invented a new mode of sailing, which seems to present advantages. He terms his invention the "new rig," and has fitted up a ship, the *Providence*, by means of which he reached Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and back again, by himself; although he had neither compass, clock, nor a pump on board. The *Providence* is capable of being made to turn round as if on a pivot, without even a sail being altered—attention to the helm when she takes steam may being all that is necessary to her evolution. This manoeuvre is well adapted for vessels of war, in other words, here and there guns, could be discharged without ever aim to call a man from his gun to attend to the helm. The vessel can be propelled even forward, and tacked or were in that direction—no manoeuvre for backing a vessel clear of dangers suddenly changed; a stern-board can be given in a square-rigged vessel, or they can be, but they cannot be tacked or managed when the same as the *Providence*. The fore and aft triangle sails go round without touching a rope, so that when the principal advantage rests in the rig. Under them a very managed will never sail stays in the heart of the sea, or in the lightest

## SCIENTIFIC MEMORANDA.

crossed the Firth of Forth, with the S.W. wind of the 11th instant. A lot of sea-weed had grown upon it, and, being covered with numerous small insects, the plant was taken to the shore. Upon being lifted out, the plant weighed 10 lb. 1 oz., and the material of the plant, 10 lb. 1 oz., a weight nearly of 10 lb., which the buoyancy of the air, inclined it to small pods, had safely carried over. The plant did not seem to be full of floating power; although some of the pods had been injured, and, enough remained entire to transport the same; that suggested all manner of floating jackets, chairs, and other contrivances to be made, over to incline the air in one mass, but in a great vessel, as, each water-tight, and containing such a number of little tubes of gas. A slight injury, such as perforation of a pin, may soon destroy the floating power.

## CHARACTERISTIC REMARKS OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.

The following interesting paragraph, relating to his Majesty Louis Philippe, is from the *Flora Gazette*, a Swedish journal.—"On the 24th of June, the 25th anniversary of his birth-day. On the same day he wrote the King of the French, written with his own hand, an autograph, leaving on one side the profile of his Majesty, and on the following inscription:—'Given by King Louis Philippe to M. C. G. of the hospitality received at Halmstad, in August, 1795.' The autograph was dated at Neuilly, June 24, in these terms:—'It is always to find that the traveller Muller has not been forgotten in a country so remote as Halmstad, and unknown; and I always recall with joy to my mind. Among my recollections I give the first place to the friendly and cordial greeting of a stranger, throughout particularly in Sweden and Finland; and at this moment, when one year since I made this journey into Norway has left me but one remaining, it is gratifying to me to be able to express to all, what grateful feelings I still entertain.'"



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 121.—Vol. V.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE HARVEST.



**A**UGUST is drawing towards its end, and we are in the midst of Harvest—that season which, in all ages of the world, and among all races of men, has been one of peculiar interest. The development of commerce—the tendency of which is to render nations less dependent on themselves for their supply of food, by commanding others to sow and reap for them—purchasing the product of their toil by the fabrics of the steam-engine and the loom—may have lessened the interest attached to the word HARVEST—made it less absorbing than it was in a less artificial state of society—but still it appeals to feelings and associations that are among the best of our nature. As long as man shall be a tiller of the soil, directing his skill and strength to that toil by which the "earth is blessed with increase," so long must the recurrence of the season that crowns the year with plenty be hailed with gratitude and welcomed by rejoicing. Hope and fear are passed, and certainty has taken their place—a relief which none can conceive save those whose stake on the chances of the seasons is a heavy one. That period passed, they can look forward to a time of comparative cessation from the never-ending, still-beginning, toils of rural life; while to the trader of the town and the artisan of the crowded city it is of no less vital importance—for on the result of the month, the termination of which is approaching, depends the prosperity of trade, the elasticity of commerce, and the consequent employment and wages on which the very subsistence of such multitudes depends. It is unnecessary to trace the action and reaction of good or bad harvests on the entire system of society, but it is experienced throughout the whole fabric. Every class feels the benefit of plenty, and none can altogether escape the evils of scarcity; they fall of course with the greatest severity on the most destitute, but, good or bad, the results of the HARVEST produce effects that are all-inclusive; each succeeding year is a confirmation of the text that tells us, "The profit of the earth is for all; the King himself is served by the field."

There have been states wholly trading and commercial that depended entirely on the harvests of others, having neither fields nor granaries of their own. Venice was founded on a few islets in the midst of the sea, grew a rich and powerful republic, great in arts, arms, and commerce; she had no fertile plains to till, but she made the ocean her field, and the keels of her merchant ships were the ploughs that made it fruitful of all kinds of wealth to her. Holland, again, was a country almost rescued from the waters, and the people did not attempt that for which their soil was unfavourable; they grew but little grain, and imported it largely from others. But with these exceptions, the nations of Europe have in all times been compelled to engage in agriculture as the great means of procuring human support; the principle by which the division of labour takes place among individuals has not yet been established among nations, or we might, perhaps, see some countries devoted exclusively to the task of raising food for the others engaged wholly in manufactures; but the best condition seems to be produced by a due blending of the two pursuits in every country. Nations exclusively agricultural are often found to possess but a low state of physical comfort. England is an example of the co-existence of agriculture and manufactures to an immense extent, the whole of our population being absorbed by one or other of these pursuits, both making our land a scene of unexampled activity. Here, then, notwithstanding our crowded towns, our "torch-lit mines, and noisy factories," our thousands who rarely see a green field, and to whom the processes of agriculture are perfect mysteries—who never see corn till it comes to them in the manufactured shape of bread, and who sometimes in that state see far too little of it—we have still among us the feelings of an agricultural people: many of those feelings and associations, would be but ill exchanged for those of the life of the manufacturing system, which reduces each individual to a mere portion of the great machine, whirled on with it, with it broken, and with it cast aside.

Harvest and Harvest Home! How many and how beautiful are the associations connected with both! How frequently have they

been taken by poetry for their themes! How frequently do we meet with them as illustrations of Divine truths in the pages of Scripture! The ears of corn plucked on the Sabbath gave the occasion for the sublime rebuke to the over-righteousness of the Pharisees. The parable of the sower is connected with one of the most interesting operations of husbandry, and the seed "sown in corruption" only fully exemplifies the great and glorious truth which the Apostle preached, when it attains the fullness of Harvest! The "kiss of the field," who "will not, neither do they spin," are cited as things that reprieve the vain glory of the world; the tares sown by the enemy among the wheat give another beautiful illustration drawn from the more simple life of the husbandman; the whole story of Joseph and his brethren—the vision of the wheat-sheaves—the dream of the ears of corn—of the fat and lean kine—the seven years of plenty—the store-houses with which the wisdom of the Hebrew youth provided the land of Egypt—the visit of his brethren—the cup found in the mouth of Benjamin's sack—are all portions of a history, the events of which could only have occurred when agriculture was the general occupation of mankind. A land fertile in all good things, a land "flowing with milk and honey," was the reward promised to the Children of Israel. Neither must we forget the touching story of Ruth, who

stood in harvest until the silver corn.

Nor would it be amiss that all should remember the injunctions laid down in Holy Writ upon those whom Heaven has blessed with abundance, not to "muzzle the mouth of the ox that treadeth out the corn," not to deny the labourer his hire, nor to turn back for the sheaf forgotten in the field, but to let it be left for the poor and the needy. At no time should the spirit of charity prompt us more strongly than when the fruits of the earth are gathered in. These precepts are not dead, though they

may be sleeping. May some recollection of them be present at many an English HARVEST HOME!

When we reflect on the thousand ills that a bad or insufficient harvest entails on the country, we cannot be too thankful for plenty and abundance. It relieves the labourer from the necessity of expending the greater part of his earnings in food; it keeps at home large masses of capital that must otherwise be sent abroad for the purchase of the food of which the supply is deficient at home; and that capital, employed in a thousand branches of enterprise, gives an elasticity and stimulus to trade and occupation, which would otherwise languish, entailing want and deprivation on thousands. Politicians may differ as they please on modes and theories of Government; but our worst evils are social evils, and of these the one must to be deplored is a bad and deficient HARVEST.

But beyond this there is another thing to be grateful for. Even the blessing of abundance may be marred by unpropitious weather at this critical period. Nothing is so much subjected to the "skerry influences" as the HARVEST. A wet, inclement August has often destroyed the most cherished hopes of the husbandman. Few spectacles can be more desolate or disheartening than to see the produce of the year's labour blackening and rotting beneath continued rains. The present season has not been quite exempt from anxiety of this kind; but for the last few days the weather, though with a tendency to changeableness, has not been unfavourable, and the accounts from all parts of the country are gratifying. Amid the wars and rumours of wars with which the world is at present rife, it is pleasing to be able to turn aside from them to the prospects held out by the pursuits of Peace, who, with a wreath of corn round her temples, and pouring abundance from her horn, is far more agreeable, either in an allegory or in fact, than any warrior of any nation, however great, crowned with the laurels that only spring from blood and tears!



MOGADORE.

## MOGADORE.

By the *Trafalgar* of the 13th instant, containing intelligence from Tanzer to the 7th, we learn that the French squadron was to sail positively on the 8th, to bombard Mogadore—hence destined to become the second point by the French in their attack on Morocco.

Mogadore, or Soera, as the Moors call it, the port of the town of Morocco, lies on the Atlantic shore, between Cape Cannon and Cape Gier. It was founded in 1790. Mogadore is built on a low shore, consisting of moving sand, which extends from five to fifteen miles inland, where a fertile country begins. It is regularly

built, the streets being straight, but somewhat narrow. The Europeans settled here have erected several large buildings in the African style. The town is divided into two parts, one of which is called the *Fachra*, and contains the Custom-house, the Palace of the *Fachra*, the other public buildings, and the houses of Europeans; the other part is only inhabited by Jews. The harbour is formed by a small island, lying south-west of the town, and about two miles in circumference. At low tides there are only ten or twelve fathoms of water in the harbour, and large vessels are compelled to anchor without, at a distance of about two miles. The commerce of this place with











## RECENT PENCILINGS IN MOROCCO.

From the sketch-book of an artist who has recently visited this very interesting country, we are enabled to present to our readers the annexed glimpses of the costumes of the Moors of Morocco, which are replete with picturesqueness and graceful variety.

Three of these portrait sketches are from the harem, that favourite and almost sole seat of oriental luxury, which is generally inaccessible, and can only, by some particular chance, be seen by Europeans. One of these sketches shows a lady at her toilette, which is per-



LADY OF THE HAREM, AT HER TOILET.

formed in a very elaborate manner, employs several hours, and demands the service of a number of slaves. Each of the latter has a separate office: one to perfume the hair, another to arrange the eyebrows, a third to paint them, and so on. The blackening of the latter by a preparation of antimony, the fanning of them into a particular shape, and the filling of the hair with powdered cloths, perfumes, and scented waters, are the most favourite modes of female adornment. The European captives in the harem, appear to be its chief ornament, both as to personal and mental accomplishment; the Moorish ladies are enormously fat, stupid, and



PEASANT OF MOROCCO.

ignorant. Of course, there are many slaves employed in the harem, for the gratification of its inmates; such as the singing women, portrayed at the foot of this column, and in that adjoining, a slave playing the *for*, a kind of tambourine.

Mr. J. H. Drummond Hay was fortunate enough to obtain access to the harem, at Morocco, and he thus describes one of its inmates—a Mauritanian Venus:—

This was a delicate-looking girl; her age, I thought, was sweet fifteen—the prime of womanhood in this precocious country; for their beauty seems to fade with the years. Her complexion was very fair, her eyes dark hazel, to which the black border of "Kikot" (antimony) gave a languid expression. She had a coral-tipped mouth, round as a ring, as the Moorish tale describes the harem. Her black hair, braided with silver cords, waved in profusion over her shoulders. Her sylph-like figure was clothed in a pale green caftan, embroidered on the bosom and skirt in silver thread. This garment reached a little below her knees, and over it she wore an outer robe of light gauze, confined around the waist by a red zone of *fas* silk. The sleeves of her caftan were wide and open near the wrist, showing at every turn an arm like alabaster, which was encircled by a plain massive bracelet of Soudan gold; and her uncovered legs were seen from below the caftan clasped with chased silver; her feet were also bare, for in her zeal with the rest she had forgotten her slippers; her feet, as well as her hands,



SINGING WOMAN OF THE HAREM.



WOMEN OF MOROCCO.

were dyed with henna of a bright orange colour. Over her head she had thrown a light muslin kerchief, but in this position much her comely got the better of her national custom, and she moved before me quite unveiled.

The next engraving shows the common costume of the people, worn by the *fellahs*, or peasants.



MOROCCO JEWEES WITH THE VEIL.

Next are women wearing a singular head-dress, or bonnet, made of copper, with flowers engraved upon it.

The fifth illustration is a Jewess of Morocco wearing the veil; the Jewesses only wear black or yellow slippers, and boots are prohibited.

The children of the Moors are dressed exactly like their parents, the little girls wearing veils, and the boys turbans.

Altogether, in Morocco, the women of the better class dress magnificently, wearing a silk shirt of many colours in stripes, highly embroidered waistcoat, silk trousers, and a large silk wrapper of gaudy colour, so put on as to form a petticoat, and hang over the



SLAVE OF THE HAREM.

head and shoulders, showing only one eye; a cap of cloth of gold is worn, with many rich ornaments, on the head; the eyelids are stained with antimony; much rouge is used; and the ear-rings, anklets, and bracelets, of gold and silver, are very massive. The boots, shoes, and slippers are of yellow morocco leather, the staple manufacture of the country.

**HOWARD'S SHAREPHEAR.**—Stimulated by the recent demonstration in honour of Robert Burns on the banks of the Doon, preparations have already been announced to celebrate, next year, on the 25th of April, his natal day, the memory of Shakespeare, on the spot where his wares were exhibited, at Stratford-on-Avon.

**BURNING RUBY AND THE PRINCESS.**—We have just received from Moore, of West-street, St. Martin's-lane, a coloured proof of the portraits of these two rascals. The likenesses are in the very life, and the colouring is decidedly good; there is great breadth and effect in the engraving, and the execution, altogether, is highly creditable to Mr. Sheper, the artist, and also to Mr. Charles Hunt, who engraved the plate.

**METROPOLIS IMPROVEMENTS.**—The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have issued their plans for the new street leading from Leicester-square to Long-acre, which will be called "Cranbourne-street," and will be of a width from house to house of between fifty-three and fifty-four feet. In a few days the Commissioners will leave the ground for building the houses. The whole of the buildings are to be rendered fit for habitation before Christmas, 1845, under penalty in each case of forfeiture of the lease.

A dinner was given by the Junior United Service Club, at their house in Charles-street, St. James's, on Monday evening, to the hon. of Jellibahad, Sir Robert Sale, Sir Wm. Fort was also invited, but we regret to say was unable to attend from indisposition.

## CONFLAGRATION AT RICHMOND.

On Tuesday morning last, a most destructive fire broke out at the Cricketers' Tavern, Green-side, Richmond, which was totally destroyed. The family escaped, but with some difficulty, from the upper part and over the backs of the neighbouring premises. Shortly after the flames burst forth from the windows. The fire communicated to the house of, Richmond-green, and to No. 27; the first being wholly and the next partially destroyed, with a great portion of property that was not burnt being materially injured by water and removing. The houses on the other side of the Cricketers, Nos. 23 and 24, were also partially destroyed, and were, together with their furniture, considerably damaged by the water, while the furniture was also injured by removal, in which respect the whole of the inhabitants of the row of houses (in number about thirty) have suffered. The total loss, it is expected, will be nearly £2000.

By the latest inquiries it appears, that Mr. Vellam and his servant, the only persons in the house at the time the fire broke out, retired to rest about eleven o'clock on Monday night, everything appearing safe. About ten minutes or a quarter past two, the policeman on duty, whilst going past the Cricketers, observed smoke issuing through the crevices of the shutters. He raised an alarm; and, on the door being forced open, the whole of the bar was found to be in flames. The engines soon arrived, but the flames had got such a hold of the building, that they were of very little use. Mr. Vellam escaped by the back, by lowering himself on to an out-house; but unfortunately, the servant, in trying to do the same, fell on to the roof, and was much injured by the fall.



FIRE AT RICHMOND.

From a careful examination of the ruins, it is evident that the fire commenced in the lower part of the Cricketers, but how it was caused cannot at present be ascertained.

Several small tenements in the row, occupied by poor families, were more or less injured. The damage is estimated to exceed the insurance considerably.

## CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XLVII.

## ST. DUNSTON'S IN THE EAST.

This beautiful church, by Wren, is situated between Idling-street and St. Dunstan's-hill, Tower-street, the latter of which is carried from the north side of the city wall and spine of the church southward into Thames-street, opposite the eastern wing of the Custom-house. The church is dedicated to St. Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, after whom it is called; and its addition is in reference to its situation, and to distinguish it from its namesake in Fleet-street, which is for a similar reason, called St. Dunstan's in the West.



ST. DUNSTON'S-IN-THE-EAST.

The ancient church was damaged by the great fire of 1666, and was shortly after repaired; but the elegant spire and tower were not finished till 1680. They are masterpieces of design and construction. At each angle of the tower is an enriched pinnacle, and from its base springs a bold arch; the four pinnacles support a spire of peculiar grace and elegance.

Mr. Elmes considers it to be not too much to say of this spire that "it stands unequalled for elegance, beauty, and science. When Wren designed it he had, no doubt, the steeple of the High Church, Edinburgh, and of St. Nicholas, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in his mind's eye; but he has surpassed both in every essential quality of such a work." The elevation may be seen engraved in Mr. Elmes's "Lives of Sir Christopher Wren," engraved by Wilson Lowry, after a geometrical drawing by Joseph Gellie, Esq., F.R.S., for which he received the silver medal of the Royal Academy. Wren was proud of his work; on coming into his study one morning, he was told that the hurricane of the previous night had greatly damaged some of the church steeples of the metropolis. "Not my spire of St. Dunstan's," was the confident reply.

The body of the church having been only repaired by Wren, and having fallen much into decay, it was taken down and rebuilt in 1751, under the direction of Mr. David Laing, the architect of the Custom-house. It has been rebuilt in truly handsome style, and possesses one of the most embellished interiors in the metropolis.

The living is a rectory, and one of the thirteen parishes of the archbishopric of Canterbury. The parish has many excellent charities under their care.

**OPENING OF THE ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL AT NEW-CROSS.**—This handsome building, engraved on No. 17 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, was opened on Tuesday, for the reception of 250 boys. The head-master, the Rev. Mr. Chambers, after a solemn and appropriate prayer, supplicated the Divine protection for this valuable institution, than which we cannot imagine any more calculated to engage the sympathy and command the support of the public, when we call to mind that its purpose is to furnish, at a moderate expense, an education of the first class, for the children of officers of that glorious service which has been Britain's best protector in her days of peril, and has increased her power and enhanced her glory in every quarter of the globe.











Returning to the church at St. Clement, he is 5 or 6, both in a white robe and the new buildings of the Bank were exposed to great danger during the riots of 1793. On the morning of Wednesday, the 7th of June, the leaders of the mob made no secret of their intention to attack the Bank of England at night, and the clerks of the Bank, and a few of the citizens, formed themselves into a party for its defence, headed by the celebrated John Wilkes, who gave the rioters their

"I am sure the Riffing, my teacher, will leave with the greatest satisfaction the continuance of feelings which he so fully appreciates, and which he warmly returns."





THE ROYAL EXCHANGE AND BANK BUILDINGS, IN 1780.

first check. Dr. Johnson, in one of his letters to Mrs. Thrale, declares that if the mob had attacked the Bank on Tuesday, in the height of the panic, by obtaining possession of St. Christopher's Church, which, like the Bank buildings, was entirely undefended, "they might have carried irretrievably away whatever they had found."

St. Christopher's was a very ancient foundation, and was so extensively damaged in the Great Fire, that nearly the whole of the body of the church was taken down, and rebuilt by Wren; the original tower alone remaining. The architecture of the church was of a very unpretending character: the roof of the choir-steeple was so near the height of that of the Bank, that, in all probability, had the rioters once obtained access to the church, they could easily have passed from one roof to the other, and thus become possessed of the Bank treasure. After the riot the church was taken down, as we have already stated.

The church seen in the distance, is that of St. Bartholomew-the-Little by the Exchange, so called to distinguish it from St. Bartholomew-the-Great, in Smith-feld. The tower was ancient, and in the upper story resembled a doctored ruin; the body of the church was destroyed in the great fire, but rebuilt by Wren. The entire fabric was taken down in the year 1810, and nearly upon its site were erected the highly embellished premises of the Bank Fire Office.

Thus, reader, you perceive how great has been the architectural change in this portion of the City, within somewhat more than 35 years. The extensive roof of the buildings of the Bank of England, has altogether been changed; and

the Robert Taylor's embellished facade has given way to the still more recent creations of the John Soane, in unity of design, and exquisiteness of detail, presenting a truly classic pile. In place of the unpretentious block of houses, and the old Exchange, in the centre we have a truly magnificent palace-house—a superb temple of commerce for the assembling of our merchants. This, however, is but the nucleus of a grand scheme of embellishment; whence diverse streets of classic architecture, which have already a parallel in any other European capital. Now might we to pass by, even for the present, the fine effect of the Bank's portico—the most magnificent in the metropolis, in juxtaposition with that of the Mansion House—a massive Palladian pile of extraordinary grandeur, and unexampled beauty of detail. In each of these palatial edifices, the spectator will scarcely fail to be struck with the richness of the Corinthian order, so prominent in their respective details. In the area between these noble structures, is placed the statue of the greatest hero of the age, an admirable work of art, and a fitting tribute to this form of commercial supremacy, to which his illustrious original has, by his triumphs, so gloriously contributed.

It is expected that, during the coming month, the New Exchange will be opened with becoming splendour. Meanwhile, it may be interesting to report the finishing of the sculptural decorations, and the works remaining for completion.

On the outside the sculpture on the pediment has been finished, and is considered on the whole to be a work of considerable merit. On the stone base

supporting the Statue of Commerce, which forms the centre and principal figure of the group, is the very appropriate inscription from the Psalms—"The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof." On the frieze of the portion a Latin inscription is partly cut, recording the very curious fact of the founding of the Exchange in the reign of our Queen, viz., Elizabeth, and its rebuilding in the reign of another, her present most glorious Majesty Queen Victoria. In the centre of the south front, over the three openings, the arms of the Thomas Grenville, of the Mervin Company, and of the city of London, are introduced on the key stones, and, with the architectural accompaniments of festoons and other decorations, give great beauty to this most important entrance.

The various offices and shops are in a remarkable state of forwardness, particularly the great rooms on the one pair floor, intended for Lloyd's establishment. In those rooms the scaffolding has been removed, and they are to be the great apartments in the city. One of them is 100 feet in length. Over the great western entrance is a coat of the royal arms, with supporters in alto relievo, carved in a style of amazing boldness and effect, by Mr. Carew. The facing of it will be completed in the course of the ensuing week. Mr. Carew is finishing a splendid statue of Whittington for one of the principal niches of the edifice.

The decoration of the interior is proceeding vigorously: it will present some fine specimens of Brown, Chubb, and other beautiful styles of Stuart embellishment; whilst the pavement will be triumphs of ingenuity both in historical and modern art, and the ingenuity of our own age.



THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.



THE WAR IN MOROCCO.



FRENCH FLEET OFF TANGIER.

BOMBARDMENT OF TANGIER.

We have been favoured with the sketches, whence the several engravings have been executed, by an officer on board her Majesty's ship *Warspite*, accompanied by the following—

Dear Sir,—I send you by packet, thinking it may be useful to your valuable journal, a view of Tangier Bay, with the French ships taking up a position in the Bay, preparatory to their bombarding the town.

The French fleet here now consists of three line-of-battle ships, one frigate, and six steamers. *Prince de Joinville* has his flag flying on board the *Buffon*, of 90 guns. They have on board about 2000 soldiers.

The town certainly has the appearance of being fortified, but it is in a dilapidated state, and a frigate would take the place easily, though the French are making a formidable appearance. Tangier is now being pillaged by the different tribes coming from the interior, and, altogether, the town is in a wretched state, the French not being able to keep them down. The different tribes are now all living on board their respective vessels.

I hope my drawings may be useful.

Yours, &c. &c.,  
A. GOSWORTHY.

P.S.—We have no communication with the shore, consequently, I have not much intelligence.

In our last publication we gave the important announcement of the bombardment of Tangier by the vessels under the command of the *Prince de Joinville*, and we now submit from various sources all the particulars which have transpired of the attack.

At daylight, on the 5th of August, an unusual stir and activity was apparent in the French squadron, the whole of the steam force setting up their steam, the other ships shortening in cable, and altogether there were unequivocal indications of a general movement. It was supposed at first that the French were about to depart, but universal surprise was created at seeing, shortly after 7 a.m., the steamers with the ships in tow, and arraying them in hostile position before the town of Tangier, and also various other forts in the bay. Although the Moors were at their guns, both in the citadel and various fortresses, still they did not offer any interruption to their opponents in taking up their position for attack, which also the French did in a very intemperate manner. Had the Moors opened fire whilst in the above predicament, there would not have been the least doubt that

the guns from the batteries would have been most destructive upon the ships; more particularly as the ships lay for a considerable time in a risky position. At the very outset, therefore, in the early stage of the proceeding, the French were hardly measured for attacking so much wiser of persons.

At four minutes past eight, a.m., the French ships, being in position, simultaneously, by signal, opened fire upon the fortifications of the town and other adjacent batteries, &c. The *Buffon* and *Gosworry* were occupied till two p.m., in shelling the citadel and batteries of the town; and it must not be forgotten that these formidable forts received during the latter part of the above period the able assistance of the *Belle Poule*, whilst the other armed vessels were engaged the various detached forts in other parts of the bay. At the first onset the Moors smartly replied to their antagonists, but did not maintain the opposition much more than half an hour, excepting from one gun at the castle, and another military gun lower down. This latter was vigorously plied till four o'clock. Although the Moors were disappointed their guns, yet three two guns afforded an adequate resistance, which caused the French to continue a protracted cannonade, which was remarked to have been very irregular and desultory, and without purpose. Indeed, at the termination of the above attack, from a distant observation, it did not appear that either the castle or batteries generally had sustained very material damage. Very few guns are disabled. The walls, from being in a weak and dilapidated condition, are of course greatly shattered in a few places; but, of those very fortresses were in the possession of skilled artillerymen, they are, notwithstanding, in their present state, still capable of a formidable defence against such opponents.

According to another account, when shells and rockets were in the first instance discharged from the steamers, but being found to fall short, or from some other cause, the attack was afterwards by cannonade from the large ships and the *Belle Poule*, and directed towards the batteries only. The *Buffon*, on board of which the *Prince* was, having been the closest in, sustained the most damage. A gentleman who had been at Cadix with the French squadron lately, has written to say that that vessel received twenty-one shots; forty had been previously struck. The *Belle Poule* was said to have been greatly injured, but the mischief to her has been too trifling so far as can be ascertained. From the distance at which the squadron was obliged by circumstances to take up their anchorage, or from some other cause, the six hours' firing was certainly followed by results very different from what might have been expected. The loss of lives on shore, including wounded Jews, has not exceeded seven or eight. We do not know with any certainty how far the French may have lost men or officers, these matters being always as rapidly stated. The *Prince* has admitted that the Moors' garrison behaved very well. Rumour has it the gallant General

(Ben-Ahmed Abd-el-Melak) who behaved so well, is preventing the Kabyles from entering the town and causing total destruction. The Moors stood to their guns to the last moment. It does not seem to have been a question of making a breach, for the parapets are not seriously damaged at any point in particular, and the landing of the 2000 men "de débarquement," stood by the tribute as being on board, could naturally not have been ventured upon in the face of the enemy's thousand Kabyles close at hand.

The *Illustrator* of Wednesday, gives the following report of the *Prince de Joinville's* proceedings:—

"Tangier has been bombarded, and the *Prince de Joinville* is preparing to attack Mogador and the other ports on the coast of Morocco. The cause of so unexpected an act, and of such hostile demonstrations, remains mystery, which neither the papers nor letters from Gibraltar unfold."

Then follow some details about the bombardment, which concludes by stating, that "the result was the almost total destruction of the Moorish batteries, with the loss of 45 men killed and wounded on the side of the French, and some slight damage to the French vessels, and particularly to the *Argus* steamer. The loss of the Moors was considerable, according to a letter dated on board a Spanish vessel in the bay."

"The results of different other nations lying in the bay remained passive spectators of the fight, and on the evening of the 5th the French fleet sailed for Cadix, where they arrived on the 7th, in order to repair all damages."

"If we are the *Prince* again called from Cadix he did not receive satisfactory intelligence he would proceed to bombard Mogador, Salé, and Larache, but without offering a landing or taking possession of any point on the coast."

The *Illustrator* account, which brought the *Illustrator* into, furnishes a few interesting facts respecting the bombardment. *Prince de Joinville* alone discharged 3000 shots. The Moors returned the fire with a rapidity which astonished their enemies. The *Buffon* sustained 40 shots in her side. The Moors fought their guns as long as they were serviceable.

Her Majesty's steamers *Hecla* and *Venerus* were quietly looking on the whole of the action, as well as the American frigate *Columbia*.

The town itself has not suffered. The Portuguese Consul's house having been abandoned by the persons in charge, is the only one which has been injured. The destruction of the works is not so complete as had been represented; many of the guns have been found still serviceable.

There are 25,000 troops at Rabat, and 1000 cavalry at Tangier.

The free communication with Tangier, since the *Prince* left, is re-established. A correspondent of the *Times*, a Naval officer, who dines from on board the *Warspite*, Bay of Tangier, Aug. 7, after giving a version of the attack, says, "that

\* Whose name we withhold.



BOMBARDMENT OF TANGIER.













ST. WILFRID FESTIVAL, RIPON.

house, led on a cart-horse; and accompanied by a fife and a fiddle, and a host of children, who greet the oblations to the Saint with shrill huzzas. The good old folks haste into the street to shake hands with the founder of their town; and the proprietors of the edifice (sometimes a "wink Wilfrid," as the children style him), retire at dusk to divide the proceeds, and wind up with a "Johannation."

Then the feast commences in earnest. The cathedral bells ring out merrily on the Sunday morning following; the Mayor and Corporation proceed in gowned solemnity to service at the altar; the city is crowded with strangers, and those natives, from a distance, who come to visit friends and relatives; there is a gathering in the sylvan glades of Studley Park; and the ivy-grown, venerable walls of the "mighty carcass" of the abbey of Fountains echoes with the music of glad voices, and smiles blandly in the glorious sunshine on the merry pilgrims gathered around.

The races date as far back as 1713, for, on the 2nd of February in that year, an order was issued by the Mayor and Corporation of Ripon to level the High Common, "fitting for a horse course." The support they received from the Corporation was considerable; aided by the munificent donations of John Ainslie, Esq., of Studley Royal, Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1713-20. In those days, the horses in one of the most important races were ridden by women; and on such occasions Mrs. Ainslie contributed the plate, or the money for the prize. In 1826, these ancient races were put a stop to by the enclosure of the High Common; but, in 1836, Mr. Haygarth, a publican, got up some races on a small scale, in his own fields, which roused the old sporting spirit of the town, and induced several respectable individuals to form themselves into a committee, when the present ground—a pleasant spot on the north bank of the Ure, and a good mile from the city—was selected, and here they have been carried on ever since.

The races came off on Monday and Tuesday, with great spirit. On Monday the Two-year-old Stake of 10 sovs. each, with 20 sovs. added, was won by half a length, by Mr. Shepherd's Albion; the Selling Stake of 5 sovs. each, with 15 sovs. added, was won easily, by a length, by Mr. T. Walker's Master Thomas; the £20 given by the Town Members, was won, first heat by half a neck, and third by a length, by Mr. J. Osborne's Boniface; and second heat, by a length, by Mr. Banks's Strathmore. On Tuesday, the Great St. Wilfrid Handicap was won easily by Mr. Milbank's Robinson; and the Corporation £20, by Mr. J. Osborne's Boniface.

## CHARLES WATERTON, ESQ.

A second volume of "Essays on Natural History," from the pen of this true "field naturalist," has been issued from the press, and presents a favorable opportunity for engraving a "portraiture" of the humane author, from a sketch by a correspondent.

This celebrated naturalist was born at Walmley, near Wakefield, in the county of York, about sixty-two years ago. His father's side he is descended from a direct line (through the grandmothers) from Sir Thomas More. On his mother's side he is shown to the Bergholts of Graveling, in the Chilterns of Hants, and to the Bergholts of Graveling.

The Watertons emigrated into Yorkshire, some centuries ago, from their family seat, bearing their own name, in the island of Aethelney, in Lincolnshire. The Watertons fought at Cressy and Agincourt, and at Marston Moor. They were predestined, in the Catholic times, to places of great honor and trust; but since the Reformation they have experienced opposite fortunes.

Walmley was gallantly defended against Oliver Cromwell's troops. It stands on an island in a lake, and was, at that time, protected with a draw bridge, the remains of which are standing, mutilated with iron, to this day. The land runs gently from the water on all sides, and is enclosed with fine fences; the whole park being enclosed by a formidable stone wall. But, to return to the subject of our sketch.

Charles Waterton received his education at Sturminster, the celebrated college of the Jesuits, in Lancashire, where he remained until nearly twenty years of age. He was a brilliant student, and was, at that time, possessed of a deep and wide knowledge of natural history. His love of natural history led him into playing truant, and eventually his instructors gave him further liberty to pursue his favorite study. When about twenty years of age, the young squire made a tour into Egypt. Here he met with many strange adventures—dread, earthquakes, &c., and was visited with sickness on his return home.

In 1806 he went out to experiment his wife's estates in Denmark. In 1810, his father and mother being dead, he inherited the whole estate, and all subsequent years which he sold to South America were undertaken with an other object in view than the pursuit of natural history. "The Watertons" have inherited the wonderful adventures of Mr. Waterton during these years. The country with which these narratives abound, reader should the most charming province of the kind in the English language. In 1819 Mr. Waterton married a Miss Edmundson, but their union was of short duration; she died within a year, leaving him a son. He has since made frequent journeys to Belgium and Italy. His "Essays on Natural History" have been collected from "London's Magazine," and edited by himself in a handsome volume, to which is prefixed a most amusing autobiography. This work is as good as "The Watertons," and full of interesting and scarce observations. We cannot resist giving this brief sketch by quoting Mr. Waterton's portrait of himself:—

"I stand," says he, "six feet high, all but half an inch. On looking at myself in the glass, I can see no more than my face is anything but comely; rounded features to the nose, and to the nose of the temple, the forehead is in place, and given it a nobility which neither Howard's Ruler nor all the measurements of the world could ever be able to measure. My hair, which I wear very short, was once of a shade between brown and black; it has now the appearance as if it had passed the night exposed to a November blast. I cannot boast of any great strength of arm, but my legs—probably by much walking, and by frequently ascending trees—have acquired that summer power; so that, on taking a view of me from top to toe, you would say that the upper part of the statue has been placed on the lower part of Ajax; or, to speak analogically, were I exhibited the show at a horse fair, some learned jockey would exclaim, 'he is half Bontine, half Bontine.'"

In closing this brief sketch of Mr. Waterton, we must not omit to mention that he is the first kind-stuffer in the world, and one of the most kind-hearted of landlards, and a zealous and conscientious Catholic. A highly recom-



CHARLES WATERTON, ESQ.

mandatory feature of his writings is that they uniformly enjoy a tender treatment of animals, and a generous sympathy with their persecutions.

## NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

## SOUTH WINFIELD MANOR-HOUSE, DERRYSHIRK.

Two counties possess nobler, or more numerous apartments of the old baronial mansion than Derbyshire. In what other nook or corner of old England shall we find such a genuine relic of the olden time as Haddon? or where revive such vivid remembrances of England's golden age, the palmy days of "good Queen Bess," as at Hardwick; there two alone would render Derbyshire attractive enough to the artist or the antiquary, but there are yet others which are scarcely less interesting, and comparatively unknown. Of these, Winfield Manor-house has attracted claims upon the attention of every lover of the picturesque. This seat is situated in a village on the line of the North Midland railway, which renders it easily accessible to the tourist; it was built in the reign of Henry VI., by the Lord Treasurer Cromwell, founder of Tattershall, and lord of many a noble house besides, and won, as if to carry to all posterity the fame of his wealth and liberality, adopted as his badge the open park, which may yet be seen carved in stone over his most hospitable gate.

The mansion is beautifully situated on a commanding eminence, rising from deep valleys, again surrounded on every side with richly-wooded hills; its tall very towers and battlemented turrets, marked with ivy, rising proudly above the noble oak and walnut in which it is enshrouded. The mansion is quite dismantled, and much of it is destroyed; but the remains, which are still very extensive, bespeak it to have been very valuable in plan to Haddon Hall, but much larger. It consists of long ranges of buildings, surrounding two large courts—parks, with numerous towers and turrets, the loftiest of which rises eighty or ninety feet from the ground; tall chimney shafts, richly decorated windows, and graceful arches, with the beautifully-wrought masonry, giving to it a rich classical effect which we do not find in the more severe and simple Haddon. There are several fine circular staircases in some of the towers; but the finest feature is the magnificent crypt, which has suffered but little from the vicissitudes of time and violence; it is upwards of ninety feet long, by about thirty-five wide, beautifully grained with clean-brown ashlar, having rich fan-traced bosses at the intersections of the aisled ribs, which spring from two rows of octagonal columns. But, it is not alone the intrinsic beauty or picturesque of the structure that renders Winfield so particularly interesting; there are historical recollections attached to it, which give it a still greater charm; here it was that Mary Queen of Scots was, for some time, imprisoned in the custody of the Earl of Shrewsbury, to whom the estate had passed from the Cromwell family, and here a daring attempt was made by some of her devoted adherents to set her at liberty. In after times, Winfield stood as one of the bulwarks of loyalty in the great rebellion, having



SOUTH WINFIELD MANOR HOUSE.

undergone two sieges, palpable marks of which are yet visible on every side; it was at first occupied by the Parliament's forces, but was taken after a siege of four days, by the royalists, who put a strong garrison into the place; they were, in turn, soon besieged by the republican forces, under Sir John Gell, of Hopton, who, in vain, attempted to reduce the place, until the main army, commanded by the Earl of Manchester, with a train of heavy battering cannon, came to his assistance, when, after a severe bombardment, the place was taken by storm; though not without a desperate resistance on the part of the besieged, who, aided by the natural strength of the place, had held out against a greatly superior force, for nearly four months. The governor, Captain Dalby, was killed in the assault; and it is traditionarily said that he was shot by a common soldier through a loophole in the entrance gateway, which is still shown.

The whole of one side of the building is covered with the marks of cannon shot, which have, in many instances, penetrated to the depth of two or three feet in the outer ashlar casing, leaving a circular cavity where the ball has lodged in the interior rubble; the people who reside at an adjacent farm-house also show several cannon-balls, which have from time to time been dug up.

In short, there is at Winfield abundant material to repay either the artist, the antiquary, or the simple lover of the olden time, for a visit to South Winfield.



ST. WILFRID FESTIVAL, RIPON.





MANCHESTER REGATTA—FROM A SKETCH BY MR. HAYES.

**MANCHESTER AND SALFORD REGATTA.**  
The annual meeting of the Manchester and Salford Regatta Club (being the third regatta held on the river Irwell, near this town) took



R. KYNASTON, ESQ.

place on Monday and Tuesday, the 19th and 20th of August, under distinguished patronage, including Lords Skelmerdale and de

Tabley, and Lord Francis Egerton, M.P.; Sir Benjamin Heywood, William Entwistle, Esq., M.P., the Mayor of Manchester, and a number of gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood. The president of the club this year is James Heywood, Esq., F.R.S.; the stewards, Messrs. Gale and Rymmer; and the appointed judge, Elias Chadwick, Esq., of Swinson Hall, in whose absence, we believe, Mr. Chew acted as adjudicator.

This meeting excited great interest, and there was a numerous collection of booths for refreshments in the neighbourhood of the Grand Stand, and in other fields nearer the town. On Monday the morning was delightfully fine, and the concourse of people on both sides of the river was very large. Towards noon, however, the clouds lowered, and a small drizzling rain fell, with but few intervals, during the remainder of the day. The fine military band of the 5th Dragoon Guards attended, by permission of the Hon. Colonel J. Yorke Scarlett, and performed a variety of music in the first style of excellence.

The sports of this day consisted of four races—the Stanhill Hall Stakes, for four-oar pleasure-boats, value £10, won by Mr. Jones's Pearlers; the Ordsall Stakes, for two-oar boats, won by Mr. Bearshall's Mystery; and the Newton Hall Cup, value £10, won by Mr. Walker's Sons of the Dee, a Chester boat, by half a length—the Britannia, a Manchester boat, with a young crew, struggled manfully for the Cup, and the honour of the town. The Irwell Stakes of £12, won by Mystery—Forester second.

On Tuesday the weather was exceedingly fine, and the company very fashionable. The races were well contested. The Plate, value £25, was won by a Chester boat, the "Echo." The sports terminated, at a late hour, with a very brilliant display of fireworks. The meeting this year has given great satisfaction; and though the principal prizes have been carried off by boats from Chester, &c., it is no discredit to the members of the club, who have had to strive against the picked men of Chester and Warrington.

**GRAND CRICKET MATCH AT BRIGHTON.**

SCENE: THE MARLBOROUGH CLUB AND GROUNDS, WITH FULCH AND MARTINGELL.

The return match between these two strong (Fulch and Martingell having been victorious for Wicket, in consequence of the growing strength of the Essex players) commenced on Monday in the forenoon, in the presence of upwards of 2000 spectators. Fortunately, the weather was fine, and a drop of rain falling during the match. Sussex went in first with Dean and G. Pickwell, Hilary and Martingell bowling. Dean made a score of 21, when his wicket was lowered by Hilary. Drabby then went in. G. Pickwell was bowled by Hilary, after scoring 17 runs. Ben then came, and Drabby soon after lost his wicket.

After dinner, Hawkins went to the wicket, and was bowled out by Hilary at the second ball. Mr. Taylor succeeded him, and was bowled by Bayley. Hammond was next, and in the first over he was bowled by Hilary. Mr. Bayley succeeded him, and struck the second ball at the wall for 4; but his stumps were lowered by Bayley at the next ball. Kipp next went to the wicket, and with Ben, attempted to attack martingell in the second. At length, Kipp struck the ball in the air, when he was caught by Ben very cleverly. G. Pickwell then took the bat, but at the second ball from Bayley, his stumps were scattered. Hudson, the last of the Sussex, then went in, and got 4 first strokes. Martingell, after playing four-quarters of an hour, was dismissed by Ben. A few more runs were then got between them, when Hudson was caught by Benwell—Ben carrying out his bat, after scoring in a splendid manner on less than 60 runs.

At twenty-five minutes to six, the Marlborough Club commenced their first innings by placing Martingell and Dickinson at the wickets; Dean and Mr. Taylor bowlers. Benwell was next, and got four and three in quick succession, Martingell following run. After some very fine play, Benwell struck a ball towards Dean, and he was heavily caught out, retiring with a score of 45. Hilary filled the vacant place, but the stumps were directly down for the day.

The game was resumed on Tuesday morning at 10 minutes past 10, with Martingell and Hilary at the wickets; the former of whom was caught by Hawkins, without adding to the score. Fulch then went to the wicket, and was bowled by G. Pickwell for 17 runs. Mr. Kynaston had scored only 4, when Dean lowered his wicket. Mr. Harrop came next, but was immediately run out. Mr. Bayley followed, but was bowled by G. Pickwell without scoring, and Dean was struck in the same manner. Mr. Dring, who succeeded him, began to score very fast, and with Hilary ran it up to 101, when Mr. Dring was bowled by Hudson. Lord

Glanville was the last to go to the wicket. Hilary, after making 24 by some fine play, was caught at the point by Dean, Lord Glanville carrying out his bat. The innings amounted to 155, being 15 less than their opponents. It being now nearly two o'clock, the players went to dinner, after which sunset commenced their



C. TAYLOR, ESQ.

second innings by placing the two Pickwells at the wickets. Benwell's wicket was soon lowered by Hilary; and Dean, who succeeded him, was caught (by Dickinson, the wicket-keeper, without



GRAND CRICKET MATCH AT BRIGHTON.















# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 122.—Vol. V.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

## ROYAL VISITS.



THE almost eastern seclusion with which the immediate predecessors of her Majesty surrounded themselves was a peculiarity that distinguished them from nearly all the Monarchs of Europe; but there were circumstances which accounted for this retirement. We need not do more than allude to the blindness and mental alienation of the latter years of George III.; George IV. was exclusive by disposition, and in addition never recovered that confidence in the good humour of his subjects which he lost in the rather violent expressions of their disapprobation with which they assailed him when he appeared in public during and after the unhappy affair of the Queen. His dislike of the public gaze increased with years, and during the latter part of his life his walks and rides were as carefully guarded from observation as if he had been a Sultan. William IV., more hearty, frank, and popular, was too far advanced in life to go through more than the routine of royalty; besides, he had been a sailor in his youth, and had seen more of the world than most of his kindred; he had scarcely ascended the throne ere he felt the necessity of peace and repose. From all these reasons, then, the people of England had for many years become accustomed to look on their Sovereign as a fixture, which it would have been something astonishing to have found out of its place, or moving out of its orbit, which was the rather circumscribed one including Windsor, Buckingham Palace, St. James's, or now and then Ascot.

But, with the accession of Victoria the whole scene was changed—and changed for the better. Young—why should she not indulge the active curiosity so natural to her years? Popular—why should she not receive from her people themselves the proofs of that popularity? Queen of a fair land—why should she not visit the princely seats and residences of her nobility? And mistress of the ocean—why should she not launch her splendid yacht upon the seas and make its waves minister to her pleasure even as they do to the greatness of her empire? There were no reasons why her Majesty should not do all this, and many reasons why she should; and they were done accordingly. The reign of Victoria will present to the historian as many Royal progresses as that of Elizabeth, without the stiff and cumbrous state ceremonial that impeded the march of the virgin Queen. Her Majesty lays aside her sovereignty for a time and accepts the invitations of the greatest names among her aristocracy, on what may be called equal terms. The ruinous expense which the Earl of Leicester lavished on the *fêtes* of Kenilworth, for the entertainment of Elizabeth, was not required of the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth, nor of the Duke of Rutland, at Belvoir; yet we doubt if the feeling between the Sovereign and subject was not as cordial and sincere, though its expression was less formal and ceremonious, in the latter cases than in the former.

But her Majesty has done more than this; she has departed still more widely from the example of her predecessors. Her visits have not been circumscribed by the bounds of her own kingdom; she has crossed the seas and exchanged courtesies with the Monarchs of other countries; and Leopold, on the throne of Belgium, and Louis Philippe, on that of France, have each been the hosts of the Sovereign of Britain. The two Monarchs who are the parvenus among the Kings of Europe, who have been chosen by the people in defiance of hereditary right, and the prestige of legitimacy, are the only two Monarchs who have received the visits of the Queen of England. The other Sovereigns of Europe confine their intercourse with them to the cold courtesies of what are called "diplomatic relations." We rejoice to see our Queen partaking of the freer spirit of her age; and it was, at the time, hoped that this friendly feeling between the Rulers of two great rival nations would have had a beneficial effect in preserving a good understanding between them, and that peace which is the natural consequence of it. But, as far as France is concerned, we have just been compelled to see how fallacious were such hopes; all the glowing anticipations of harmony between the states, in proportion to the friendship expressed by the Monarchs, have turned out vain; the compliments are forgotten, and old grievances are raked up and remembered on both sides, their bitterness being increased by the events which

are every day crowding thickly upon us. The ferment in the public mind of both nations—especially in that of France—would hardly permit Louis Philippe to visit England, were he so inclined, if he wishes to preserve anything like popularity, or rather to escape growing more unpopular than he is already. Unless the prospect presented by the foreign relations of both countries brighten a little, the Isle of Wight will not present a repetition of the festivities of the Chateau d'Eu.

But another royal visit is spoken of, which gives us even more pleasure to contemplate. It is very generally reported that her Majesty intends to make an excursion to Ireland. We hope the rumour is better founded than rumours generally are. Ireland feels heavily the existence of an Executive Government in various ways, in Arms Bills, Coercion Acts, and such matters. Of the Royal authority it sees nothing, save in the faint shadow of it possessed by the Lord Lieutenant. We should like to see her Majesty residing for a short time in Dublin Castle, governing that part of her empire, for a space, in person instead of by deputy, and reducing the Viceroys for the time being to what he really is—a cypher—made conspicuous by much empty pageantry, which is beginning to excite ridicule even in the House of Commons. All this "borrowed majesty" would fade before the reality.

A subordinate shines brightly as a King,  
Until the King be by—and then his stars,  
Brighter than his, on heaven's island break  
Into the midst of waters.

If Ireland is really to be a portion of one empire, it would be far better to do away with the establishment of a Vice-Royalty, which keeps up the form, and preserves the idea of a subjugated and conquered country, while the real business of the Government is just as much done in Downing-street and the Home-Office as that of Scotland. For a time at least,—though a short one—it would be superseded by the presence of the Monarch.

In the present state of affairs there has been some little doubt as to the reception her Majesty would receive. We are certain it would be a most loyal one, if the visit were deprived of all ap-

pearances of a political tendency, which it probably will be. It is to be taken as nothing more than a pleasure trip, having this peculiar recommendation, that it will make her Majesty acquainted with a part of the empire of which too many of its rulers have been perfectly ignorant. The total neglect that has been displayed towards Ireland has produced worse results almost than the unequal laws, the oppressions of her social state, as exhibited by the working of the land tenure, or the anomalies of her religious condition. We know that all these evils lie too deep to be remedied by anything so brief—brilliant as it may be—as a Royal visit. But it will draw attention to the country; it will give the inhabitants there something to talk about besides the everlasting story of Saxon wrongs and injuries; it will, for a time at least, somewhat change the current of discussion of public affairs which have for a long while been running in a darkened channel.

Some material benefit, too, may arise. Many will go with the Queen; many more will go after her, thinking they may safely visit, without loss of dignity, what has attracted the attention of royalty. We should not be surprised to see an Irish mania take possession of the fashionable world, as it was seized last year by a Scotch one; and we shall find everybody "wearing the green," as it was then considered "the thing" to display the plaid in all its varieties. But, seriously, we should anticipate considerable good from this excursion; and we hope soon to hear that her Majesty's yacht is in preparation to bear with all speed the Queen of the Ocean to the island which the poet has called the "gem of the western world," and which, like many a gem in story, politicians have found to be inscribed with strange characters, that converted it into a talisman of wonderful and troublous power; for which reason we have omitted all mention of that one political question which there absorbs almost every other—we should wish to keep party feelings out of sight in treating of the Royal Excursion. And, besides, the visit, after all, may not take place—which will be unfortunate, but, everything considered, not surprising.



ENTAMPMENT OF IOWAY INDIANS, LORD'S CRICKET-GROUND.—THE WELCOME SPEECH.

## THE IOWAY INDIANS.

During the past week this celebrated party of Indians (described in No. 119 of our journal) have been encamped at Lord's Cricket-ground, St. John's Wood, where they have exhibited their skill in shooting with bows and arrows, in a grand archery *fête*, in ball-play,

characteristic dances, &c. The party numbers fourteen persons, including the principal Chiefs, Braves, or warriors, and the great Mystery or Medicine Man of their tribe, with their Squaws, their children, and a Papoose, or infant. The several performances (excepting the archery and ball-play) took place on an elevated platform. They







**MURDER WAS EXTORTION.**—A devilish homicide has taken place in the latter part of the district, setting the murder of a man named Pierce Campbell, residing at Abotts, near Amstater. On Thursday evening the 13th inst., he, between one and two o'clock, Campbell went into his field, when he heard a voice knocking at the door of his house. On going to the road for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of the disturbance he was seized by a man named Patrick Cunn, who held him over while he was struck on the head with a stone by another person named Fitzpatrick. Campbell immediately fell on the ground, and his assassin fled. He was soon afterwards carried into his house, where he lingered until the following Monday, when he died.

A man of the detestable age of 55th Benjamin, living in Waterford barracks, was murdered in the back of the Artillery barracks magazine a few nights ago. He bore the name John N. Ward. He was an Irishman, but a native of England, it is supposed. He set his friends against the sergeant, who it was found strangled and burnt and set upon him in the kitchen which separates the guard from the soldiers' quarters of the barracks, where he was found quite dead in the corridor, who went to relieve him. There was not more than three feet of water in the tank.

**THE POST-OFFICE DET SYSTEM.**—The inquiry into the nefarious practices of some of the subordinate employees at the Post-Office, to which we alluded last







"JOE SMITH," THE MORMON PROPHECY.

The murder of this popular fanatic has been already recorded in our journal. The numbers who adhered to him, a few months ago, estimated at twenty thousand.



THE LATE "JOE SMITH," THE MORMON PROPHECY.

and, formed themselves into a town, called the City of Nauvoo. A mob of Mormon law was drawn up for its government. Joe Smith was Mayor, or Tinsmith, and the influence of the prophet prevailed so widely that he com-

manded a majority of votes in the whole of Illinois, and started for the office and dignity of President of the United States, with an immense prospect of success. In the spring of 1844, he indulged in the most unscrupulous pretensions; he justified his fanaticism on each occasion of his journey by pretending to a new revelation from heaven; and twenty thousand Americans followed him and defended his conduct. The Mormon Expedition was sent up by a body of soldiers, and, owing to the representations and other evidences, the Illinois Smith had to seek refuge in a prison from an infuriated mob. In prison, however, he was murdered by a mob.

Joe Smith, according to his own statement, was born in the town of Sharon, Vermont, on the 22nd of December, 1805, so that at the time of his death he must have nearly reached his fortieth year. His parents, when he was two years of age, emigrated to Palmyra, where he resided until he was twenty-one years old. Joe Smith, being probably the son of poor parents, of quick natural powers and sagacity, but of limited education, must have been driven upon his own resources for means of subsistence at an early period. For we find him proceeding to have discovered the Book of Mormon in Ontario County, in 1827. General Bennett, an influential Mormon, published a work in 1840, in which he exposed the imposture of Joe Smith, in connection with Mormonism. From an affidavit of Peter Ingram, in 1841, we learn that he lived in the neighbourhood of Joe Smith, senior, from 1827 to 1838, and remembers that the general employment of the family was digging for money. Joe had found a marvellous stone, which he secured by looking into a hole in the ground.

With such a character and such a family and such persons, Joe Smith began his great career of prophecy and fanaticism in Mormonism; the book itself is a mass of absurdities, written in imitation of the style of the Bible, in which Joe was proclaimed a prophet and priest of the Most High, and thus he drew around him a vast body of uneducated enthusiasts, who journeyed west to embrace their conversion on a grand scale. The leaders of Mormonism were the establishment in the Western States, the building of the city of Nauvoo, the increase of the number of followers of Joe Smith, his conflicts with the authorities of the State of Missouri and Illinois, his unscrupulous spirit of vengeance and ambition, his love of military pomp, and character, have been the subject of newspaper discussion for the last seven years.

It is evident that Joe Smith contemplated, whenever he had sufficient force, to conquer several of the Western States, and erect them a Mormon empire; and he organized his Mormon legion, amounting to several thousand men, with such objects. We saw a number of Mormon troops in the State of Missouri.

The immediate cause of Joe Smith's recent difficulties was the destruction of a press in Nauvoo, in which he was engaged; it was supposed to have been placed in the press, and was destroyed by a mob of angry Whigs, and was placed there by the Governor of Illinois to protect him; but a band of men broke into the press and destroyed him and his family.

Great Railways.—Mr. Hastings and numerous assistants are now busily engaged in setting out the line of railway from Brighton through Lewes to Hastings, and from Hastings to Chichester, and as soon as these preliminaries are completed the construction will be immediately commenced; the idea is to be passed by means of a pile bridge—and we learn that Mr. Hastings promises to open as far as Whittington in May next; we also understand, from good authority, that the line from Hastings to Lewes is likely to be opened to the point to stay at Lewes next. In a national point of view, the early completion of these roads is of immense importance. There is little doubt that the branch line about to be made to Chichester will at an early period be completed by Portsmouth; and should the eastern line or the branch be extended to Dover, there will be an unbroken communication between two of the most important points on the southern coast.

THE QUEEN OF GREECE.

Amelia, the lovely young Queen of Greece, is the eldest daughter of the reigning Grand Duke of Oldenburg, by his first wife. She was born on the 21st of December, 1824, and is consequently in her 20th

year. She was married to King Otto (whose portrait and memoir we gave in a former Number) on the 22nd of November, 1836, and as yet



AMELIA, QUEEN OF GREECE.

has no children. Her Majesty is universally beloved by her subjects, possessing all those feminine virtues and accomplishments which are the brightest jewels of a crowned head. The above portrait (which we have just received from Athens) represents her Majesty attired in the beautiful Greek costume which she wears on state occasions.



INSPECTION OF REVENUE CUTTERS, IN KINGSTOWN HARBOUR, DUBLIN.

TROPHY FROM INDIA.

For several days past thousands of persons have been attracted to the river frontage of the Tower, to inspect a "monster" gun, which was taken during one of the brilliant victories in India, in 1841. It appears to have been manufactured of several valuable metallic compounds, and is in good condition. It possesses fewer embellishments than what are generally to be seen on British trophies brought from the eastern hemisphere. The following are its dimensions:—

Length	17 feet 3 inches.
Diameter of the bore	6 1/2 inches.
And weight	7 tons 3 cwt. 13 lb.



MONSTER GUN, AT THE TOWER OF LONDON.

It has been placed beside the numerous pieces of heavy artillery in front of the Ordnance-office.

NEW METHOD OF PAINTING ON WALLS.—We understand that a new method of painting on walls has been exhibited to Her Majesty's Commissioners of Fine Arts, by the inventor, Mr. A. Henderson, who wishes for its durability under all vicissitudes of climate, temperature, &c. It has, at least, one advantage, which may be seen by viewing the artist's two pictures in Westminster Hall—"Law" and "Peace"—that of possessing the intensity of oil-painting, without the glare.

FORTUNE'S FAVOUR.—A gentleman, named Clements, died a few days ago at Lower Clapton, Middlesex, at the age of eighty-five. He resided, when a lad, in Aylesbury, and his life is remarkable for a continuation of good fortune which never forsaken him. His first start in life was an engagement at the King's Head Inn, Aylesbury, then kept by the late Mr. Honeyer, who took him into his employ as pot-boy and errand-boy. Here, by his industry and perseverance, he soon became a great favourite with those by whom he was employed, as also by the persons who frequented the inn at that time; and he shortly saved himself £15, with which he started in London, as the term is, "to seek his fortune." Here he at once obtained a situation as waiter at an hotel much frequented by stockbrokers; from servant he soon became the master and owner of the house where he had served as assistant; from landlord to banker; and from banker open "Charge," returning, it is said, the enormous amount of £1,000,000 per week, eventually realizing a fortune of £200,000. Mr. Clements was not, however, regardless of the poor of his native town, and has, for many years, distributed an annual gift of bread and coal at Christmas, to the indigent families thereof; in addition to which, a pound's worth of silver was regularly sent to be distributed amongst the poor recipients of the holy sacrament at the parish church.

INSPECTION OF VESSELS IN KINGSTOWN HARBOUR.

On Monday his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant expressed his intention of inspecting the vessels. They were moored in a half circle in that purpose, dressed in their flags, which gave to the harbour a most interesting appearance. At about half-past eleven his Excellency embarked in the launch of the Shamrock, steered by the Vice-Commodore, Captain Rowle. The commander of each cutter, according to seniority, received his Excellency, and saluted him with more than a salute, with their yards manned. Having viewed round the fleet, he proceeded to the Shamrock, where he was received by a royal salute from each of the vessels, with their yards manned. He complimented the James Dromedary, Impetuous-General, and the others, on the perfection and state of efficiency of the fleet, and landed under another royal salute. The cutters were immediately stripped of their flags, and in a few minutes were in the bay, under all sail. His Excellency proceeded in his Majesty's cutter Lucifer, which viewed the fleet twice, and witnessed their evolutions.

On the following day, Saturday, about the same time, the vessels weighed and proceeded out of the harbour, with the wind at N.W., fresh breeze off the land, and smooth water. It was previously arranged to sail round Lambay Island, through its sound, and round the Kish light-ship, to Kingstown pier-head—a distance of forty miles. The start was admirable; the vessels being close together, except the Prince of Wales, which was half a mile astern. The strong breeze prevented the cutters carrying more than a reef in their mainmast, until rounding Lambay, when they were enabled to carry their full-compass and square-sails, running in the Kish light-ship before the wind, which they rounded in the following order:—

Kite	2 h. 11 m.	Hamilton	2 h. 34 m.
Royal George	2 h. 30 m.	Dolphin	2 h. 48 m.
Prince of Wales	2 h. 30 m.	Swallow	2 h. 41 m.
Wickham	2 h. 29 m.	Chaser	2 h. 30 m.
Badger	2 h. 30 m.		

The smaller vessels had previously been recalled. In proceeding from the Kish light-ship to the pier four tacks were made, and they arrived in the following order:—

Kite	4 h. 30 m.	Hamilton	5 h. 18 m.
Royal George	4 h. 40 m.	Dolphin	5 h. 30 m.
Prince of Wales	4 h. 31 m.	Chaser	5 h. 31 m.
Badger	4 h. 30 m.	Swallow	5 h. 25 m.
Wickham	4 h. 34 m.		

On Friday, the 14th inst., the squadron of H.M. revenue cutters assembled in the harbour of Kingstown, for their annual inspection and exercise, under the orders of John Boscawen, Esq., Inspecting Commander, Young eighteen in number, viz:—

Shamrock (helm), 208; Royal George (masted), 143; Prince Albert, 149; Prince of Wales, 155; Kite, 154; Wickham, 153; Swift, 154; Dolphin, 154; Badger, 154; Hamilton, 154; Chaser, 154; Swallow, 154; Kite, 154; Albatross, 154; Liverpool, 154; Neptune, 154; Bull, 154; Tiger, 154, &c.

At eleven a.m. the Inspecting-Commander of the Coast Guard hoisted his flag on board the Shamrock, and made the signal to weigh. This evolutions was performed in an admirable short space of time, and the vessels proceeded into the bay with a strong wind at S.W., under a virgin-travelled mainmast, and closed round the senior officer, who directed another reef to be taken in, and "try rate of sailing by the wind, without regard to order." At three the general recall was made; the vessels were up to close round the flag, when the Badger was declared to have been the weather vessel, being half a mile to windward of the Kite; the Royal George, Wickham, and Hamilton being the next vessels.

The jetties were crowded with spectators. Special trains were provided by the railway directors. The vessels sailed round the harbour, and came to anchor in their usual moorings, concluding one of the finest sights we ever witnessed.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

BISHOP'S BRIDGE, NORWICH.

This picturesque bridge is situated at the end of Bishop-street, and leads to the road to Monmouth, in Dorset, and other villages and towns to the east of Norwich. It is an excellent specimen of early bridge-building; its pointed arches and quaint appearance make it an exceedingly picturesque object.

Mr. Britton, in his "Picturesque Antiquities," states that "it has its name from having belonged to and been consecrated with the palace as early as 1280. In 1573, the prior had licence to erect a gate on it. Since the year 1593, it has been taken charge of by the city, who appointed a porter to keep the gate. An inscription was connected with this bridge, and was, probably, on the site of the old houses pre-



BISHOP'S BRIDGE, NORWICH.

ceded, on the right hand, in the annexed view. At a bend of the river, to the north of the bridge, is an ancient tower, called the Dungeon, which, according to Blomefield, was finished, at a great expense, in 1300.

The houses in Bishop-street are very old. At some little distance from the bridge, on the road to Monmouth, the ground rises gently, till it forms a tolerable eminence, at the base of which, on the right of the road from Norwich, there was formerly a pit, in which persons convicted of heresy were burned. This pit has been filled up many years, and the original name of the hill, St. Leonard's, forgotten. The river crossed by Bishop's Bridge is the Wensum; it is of no great width, or depth. The view of the cathedral from this bridge is very fine; its lofty tower and spire being peculiarly striking.



SPLENDID ENGRAVING

FOR THE

SUBSCRIBERS

TO THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

COMPANION PRINT TO THE COLLOSUM VIEW OF "LONDON IN 1841."

The Proprietors of the Illustrated London News have great pleasure in announcing the forward preparation of a most superb engraving, as a companion to their celebrated large Print, entitled "London in 1841."

In selecting this engraving, they are convinced that the subject chosen, from its panoramic interest and situation, will meet with universal appreciation. It will represent a

PANORAMA

THE RIVER THAMES,

showing at one view "the Royal-embellished Thames" (its "Fountain of Beauty," its crowded Docks and Port; its Fleet of Steamers; its

NOBLE BRIDGES, ITS UNQUALLED IN THE WORLD;

its busy Wharfs and Quays; and the various objects of interest and beauty upon its banks, including

GREENWICH, AND ITS SUPREMACY PALACE-HOSPITAL;

and exhibiting the winding of the "River Thames" through the mighty mass of buildings that form the metropolis of the Commercial World.

Viewing as distinctly as in a Map, yet with beautifully pictorial effect, the several

STREETS OF THE METROPOLIS;

with the many hundred Churches, Palaces, Colleges, and Arcades; Government Offices, and Public Institutions; Cook Houses, Public Mansions, and Public Houses; embellished Street Architecture, Terraces, and Villas; Theatres, Railways, Parks and Public Walks; Forts and Warships; and, in short, a perfect Picture of the vast, famous, and commercial City, and most beautiful improvement, of the

WATERS OF THIS NOBLE RIVER.

To be Engraved in the

FIRST STYLE OF THE ART,

From a most Elaborate Drawing made expressly for the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS;

And which has occupied the Artists for several months, so that the engraving will be a

perfect and accurate

UPWARD OF EIGHT FEET;

but it is impossible to engrave so much on so small a scale.

The interest of the subject cannot be surpassed, and the highest talent is employed in its execution.

It is further recommended that this magnificent Print will be duly given.

184, Strand, April 18, 1844.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 1.—Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.

MONDAY, 2.—Partridge shooting begins.

TUESDAY, 3.—Queen Victoria's birthday, 1844.

WEDNESDAY, 4.—Raid on Oxford, 1809.

THURSDAY, 5.—Old St. Bartholomew.

FRIDAY, 6.—Hudibras died, 1633.

SATURDAY, 7.—Dr. Johnson born, 1709.

How many at London Bridge, for the Week ending September 7.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10.	10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10.	10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10.	10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10.	10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10.	10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Constant Subscriber."—The Art for the Amendment of the Law of Settlement was brought in by Mr. J. Graham on the 24th of August. He then stated the principal provisions of the measure, saying, at the same time, that it was not intended to pass it into a law during the present session. This course was taken that the members might consider the measure fully during the recess. Our correspondent will see, therefore, that the law is proposed only, and not passed; but it will be introduced and carried through next session. An act of Parliament comes into operation from the day it receives the royal assent, unless there is a day specially provided for the act itself in which it is to commence. The act in question proposes to report between 10 and 12 o'clock on the 1st of September, substituting birth for the many present complex modes of settling it, but it will not disturb old settlements already gained and confirmed by order, or a decision of a court of law. Our correspondent had better obtain the act itself, which may be procured of the Queen's printer at a very slight expense.

"A Subscriber."—Portraits, &c., should write to the Secretary of the School of Design, Somerset House.

"M. M."—Brighton.—The drawing of Box's Cricket-ground was by Mr. Sergeant, and the report was abridged from the Brighton Gazette.

"Bacon."—Box.—The company give a concert for the fair, when possible.

"Young King."—Temple.—The manuscript should be returned, if not available.

"H. J. L."—A Constant Reader.—An engraving of Greenwich Hospital will not suit.

"A Constant Reader."—Should send a note, addressed to Mr. J. S. K., under cover, to Mr. Moore, publisher, Inner-street.

"M. J. G."—An action would lie, and the defendant's oath would not be received as evidence.

"Caleb Brown."—Should send the pamphlet.

"A. Z."—Bradford, will find much information in the Parliamentary Report on the Fruit Trade.

"K. C. B."—Manchester.—The large diamond in the possession of the Emperor of Brazil is, we believe, cut.

"W. J."—Belfast.—The report reached us much too late.

"L. N."—Bullington, Nottingham.—The cost of the Thames Tunnel is stated at £1,400,000. See the detailed account in No. 48 of our Journal.

"J. F. H."—Bullington.—The charge does not reach our standard.

"Walter Bishop."—The charge for a newspaper sent by post to Van Diemen's Land is one penny.

"B. M. X."—We do not know.

"A Subscriber."—Manchester.—See future announcements of the great engraving of the Panorama of the Thames.

"Glasgow."—Should be the sketch of the railway accident, for which we have not room.

"D. B."—Ravens.—The point was designed by Mr. Thomas Lonsdale.

"A Subscriber."—South Molton.—The price of the Large Print is 1s. The Nelson Monument will be at length completed by Government.

"J. W. S."—Yes.

"W. K."—Birkenhead, should write to Mr. Doxson, Coffee-house, Wainwright, London.

"W. Pender."—A gold mine is a dangerous speculation in middle with.

"Lynd."—Louth.—A pamphlet on the British and French Customs has been published by Mr. C. Knight, Ludgate-street, London.

"An Inhabitant of Winchester."—We will endeavour to obtain the sketch.

"B. A."—We have not room for the note on the New River, Chapter on Monticelli is under consideration.

"G. S."—Buxton.—We cannot undertake to recommend medical books. A note to Messrs. Hignley, Fleet-street, might answer the purpose.

"Medicus."—Southey's edition of the Pilgrim's Progress.

"A Dublin."—The observation was an oversight.

"N. M."—Rye.—We have not room for the long letter on Scottish castles, and we have already stated the authority for our remark on its own character.

The author of "Ireland and the Irish" should see our address in the present number.

"J. W. L."—Liverpool.—The height of the Duke of Wellington is about 5 feet 4 inches.

"S. C."—The marriage should take place within a month of the publication of the book.

"A Constant Subscriber."—Dublin, should address a letter to Mr. Hobson, newspaper, Leeds.

"L. L."—The charge for servants in an inn can be legally made, if publicly announced.

"W. L. B."—Newcastle-upon-Tyne, asks the simple question, "Which is the greater wonder of the world?" We answer "The Illustrated London News."

"A Prisoner."—Kingston.—If a person goes to a nuisance he has no remedy; but, if the nuisance come to him, he has a remedy by indictment.

"J. H."—Farnborough.—The Large Print may be sent by post.

"Andrus S."—All the back numbers are kept in print; he will have the Large Print.

"L. S. D."—Liam-grove.—Indisputable.

"Capt. A."—Wrexham Barracks.—The engraving and description shall appear next week.

"L. S. D."—Stafford-street.—We have not room.

"N. L. L."—Liverpool.—We have frequently illustrated our subscriber's native town.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

"E. M."—New Wakefield, is thanked; but the subjects have been too often engraved.  
"Continued."—Brighton.—The Coast of Scotland and Ireland will be ready in a fortnight. Thanks for the engraving.  
"G. T."—Maidstone, and "A. M."—Hartford, should write to the War-office. We cannot room for the sketch of the regatta.  
Reviews of several books, and replies to a few correspondents, are unavoidably deferred until next week.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1844.

THE FEVERISH excitement caused by the events in the Mediterranean still continues, and appears to deepen in its effect on the public mind. The echoes of the cannon that played upon Tangier had scarcely ceased to vibrate, ere they were followed by another bombardment on the same coast. Mogadore has fallen, the French going a step further here than they did in their first attempt; they have taken possession of the place, thus making a lodgment on the coast of Morocco, which will probably be visited with all the blessings of the French colonial system, as exhibited at Algiers. The question now arises, as to what effect this occupation will have on the interests of England, and what is the course she ought to take. This course cannot be distinctly laid down till it is ascertained whether the French really intend to keep possession of the place; they cannot do so without a considerable military force, and Marshal Bugeaud has not any troops to spare, for the Moors, though beaten in the last engagement, made a stout resistance, and give promise of much military chivalry for the future. At present the islands of France is for naval greatness; enough is being done by the army of Africa to satisfy the national vanity as to the land forces. But as to their naval strength, they are rather doubtful; they have all the wish to be a first-rate naval power, but a suspicion that they are not adapted to be one is forced even on themselves; that doubt must have been rather increased than diminished by the ineffective display at Tangier. But their inevitable, excitable nature will be stimulated by it to other attempts, carried a little further than in the instance we have cited. Hence, at Mogadore, in addition to bombarding the place, we find the despatch leaves the Prince "engaged in establishing the pervious of the island." A little military business is here mixed with the naval; the Tangier experiment was too unsatisfactory to render an exact imitation or repetition of it desirable. So we have the bombardment and a military occupation combined.

The effects of this occupation on our interests might not be immediate, but they would be certain. The French are animated by a spirit of national jealousy that is as hostile to our commerce as our arms; and wherever they obtain a footing, there our manufactures are excluded by rates of duty absurdly high and disproportionate.

This has destroyed our regular and legitimate commerce with Algiers; it has been converted into a contraband system of dealing with the inhabitants of the coast, which the French are not in sufficient numbers to guard completely. It will as surely injure our intercourse with the Empire of Morocco as it has already done that of Algiers. This is an injury that will operate to the extent of the value of that trade on the commercial interest of this country, and must have much weight in dealing with the question.

This is not all however; other questions enter into consideration besides the commercial one. We hold our influence in the Mediterranean by our possession of the fortress of Gibraltar, and the island of Malta. Spain, weakened and distracted as she is, does not forget that Gibraltar is on her territory, and would not be sorry to see us evacuate it, though a poor and embarrassed Government could not hope to maintain it in its present efficient state. And France would be glad of any opportunity of regaining possession of Malta; by converting the whole of the coast of Algeria and Morocco into the seaboard of a French colony, she would have most efficient means of embarrassing the supply of these two important points, and some dim vision of such a contingency may have its influence on these bombardments and seizures, which are disturbing the repose of political affairs, awakening the anxieties of the peacefully disposed, shaking the sense of security in which we have, perhaps, too long indulged, and, doing worse than all this, giving rise to discussions on points of national courage, and national skill in war, which inflame the desire on both sides to bring the dispute to the one fatal and decisive proof which is only to be derived from war itself. It is sad to think that the education and experience of the present, combined with the history of the past, should not have taught nations a juster estimate of what are their true interests. Is it inevitable that of every half century twenty-five years must be passed in battles and bloodshed, to the waste of energies and wealth that might be so much better employed? It is little more than a quarter of a century since Europe sat down after one of the longest, most general, and most bloody wars recorded in history. It loaded us with a debt that at this moment presses like an incubus on every spring of industry throughout the empire, increasing the cost of every article of life, and proportionally taxing the energies of every individual beyond the amount of toil that would otherwise be required to earn them. Are we to be compelled to bring additional hardships upon ourselves, and anticipate still further the resources of posterity—for war is but a synonym for running the nation deeper in debt? Most fervently do we hope that the extremity will be avoided; there is no one party in England anxious for war; it is here looked on as it deserves to be, as an evil of the most desperate kind; we do not surround it with any false glare of glory; we do not array the bloody reality in the dazzling hues that blind the eyes of men to the hideousness of the demon to whom they give themselves as the self-immolated victims of an unholy sacrifice. But this full appreciation of the true character of war, will not preserve us from it; it is always in the power of a quarrelsome nation to drive a quiet neighbour into hostilities, and this is our position at the present moment with respect to France. We shall be compelled to some act of hostility by the mere necessity of self-protection: the con-

sequences we need not anticipate. A desire to be at peace does not imply the absence of that spirit and resolution which are necessary in war; these we have always possessed, and to them we add a naval force whose power is tremendous, should it be necessary fully to exert it. There is no desire on our part to engage in a war, neither should we be capable of avoiding it by any mean or dishonourable compromise. The Government, perhaps, has relied too much on the pacific professions of France, and left our force in the Mediterranean too small to meet any sudden emergency; but this is a mistake that is already, we believe, being rectified.

Two old Pacha of Egypt did not abdicate, notwithstanding the positive report of his having done so. He quarrelled with his council, got into a passion, quitted Alexandria in a fury, and did, it seems, threaten to give up all interference with the affairs of government, and make a pilgrimage to Mecca. Those second thoughts, however, which are said to be generally the best, came to his aid. He cooled down, and, on their part, the council reconsidered their share in the dispute, gave up the point to the Pacha, who thereupon returned, and was himself again. It is easy to perceive how this affair might be exaggerated into a formal abdication; but it was an unlikely step for the old Pacha to take. In the East there is nothing between dethronement and death; the step is from the divan to the tomb. Even with respect to subordinate officers of Government the surest dismissal is considered to be that of the bowstring, which discharges the dignity of his office and his life together. Mehemet Ali himself disposed of Dethurda, his son-in-law, whom he made Governor of Kordofan, by a bowl of poison—so that he understands both the principle and the practice. He must rule or die. Abdication by an Eastern monarch would be little better than an act of suicide; and the only thing that could account for it would be, that exhaustion of soul which the long possession of absolute power sometimes induces, and which drives them from being despots to become devotees. Charles V. is an instance of it, which will occur to every one:—

The Spaniard, when the last of May  
Had lost its quivering spell,  
Three crosses for rewards away,  
An empire for a sell;  
A suicide depicted on creeds,  
A violent assassin of his deeds,  
His dagger lifted well;  
Yet he had his never known  
The bigot's will or despot's theme.

But we remember no instance of a Mahometan ruler abdicating in consequence of the "mind diseased," by ambition taking the direction of piety. The religion of the Koran was that of an enthusiast, a soldier, and a ruler; it does not, therefore, inculcate such self-humiliation in the "Commanders of the Faithful." Neither is Mehemet Ali the sort of man of which pilgrims and hadjis are made. He is a shrewd, calculating, unprincipled, and worldly man; much of whose tolerance of the Christians arose from his perfect indifference to all religions—his own inclusive. A more orthodox Mussulman would have been a hater of the "Infidels;" but then Egypt would have lost the services, the example, and the teaching which it derived from the many Christians Mehemet Ali encouraged and employed. We are glad that the Pacha resumes the reins of government; his retirement at the present moment would have added to the complications that surround our position in the Mediterranean. He has an able head, and keeps together a government, that, without him, would fall into a mere mass of anarchy. He is, besides, well disposed to the English, and renders us essential service in keeping open our overland communication with India. The French always had a desire to establish a footing in Egypt, and the death or abdication of the Pacha would probably induce them to make a move in that direction; their occupation of any part of Egypt would be anything but an advantage, either to that country in particular or the world in general. We should inevitably have to seize the territory that would enable us to command the Isthmus of Suez, or consent to be driven round the Cape of Good Hope as the route to India. Even when we were battering down his forts and beating his troops, the old Pacha reported the mail-bags and passengers across the desert as if nothing had happened—an act that none of the rulers of civilised Europe would have had the forbearance to do. Mehemet has his good points about him, and Egypt would probably gain nothing by a change; any other ruler would be as despotic, would grasp at and monopolise the whole trade of the country, and engage in the slave-trade. But very few would possess his ability, and none would long maintain the supremacy necessary for a stable government. We are glad that Mehemet is again smoking his pipe, levying taxes, and abusing his council at Alexandria.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

HER MAJESTY.

We have the pleasure of stating that the Queen is now sufficiently restored to be able to take short airings in the grounds of the royal residence. Her Majesty left the Castle, for the first time since her accouchement, yesterday week, during the finest portion of the day, and was drawn about the royal gardens for upwards of half an hour in a low chair, his Royal Highness Prince Albert walking by the side of the Queen.

PRINCE ALBERT'S BIRTH-DAY.

Monday being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the birth of Prince Albert, the auspicious event was celebrated at the royal residence, and throughout Windsor, with every demonstration of art and respect.

At twelve o'clock a royal salute was fired from the corporation ordnance, in the Rochester-acre; and at one o'clock a royal salute was also fired from a battery erected in a field in the Frogmore-road, opposite the Castle.

Her Majesty, who, we rejoice to state, looked remarkably well, and seemed to be in most excellent spirits, appeared in public, for the first time since the birth of the Infant Prince, this day. The Queen left the Castle at noon, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in a pony phaeton and a pair of grays, the Prince Consort driving, and proceeded through the Long Walk into the Great Park. The Queen and the Prince returned to the Castle after an absence of upwards of an hour. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness returned the loyal and affectionate salutations which greeted them throughout their drive in the most marked and affable manner.

At eight o'clock the eastern terrace of the Castle was illuminated. In addition to the illumination of the Castle terrace, a most brilliant display of fireworks took place at the lodges forming the entrance to the Long Walk. In the metropolis, the bells rang merrily, whilst from their several towers was displayed the royal standard. At one o'clock the Park and Tower guns fired a royal salute in honour of the day. The various vessels on the river dis-



country. He also expressed an earnest wish that the blessings of peace might be universally diffused. The toast was drunk with three times three, and immense cheering. The company were much pleased with the whole entertainment.

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.—The latest letters from Paris state positively that Louis Philippe has abandoned his intention of visiting England this year. Should this prove to be the fact, it is highly significant of the non-

**THE RELATIONS OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.**—The *Morning Post* contains the following important announcement of a crisis in the relations between England and France. Our contemporary, however, does not positively pledge itself for the accuracy of the news:—According to our informant, the receipt of the intelligence from Megalaya on Tuesday night was immediately followed by the despatch of a special courier to Paris as the bearer of a communication from Lord Aberdeen to M. Guizot. His lordship is said to have demanded the immediate evacuation of the island of Megalaya by the forces under his Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville, and to have intimated that, in the event of a refusal or withdrawal from the French troops, measures would forthwith be taken, in conformity with the established usage of similar localities, to "burn."

CHAMBERLAINSHIP OF THE CITY OF LONDON.—The contest for the above lucrative office has already commenced with great spirit. Alderman Brown has offered himself, and Sir John Pies is also mentioned as a candidate.

Mr. HAMPTON'S BALLOON ASSEMBLY AT CHILFHAM—On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Hampton, the Liverpool agent, made a beautiful ascent, with his new balloon, from Pile's Gardens, Chifham. The gardens were numerously attended by persons of rank and respectability. At a quarter past five o'clock

The "Minister Ballou" left his garden, and sat the hearty cheers of the spectators. There being little wind, the balloons rose almost perpendicularly, and passing slowly over the town, a most extended view was afforded and enjoyed. After being in mid-air the more than an hour, Mr. Hamilton and his companions, Mr. Carter, jun., descended on the west side of Bay Hill, the locality where his parachute alighted in the year 1876.

On Wednesday, about noon, Capt. Fisher, for many years Captain Superintendent of the royal dockyard, Sheerness, and who had previously been in his accustomed good state of health, was suddenly attacked by paralysis, and expired a few minutes before four o'clock in the afternoon.

**ATTEMPT AT MURDER.**—Yesterday (Friday) an Irishman, named Michael Beal, was charged, at Bow-street, with having cut and wounded James G. Flanagan, with intent to murder him. The complainant resided in Ditchfield-court, Dorney-lane, and was visited in his home by the prisoner and a woman who ac-

commented him. They quarreled over some drink, and the prisoner attacked the man. The complainant took her part, and was immediately struck violently on the face by her. A scuffle ensued, in which they both fell on the floor, and while there, Head stabbed O'Flaherty with two pairs of scissors in all parts of his body. The accused man was assigned to Spaul's (Crown) Hospital, where he

mitted the prisoner for trial, he cutting and maiming with intent to murder, and refusing to take bail.

**FIRE AT THE DUMFRIES AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY.**—Yesterday morning, about one o'clock, a fire took place in an extensive shedding at the New Cross station of the Dumfries and Brighton Railway. Flames were first seen issuing from the centre of the building, which had a frontage of at least 200 feet, and a depth

at last, by one of the railway police. He instantly gave the alarm, and with assistance, succeeded in rescuing from the flames several valuable carriages. By this time the fire had attained great hold, and the heat being very intense, the men were prevented from doing more to save the building, which was in less

than half an hour's fire from the top to the bottom. By half-past two o'clock the whole range, with its valuable contents, consisting of carriages completed, and others in an unfinished state, was completely burned down, and everything consumed. How the fire originated is not known.

FOREIGN.  
ENTIRE CHANGE OF MINISTRY IN GERMANY.—Our accounts from Germany, contained in a previous column, stated that Ministerial changes were expected. The following telegraphic dispatch has since been received in the French Government:

ment:—"Athens, August 10. M. Marinoudatos and his colleagues have resigned, and their resignations have been accepted. The King has entrusted M. Coulteti to form a new administration. The Athens elections have been suspended for some days. The town is perfectly quiet."

UNITED STATES.—ARRIVAL OF THE CALIFORNIA.—The California has arrived at Liverpool, with the mails from the United States, Canada, and Nova Scotia, and of passengers. She left Boston on the 15th, and Halifax on the 16th inst. Although the accounts from New York are a fortnight later than those last received, they are full of interest. The mails contain the

was chiefly based on the existing contest for the office of President. According to the *New York Herald*, however, it is of very little consequence whether Cuy or Polk be elected; for it says the country must "go ahead," at all events. The project of a line of American steam-ships between Liverpool

and New York is attracting some attention in the latter city. An army of 15,000 men was preparing to leave Mexico for Texas, and was expected to reach Matamoros in November next. A dreadful destruction of property has taken place at Corpus, arising from inundations caused by excessive rains. The Phila-

delphia papers given an account of another strain epidemic, by which several lives were lost. The harvest is likely to be very good. The commercial news is rather gloomy. It is stated that the fall trade is about one-third below the corresponding season of 1917. The fall appears to be generally disappointing. *Continued from page 14*

London, and St. Paul, on Paris. The occupants from Lissade state that no administration has yet been formed.

THE GRAND CONSERVATORY AT CHATSWORTH.

This unexampled structure is beautifully situated, to the south of

the princely mansion, near the celebrated Waterwork Willow; a portion of the wood, several acres in extent, having been cleared for its erection. The situation could not have been better or more picturesquely chosen—on high ground, yet effectually screened from the

On leaving the mansion, after crossing the spacious lawn, and passing the water-works, the fountains, the cascades, &c., a path, winding amongst the natural and artificial beauties of the rock-gardens, leads

to an easy flight of steps amongst the stupendous rocks, which ascend to a broad raised path, running around the Conservatory, at some distance from the building, and forming one of the most delightful promenades that can be imagined.

The building itself contains one acre of ground, and is, in plan, of the form of a "trefoil," wholly composed of glass, arranged in the "ridge-and-furrow" plan; the slips of glass, being long, have no handles in the middle of the sides: the ribs are composed of thin

pieces of wood, clamped together, which is considered to have much more strength than if solid. The area of the interior of the Conser-vatory is about 324 feet long, by 170 wide; 20 feet high, and the sides about 82 feet. Around the central area

partment is a light and elegant gallery, which is approached by a winding flight of steps amongst gigantic rock-work, stocked with the most rare and valuable cactuses, ferns, &c., and from which one of the finest views is obtained, which can be seen anywhere in the

Around the principal area is built a strong foundation of solid masonry, an arched basement wall with a solid stone plinth about

temperature and regulate the currents of air. From this wall spring a series of strong quarter circular ribs of wood, the upper ends of which are firmly fixed into an horizontal framework of iron, which

rests on two parallel ranges of the pillars, with cross pillars at the end. From this framework spring a similar series of semi-circular ribs of 79 feet span. The space between the ribs are filled in with glass, in the "edge and format" plan. The slabs of glass, four feet

long, are arranged in perpendicular rows at a high angle, every alternate row inclining similarly, so as to form a series of zig-zag panes—one above the other; thus breaking the monotony of square lines, and being much more likely to withstand hail-storms, rain, and wind.

On the ground-floor is a broad walk running around the whole building; and down the centre, the entire length, is a beautiful carriage drive, the folding glass doors at either end being thrown open for admission. Some idea of the extent of this room may be formed

when we state that, at the arrival of her Majesty to this splendid seat, the state carriages, six in number, with their full accompaniment of horses and attendants, had ample room in length between the doors when closed. On the veritable inhabitants of this earthly

paradise it is difficult to speak. They consist of all that is choice, rare, and valuable—many of the specimens unique in this country, planted in soils essential to the growth and nature of each species in London, and the temperature as measured in its application to the dif-

The result of this arrangement is, that the specimens from the lush and magnificent palms and plantains—the bread-fruit and date—the light and elegant acacias, the aloes, the oranges, citrons, and

lemons—the cactuses and ferns—the papirus, the callows, rice, and every other plant—whatever its original nature or climate—are all in the most luxuriant state of vegetation; and, grouped and arranged as they are, with some attention to picturesque effect—with the help

As they are, with every specimen to be collected erect—wax on both palms and plantains (80 feet high) formed into arnades, interspersed with the most fragrant and odoriferous flowers and shrubs—the ponds stocked with myriads of gold and silver fish—the numberless little

... singing warblers, in every diversity of colour and tone, from all the

Digitized by Google



## THE GREAT CHATSWORTH CONSERVATORY.



THE EXTERIOR, FROM THE ITALIAN TERRACE.

mates—the Italian cists, from the mountains near Rome—and the gems and crystals—combined with the rocks and seats—render the great Chatsworth Conservatory the most luxurious place yet raised in this country.

Around the Conservatory, beneath the building, is a railroad-tunnel

for the conveyance of fuel to the stoves, and for the removal of the ashes, &c. The plan of watering adopted is most efficacious: the building is supplied from the immense reservoir on the hill, pipes being laid all around the interior, and the gallery, to various parts of which a rose hose can be fastened, throwing a jet of 80 feet in as

complete and natural a shower as the leafy inmates could get in their natural open-air situations. The whole of the design, arrangements, and management of this splendid pile are under the direction of Mr. Paxton, head gardener to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, whose "Magazine of Botany," and other works, are so well known.



THE INTERIOR, FROM THE CENTRAL WALK.





GRAND FETE AT MOUNT EDGECUMBE.—THE BAZAAR AND ITALIAN GARDENS.

## GRAND FETE AT MOUNT EDGECUMBE.

This very interesting fête and bazaar have been held in the beautiful and picturesque gardens and grounds of Mount Edgecumbe, by the kind and express permission of the noble owner of Mount Edgecumbe, in aid of the funds of the Devon and Cornwall Female Orphan Asylum, and of the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital.

The estate of Mount Edgecumbe is situated in a south-western direction from Plymouth, a distance of about two miles, and is approached by crossing in boats from various parts of the town, or by the ferry-boat from the Admiral's Head, Brixham. The distance is about three miles in circumference, and comprises the whole peninsula between the Bannack and the Sound, and in that space presents as great an alternation of product, and as great a variety of scene as any spot of similar size in England. With the knowledge of what there transpired for the benefit of the asylum, the officers and committee hailed with feelings of gratitude and delight the announcement that the kind-hearted owner of the beautiful domain had expressed his desire that his park should be again used for a similar purpose, and the necessary preparations were immediately commenced to carry the object. Thursday and Friday, the 29th and 30th inst., were fixed for this splendid exhibition of all kinds.

Fortunately the weather, though rather dull in the morning of the first day, turned out favourably; and the immense concourse of persons who thronged into Plymouth showed that the interest felt towards the object was not confined to the town.

The hour appointed for opening the Park gates was eleven o'clock; but so early as ten o'clock parties began to arrive, such was the interest excited. That part of the domain which divides Mount Edgecumbe from the opposite shore was a scene of much animation, from the numerous boats engaged in transporting the throng of persons who crossed the water on this day, there being a continuous stream of boats until three o'clock, and nothing could exceed the extraordinary appearance of the fine harbour and river at this period; the majestic view of the numerous fine ships of war, combined with all their other wonders, formed a picture truly splendid—such as will cause thousands to remember with grateful feelings the place where—

"Fare'd Tamer winds her wondrous stream,  
And deck'd with villas, forts, and towns,  
With woods and pastures, hills and dunes,  
With docks and mares—England's pride,  
And lighter boats that swiftly glide."

The entrance to the grounds was by the lower Lodge-gate, an elegant canopy being formed by flags, beneath which, many members of the Committee, aided by several ladies, stationed themselves to receive the contributions of the visitors.

The Bazaar was held in the Orangery, and in the Italian Garden—a charming spot, the extreme beauty of which could not fail immediately to attract the attention of the beholder. The Orangery, of Palladian design, having a Doric front, is a noble building, 100 feet in length, proportionately lofty. It presented on the occasion a splendid appearance, being tastefully decorated with flags; the exhibition tables ran the whole length of the building, and, in addition, two extensive ranges of stalls, covered with flags, were arranged in other parts of the garden, those under cover of the Orangery not being sufficient for the articles that had been kindly furnished.

The Stalls were covered with beautiful specimens of work, which were eagerly purchased of the Countesses of Mount Edgecumbe and Marley, Lady Jessica Eliot, Misses Macdonnell, the Hon. Miss Eliot, Lady Louisa Cornwallis, Lady Elizabeth Cornwallis, Lady Lopes, the Hon. Mrs. Murray, Miss Butler of Mount, and the other distinguished ladies who kindly undertook the task of conducting the sale. The youthful Lord Vallet of superintended a flower stall.

The Italian Garden was evidently the centre of attraction. From the grouping of all its features, its statues, its plants, rare exotics, its fountains, &c., it presented a truly classic scene.

The French Garden also had its admirers, all the avenues being thronged. This enclosure is surrounded by high clipped evergreen hedges, the ground being laid out in parterres, with shells, work and bowers, a basin, with a jet d'eau being in the centre.

A numerous company were here assembled; the retirement of one party being mainly followed by the accession of others, who, in their turn, added to the lively stream which was constantly pouring into the English Gardens—in the arrangement and planting of which nature is more attentive to, and as less ornate. Rows of beautiful shrubs and flowers, fine cork trees, and some splendid specimens of the cedars of Lebanon and of Virginia, were here to be seen in the scene. The numerous walks beneath the lofty trees and close underwood, connecting the various gardens and pleasure-grounds, were also crowded with company, and exhibited a delightful contrast to the more open scenery of the gardens. In the slope facing the sea, and near the Battery, booths had been erected for refreshments, superintended by a committee of gentlemen. The bands of the Royal Marines, the 54th Regiment, and of the San Josef guard-ship, were stationed in the gardens, and played for several hours.

About four o'clock, the numerous and fashionable company, congregated from the town and country around, began to thin, and at six, the gardens were

deserted, though many persons remained in the grounds, winding their way amongst the charming bosquets andylvan scenery of the latter part of the park.

The number of visitors the first day was upwards of 18,000, and the amount taken at the gate was £214. The amount received the first day at the stalls, from all sources, exceeded £1000.

We should notice that the establishment of a Post office in the Gardens was a source of revenue; every applicant found on enquiry that a letter was waiting for him, but the wholesome practice of pre-payment was not observed, and the postage of express at least followed the delivery of a letter; the letter who managed this affair, displayed much wit and ingenuity in preparing the express.

On the second day, the weather, we are happy to state, was equally fine. The proceedings of the second day were similar to those of the first, and the large party left the grounds much delighted.

The number of persons entering the grounds this day was about 2100, being about 2000 less than on the second day in 1840, the number on that occasion being 2300. The receipts this day for entrance, sale of work, &c., amounted to about £100, being about £100 less than the receipts of the second day on the occasion of the former fête at Mount Edgecumbe.

The Earl of Mount Edgecumbe appeared highly to enjoy the following scene;

his lordship was in various parts of his noble domain, on his pony, during both the days.

It is a source of much gratification to be enabled to state, and a pleasing circumstance which reflects the greatest credit on the conduct of the vast number of persons collected—that not the slightest damage of any kind was sustained. Every clause appeared to appreciate the generosity which had led the noble proprietor to expose the choice and valuable collection of plants and flowers, which the garden contained, to the risk which must necessarily be incurred by admitting so many persons to range through the whole of them.

## THE "TARTAN SOLDIER" IN HYDE-PARK.

A very large number of people, principally military men, have been attracted into Hyde-park, to witness the horsemanship and military exercises of a very curious individual, a Tartar soldier, formerly in a Mahrattah regiment of cavalry in the Russian service, who, it was understood, would exhibit himself and his horse in front of the statue towards barracks. The Tartar made his appearance, accompanied by several gentlemen on horseback; one of whom appeared to act as his interpreter, and to some degree to direct his movements, and a large space



THE "TARTAN SOLDIER," IN HYDE PARK.



Digitized by Google













"GENERAL TOM THUMB'S" CARRIAGE.

"GENERAL TOM THUMB'S" EQUIPAGE.

The career of the miniature hero, "Tom Thumb," in this country, has been one unvaried round of success; and, if proof were wanted of the sterling results, it might be adduced in the fact that he now possesses the outward and visible attribute of a gentleman—he keeps his carriage. Mr. S. Beaton, of No. 16, Denmark-street, Soho, has just built for his Generalship an elegant dress chariot, suitable to the dimensions of the hero. The body of the chariot is twenty inches high, and eleven inches wide. It is completely furnished in the richest style, with lining, lace, lamps, blinds, plate glass windows, spring roller blinds, &c. The colour of the body is of an intense blue, elegantly picked out with white; the wheels are blue and red; and the axles are Collinge's patent. Upon the door panels are emblazoned the General's arms, Britannia and the Goddess of Liberty, supported by the British Lion and American Eagle; crest, the Rising Sun, and

the British and American Flags; the motto, "Go-a-head!" The crest is also repeated on the body and throughout the harness, made by Messrs. Fillingham, of Whitechapel-road. The box is furnished with a superb crimson hessian cloth, elegantly trimmed, with a silver star and red and green flowers. The carriage will be drawn by a pair of Shetland ponies, which have been purchased of Mr. Batty, of Astley's Royal Amphitheatre. Two lads have been engaged as coachman and footman; they were liveries of sky-blue coats, trimmed with silver lace, and with aquilettas tipped with silver; red breeches, with silver garters and buckles; buttons, plated; cricked hats and wigs; the footman provided with a cane. The whole turn-out cost between £200 and £300. The carriage has been exhibited gratuitously in the drawing-rooms of the manufacturer; it is, really, a very elegant affair, and is highly creditable to the taste and skill of the builder. The entire equipage will be sent to "The General," at Birmingham, on Monday next.

ASTLEY'S.

Mr. Batty, the enterprising proprietor of this popular establishment, has recently added to its attractions, a spectacle entitled



CARTER'S TIGER FEAT.

*Mango Perá*, in which Mr. Carter as "Karl, the Lion Tamer of the Niger," introduces many extraordinary feats with his trained

troop of wild animals. Of these, the first illustration shows Mr. Carter galloping with a lion tiger. The second scene is of a more classical character, and shows the "Tamer" driving a lion at full speed across the stage, reined with a garland of flowers.

This gentleman does not agree with Pope, that the "Proper study of mankind is man;" but yet he is a civilizer, and that is more than many of his fellow-creatures can say who undertake hazardous expeditions to displace barbarians, and rob them of their home and birthright. Now, Mr. Carter proceeds in a more philanthropic, or, at some will have it, hyacinthine manner:—

Into the jungle, at the forest deep,  
He plunges boldly, and the whistler's peep  
Or shaggy lion leaps from out their lair  
And makes them gentle denizens of terror!  
Or, if with savage nature they resist,  
Another Hercules is he to grapple  
Each son of hundred-headed Typhon and  
Three horned Neuman death, as did of old  
Alceus's child the fearful monster in  
The Argive grove:—but best be loose  
To smother and calm down his war eyes' glare.

FINE ARTS.

THE BEAUTIES OF THE OPERA. Part III.—"Norma." D. Bogus. An artist cannot have a more splendid subject for his pencil than Giza in the rôle of "Norma." Her fine Italian head never seems so majestic as in this part of the Druid Priestess, and her commanding figure is not often seen to more advantage. The portrait of her in the present number, if not the best likeness in the world, is almost as beautiful as the original, and therefore must bear some resemblance. We speak merely of the face; we cannot say we much admire the rest of the picture. A character-portrait should present some associating accessories; but this exhibits none, with the exception of a ruying look and a wreath of oak leaves, which would rather make us mistake her for Ceres herself than the Druidical Priestess. The number, as usual, is got up in the first style of taste and elegance.

FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES.

RIGHT HAND FIGURE.—A promenade dress, composed of chequered camellion silk, trimmed with a cockatoo of satin ribbon, with a pink satin sash. Hat composed of paille de riz, and with ribbon placed alternately, and ornamented with lace and flowers.  
LEFT HAND FIGURE.—An evening dress of embroidered white organdy, trimmed with pink satin bows and sash. A lace cap, trimmed with purple satin ribbons.  
RIGHT HAND HALF-LENGTH FIGURE.—A bridal coiffure and veil. A lace dress, trimmed round the skirt with three lace volans, each ten inches wide.  
LEFT HAND HALF-LENGTH FIGURE.—A crêpe hat. A silk cloak, trimmed with a row of lace round the collar, and two rows at the back and down the front.

MODER PARISIENNER.

The season is too far advanced to expect much novelty; it is therefore only in the details and accessories that any change is to be observed.

There is no alteration in the make of dresses. The laced corsettes are frequently replaced by facings or lappets; many terminate at the waist with basques, forming jackets, giving length and grace to the shape, a style which it is expected will prevail this autumn.

The sleeves of dresses are worn short and not very full, but have the addition of long under-sleeves, composed of muslin, confined at intervals by embroidered bands, or sometimes by bands going spirally round the arm. A novelty has been introduced as a substitute for these sleeves, which consists of guimpes (chemisettes) with sleeves of fancy muslin, as guimpes are always placed inside the corset; it is quite a new idea to add sleeves, which appear on the arm from under the short half-sleeve of the corset.



Cambric muslin peignoirs are adopted for the watering places; they are mostly of delicate colours. Also, printed muslin peignoirs with high collars in the Amazon (riding-habit) style; they are embroidered with bright colours and have lappets or facings, which can be thrown open or crossed over at will. The sleeves are half long, leaving the arm at liberty, with an under sleeve, or with laced mittens.

The ornaments of dresses this season consist generally either of narrow velvet, of ribbon, passementerie, or black lace. Many corsets have their points rounded off, which allows waist ribbons to be adopted, a style to which there is a sensible tendency.



Scarfs have superseded Shawls for the present, as they are suited for all changes of the temperature according to the manner in which they are worn.

The most fashionable Mantlets are large and rounded behind, with two puckered volans, three inches apart. Shot tafeta, violet and black, green and black, or orange and black, is the favourite material.

Hats are becoming gradually shorter at the ears, and in the same proportion longer in the brims. This change is so gradual, that it is only perceptible in paille de riz hats, which, being free from bouillons, are seen in their actual shape.

The Trimmings of Straw Hats for the watering places are changed from ribbon to coloured velvet, which is better suited to resist both sun and damp. This is an alteration which takes place annually, with, of course, some change; thus, instead of being placed crossways on the front, with accessories of black lace, as heretofore, they now place two rows of velvet, an inch wide, round the crown; another passes over the brim, and terminates on each side with a rosette bow; the bayonet (curtain) is trimmed with two narrower rows; the bayonet is either straw colour, the same as the hat, or the colour of the lining and ribbons.

The newest Capotes for the autumn season have the crowns made of plain or figured silk.

STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.—The average age of all who die in Bedford is 44.6 years; in Liverpool the average age is from 17 to 18 years; in Manchester, 28 years; while in Leeds it is 31 years.

EXTRAORDINARY FEARS OF BEES.—At the workshops of the London and South-coast Railway, Vauxhall terminus, a quantity of bees have taken up their abode, and are now very audaciously depositing their honey in one of the engine-shed doorways, the domestic of their fancy being to a crevice or opening between the wooden frame of the door and the brick work, and within twenty inches of the iron rails upon which the engines are frequently run in and out of the engine-shed; also where the workmen are continually passing and repassing in that direction. They are not the least daunted with the noise and bustle of railway stations and works.

GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the General Steam Navigation Company took place at the office on Tuesday, 6th, Lombard-street, and was numerously attended. The chair was taken by John Wilkin, Esq. (in the continued absence from illness of W. Atwood, Esq., the chairman of the company), when a report from the directors, with the half-yearly accounts, was read. From these it appeared that the operations of the company for the past half year had been attended with increased advantage to the proprietors, and that the general condition of the affairs of the corporation was calculated to give the highest satisfaction. The usual dividend being declared, the cordial thanks of the meeting were voted to the chairman and directors for their continued efforts in promoting the company's interests.



CARTER'S LION CHARIOT FEAT.







**THE NEW DISCOVERY for the NERVES.** By Dr. GRANDISON. Patronized by above 140 of the Nobility. The wonderful curative of this medicine can be attested by all who have tried it. It is a combination of a most rare and precious oil and a most potent tonic. Sold by all Medicine Vendors. Ask for Dr. GRANDISON'S CHARITY PILLS. A wonderful yet safe medicine. — *The French Nation.*

The President of the All Colonial Association has been given a new organized Table of Man-  
 tenance for the colonies applied in making provision for the future and the future  
 of the colonies.

M.B.—No business transacted at this Establishment from Friday at sunset, until tomorrow morning. All persons are welcome to be present, and being measured with them, as in the case of the former. The same will be continued at all times, and on all days, and at all hours. They have no connection with any other house, and those who desire genuine Chinese Clothing, should go to genuine Siamphetrakarns, No. 1 call at, or send to, 104, Minnesota, or 94, Alabama, opposite the Church.





RECEIVING-HOUSE OF THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

## RECEIVING-HOUSE OF THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, HYDE-PARK.

There cannot be a more opportune period than the present bathing-season, for introducing to our readers the many advantages which have accrued to the public from the establishment of the Royal Humane Society, for the recovery of persons apparently drowned or dead.

The Institution was founded in 1774, by Drs. Goldsmith, Heberden, Tynan, Lettsom, Hanra, and Cogan; but principally by the exertions of the last three gentlemen. The Society offers rewards and medals for saving lives. The number of cases in which successful exertions have been made, have amounted to 4,000; and the number of persons rewarded—so long as a year—exceeded 20,000. Similar institutions have been established in other parts of Great Britain, in our colonies, and elsewhere.

The Society has a sixteen receiving-houses in the metropolis. The principal house was erected in the year 1794, on the north bank of the Serpentine, in Hyde-park, upon a piece of ground presented to the Institution by George III., and subsequently extended by William IV., the patron. The fitness of this site is attested by the number of persons brought to the Serpentine in the bathing and skating seasons, and consequently the number of accidents occurring there. Indeed, it is stated that not less than 100,000 persons on an average annually bathe in the river and the neighbourhood of the receiving-house; and on one occasion, during a frost, twenty-five individuals were submerged by the breaking of the ice; but, by the exertions of men (who are required to be good swimmers) employed by the Society at such seasons, and the proximity of the receiving-house, no life was lost.

The house built in 1794 was taken down in 1834, and the foundation-stone of the building shown in the engraving was laid by His Grace the Duke of Wellington. It is a neat structure, of fine brick, finished and finished with Bath and Portland stone. The front has pilasters at the angles, and a central entrance, which is surmounted by the royal arms upon a pediment. Over the entrance is a pediment supported by two fluted Ionic columns and pilasters; upon the entablature is inscribed "Royal Humane Society's Receiving-house." The door-case is tastefully enriched; over it is sculptured in stone, a female figure, the Society's mascot, encircled with a wreath, the design being a boy endeavouring to submerge an almost extinct torch by blowing it, and the motto being "Latuit scintilla foras."—Perseus's spark may be rescued.

The interior of the receiving-house consists of an entrance-hall, with a room for medical attendance on the left, and waiting-room on the right; parallel with which are two separate wards for the reception of male and female patients. Each contains beds warmed with hot water, a bath, and a hot-water, water-topped table for heating brandy, bricks, &c.; the supply of water being by pipes around the walls and beneath the floor of the rooms. Next are a kitchen and two sleeping-rooms, for the residence of the superintendent and his family; adjoining is the furnace for heating water, planned by Messrs. Simpson and Thompson, engineers of the Chelsea Water-works. In the roof of the building are two cisterns for cold, and one for hot water. In the rear is a detached shed, in which are kept boats, ladders, ropes, and poles; water-boats are likewise in constant readiness. In short, the whole of the arrangements are upon the most complete scale; the medical assistance of the Institution reside near the spot; and the superintendent supplies the furnace from daybreak till eleven o'clock at night; so

that a hot water bath can be made ready for use in a minute. Lastly, the Committee consider this receiving-house a model for all other institutions of the same kind.

This unique building was reared from the design of J. B. Bunning, Esq., architect, who is a member of the Committee, and, upon this occasion, generally relinquished all claim to the Society for his professional services.

Proper attention, to the bath, beds, and tables, apparatus, and copper, are in constant readiness during the bathing and skating seasons, to prevent the fatal or injurious effects of any accident. Our second engraving represents the interior of one of the wards, with the arrangement of the bath, the bed, table, the electrical machine, &c.

According to the last report of the Society, there had been, within one year, 18,000 persons brought to the Society, of whom the silver medal had been awarded; to 10 the bronze medal; and honorary rewards bestowed on 126. Within this period, the lives of 171 persons had been preserved from ruinous. The apparatus for the preservation and restoration of life is very complete; and the Society has the reputation of introducing improved methods. Among the latter are newly-invented resuscitators for infants; Mr. Williams's floating dress, with a cord loop; and Mr. Pige's inflated trachea.

A Director of the Society has recently asserted that there is not an establishment in Europe more perfect, or in more efficient order, than the Receiving-house in Hyde-park; and he knows of its apparatus and furniture is best attested by the promptness with which, in three seasons, out of the latter, at the beginning of the present month, found a body having, in the mean time, picked up another man who was drowning. A daily report of the estimated number of bathers is made to the Secretary; and, by a careful and moderate competition, they have expended 27,000 during June and July of the present year. During this period thirty-one cases were rescued, and fifteen taken by the Receiving-house, where they were successfully treated from apparent death; and, up to the last instant, only three casualties had proved fatal since the building season had commenced. It should be added, that the Institution cannot afford its present expenses; and the establishment in Hyde-park already costs a very large portion of the Society's income. "If we look at the crowded state of the river Thames, the wonderful increase of traffic by steam, and the numerous accidents—too many of which have been fatal—we shall find ample room for the employment of more men and boats by the Humane Society. There is, indeed, a fine field for the Institution to carry out its objects, and cheerfully would the Committee endeavour to do as much on the Thames as it has done on the Serpentine, if the public, whose safety alone is concerned, would enable it to do so."

PRICE OF SEASON.—On Monday the price of board fell generally in the metropolis 1/4 per quarter, on account of the abundant harvest. The general price is now 7/6, although at many of the undermost tables it is 8/6.

PARTICULAR DONATION.—A short time since an anonymous letter was forwarded to the Bishop of London with the princely sum of £1,000, and a request to apply the amount "for the erection of a church in the metropolis." Since the receipt, an eligible site for the erection of a sacred edifice has been purchased by some charitable individuals, in Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, at a cost of nearly £1,000, upon which a church will be built for a district which contains a population of more than 15,000 persons.



WARD OF THE RECEIVING-HOUSE OF THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

## NEW CHURCH, ARGYLE-SQUARE.

This Church is built for a society of persons who worship the Lord Jesus Christ in conformity with the views of Scripture doctrine presented in the writings of Swedenborg, and who have removed from a small chapel in the City, which they built more than forty years ago. Though generally called Swedenborgians, this is not the designation they give themselves. They call themselves members of the New Christian Church, which they believe to be predicated by the New Jerusalem, seen by John in the Revelation as descending from God out of Heaven, and by which they understand to be signified an harmonious and rational system of pure doctrine drawn from the Word of God.

Their new place of worship stands at the south-east corner of Argyle-square, near Marble-arch, and is a conspicuous object from the New-road—its handsome front being seen on looking up Chatterfield-street. The foundation-stone was laid July 17, 1843; the building was erected during the subsequent part of the year, and the interior finished during the present year. It was opened and dedicated to the Lord Jesus Christ as the one only God, by the Rev. Messrs. Hewarth (of Bedford), Southam (of Manchester), and Shaw, the Minister of the Church, on Sunday, the 11th inst.

The building is in the Anglo-Norman style of the period of the Conqueror, and exhibits, with a combination of the refinements and conveniences of the present day, the simplicity and entirety of the buildings peculiar to that early period. The style has been preserved throughout, even to the most subordinate parts.

Most of the buildings that have been erected of late years, in the Anglo-Norman style, have been of the transition period; but this church exhibits a decided exception in this respect; the only trace of the transition period discoverable is in one of the flank walls, where there are twelve windows to the school-room, beneath the church, with interlaced arches.

The principal features of the exterior front, shown in our engraving, are two towers, about seventy feet high, and the gable of the main building, with a sub-arch, containing over a wide-arched porch, which reaches from tower to tower. The towers are surmounted by octagonal spires, with interlaced angle ribs, the whole of which are covered with stone-coloured mosaic tiles, laid in imitation of the original design. The apex of each tower terminates with a cross. The main gable is surmounted by a stone cross. The front is enclosed in a stepped cornice, rising from shafts. Within the cornice is a wide-arched porch, and beneath it a series of arched recesses. The gable to the entrance porch has a pinnated roof. The entrance doorway is deeply recessed, with imitations of a Norman arch, and a Norman moulding surmounted by corresponding archivolts, which, uniting with the archivolts of adjacent windows, form a triplet embracing the whole space between the towers. The steps are of considerable width, and, in imitation with two perforated stone walls, which unite them with the towers and add much to the spacious appearance of the entrance.



NEW CHURCH, ARGYLE-SQUARE.

The chief part of the building is of white and yellow brick, stone-work being sparingly introduced. The windows in the recesses and apertures of the towers, and also in the side windows, have apices and weatherings entirely formed of bricks, cut and rubbed. The various balustrades and other ornaments around the whole window, and the slender columns or shafts, consist also of bricks, cut and rubbed to the required form. These and the interlaced arches exhibit examples of what may be accomplished out of the richest and most unmanageable materials.

The interior of the church is divided into nave and aisles by four arches on each side, with deeply moulded archivolts. The height of the nave is 35 feet, of the aisles 24 feet; and as there are no side galleries, the beautiful roof may be seen to advantage from various points of view. The nave and aisles are vaulted, the ceiling of the aisle, or recess for the communion, is formed by a continuation of the nave vault. The transverse ribs are moulded, but the angles of the piers are plain. Colossal shafts sustain the nave arches, from which, and from arches in the side walls, the vaulting springs. One of the four arches on each side is less than the others, the piers of which are united by a transverse wall forming an organ loft and gallery for children, having a vestibule underneath, and this without any apparent encroachment upon the body of the building. The front of the gallery is ornamented with arches on corbels and a moulded cornice. The gallery is reached by spiral stair-cases in the towers.

The recess for the communion table, or aisle, has a wheel window enriched with stained glass, containing, in the outer compartments, the words "God is One," and, in the centre, the letters I.H.S. The arrangements here are altogether peculiar. The floor consists of an outer and inner platform, each of which is raised successively two steps. On the upper is placed the communion-table, over which is an arched recess, with two sub-arches and a central column dividing the recess into two compartments. In the central apse is the altar, and the words "If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments," and in the two compartments are written, or rather to be written, the Commandments. The roof of the altar table is of rich crimson velvet, on the front of which is embroidered the sacred monogram I.H.S., surrounded by rays, and preceded and followed respectively by the Greek letters Alpha and Omega. On each side of the upper platform is a projection on which are placed two letters or reading desks, corresponding in form and size, the pulpit and its attendant stairs being disposed with. The lower platform is enclosed with an oak railing, and this is a considerate for more characteristic of so early a period than an iron railing. The font is octagonal, ornamented around with semi-Norman arches in relief, and is placed near a door, the baptismal rite being considered representative of introduction into the Church of the Lord.

The church is lighted, on each side, by seven windows, in three couplets and one single window; the whole of which are at considerable elevation from the floor, and are ornamented with shafts and archivolts, and the slight introduction of stained glass.

Great breadth and simplicity of effect result from the whole of the walls, ceilings, piers, and gallery front, having a uniform appearance of stone. The mouldings of the ceilings being of the same rough texture and jointed as the walls, the whole is diversified by the effect of light and shadow as prevalent in modern churches. The organ, which is a very superior instrument, by Robson, is designed in accordance with the style of the building. This and the lanterns, seats, and other moveables, are uniformly dark oak, and with the crimson cushions and other appendages produce a single but vigorous harmony.

Advantage has been taken of the difference in level between the roadway and the site on which the building stands, in form beneath the church a school-room capable of containing two hundred children, together with apartments for the church-keeper, stove-room, and convenience for warming the whole with hot water.

The body of the church is fitted with open seats, a portion of which are free, and will accommodate about three hundred persons, the organ gallery being appropriated to the choir and Sunday school. The roof of the whole, including the purchase of the freehold, is upwards of £7,000. The work has been erected from the design, and under the superintendence of Mr. J. D. Hopkins, architect, of Bedford-square.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 120, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 120, Strand, Strand.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1844.



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 123.—Vol. V.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE JUDGMENT REVERSED.



ALL'S well that ends well, may be the exclamation of those who till Wednesday last were the Irish state prisoners. On that day the judgment against them was reversed by the House of Lords, much to the surprise of those who had taken it for granted that the opinion of the majority of the English Judges on the legal points submitted to them would have governed the decision of their lordships. But it has turned out otherwise; O'Connell's legal luck has not deserted him; though the chances were against him through all the rest of the game, fortune has made him amends at the end of it; at the very last throw, when it appeared that nothing less than a miracle could save him, the dice have turned up in his favour. The whole trial, from beginning to end, was such an example of the uncertainty of the law, that we are quite justified in borrowing an illustration from the one only thing that is more uncertain still—the chance of the die. Judges, statutes, authorities, dicta, precedents, have

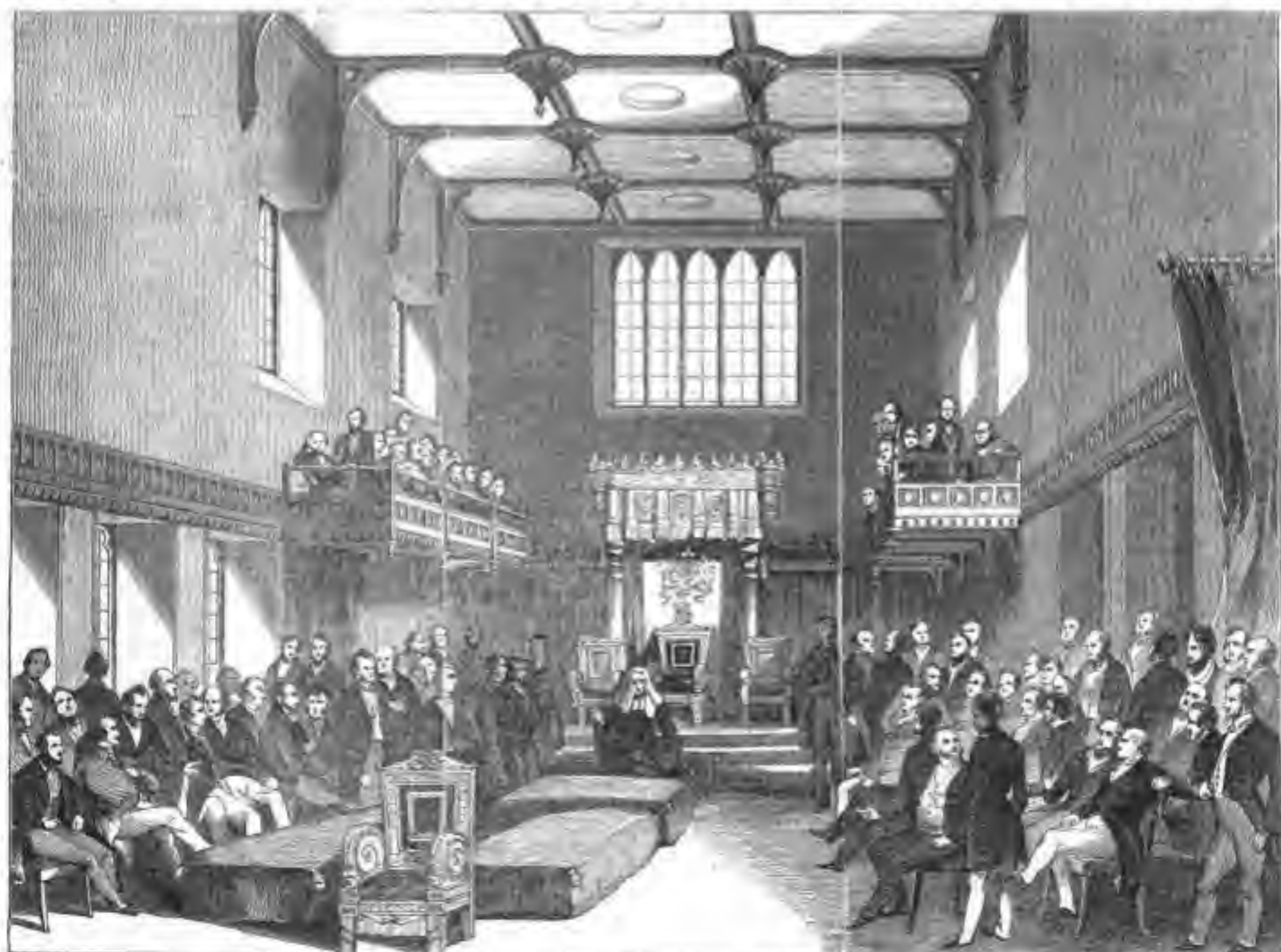
all been arrayed against each other, each seeming good and sound, till another was brought forward to contradict it. Every stage of the proceedings has exhibited strange differences of opinion in the highest legal dignitaries. The Judges on the Irish bench were several times divided in opinion in the preliminary stages of the case. The English Judges differed from their Irish brethren, and from each other; and now the Law Lords, whose decision binds the whole House of Peers, have differed from both! If the uncertainty of the law were not already a proverb, what a striking proof of it might be furnished by this case, which will go down in legal history unrivalled among English *causes célèbres*!

Inexplicable as all this seems, there are a few principles involved in the proceedings that render the uncertainty and apparent contradictions less surprising. In the first place, the offences charged against the defendants were not to be defined with anything like accuracy or clearness. Political offences cannot be defined by statute. Robbery and murder have been robbery and murder in all ages; the "overt acts" are things plain to the senses, and open to direct proof. But treason and political misdemeanours are perpetually changing, according to the temper and character of the age. Men have been beheaded and hanged for high treason and conspiracies, on evidence of acts that no Judge or Jury would dare now construe into an offence; yet the law of treason and conspiracy, as far as it can be ascertained by

statute, remains the same, or nearly the same; the difference of interpretation arises from the temper of the times, acting on Judges or Juries, as on all the rest of society.

The crime itself being vague and undefined, with no certain line to mark where legal concurrent political action becomes illegal combination, or conspiracy, it followed, as a necessary consequence, that the indictment charging the offence would be long, cumbrous, involved, and intricate. But the Irish indictment exceeded all examples of legal obscurity; it had all the worst faults of a legal instrument, with some additional ones peculiar to itself; it was a legal puzzle placed upon parchment to the confounding of all ordinary understandings, and of none more so than those of the Jury who had to decide upon it. Mr. Attorney-General Smith erred on the side of excess; he aimed at making matters easier than was possible; he tried to include everything that could be thought of; he spun the legal web too finely, and, by thus attenuating the threads, left them too weak to stand the assault made on them; the great fly has broken through, pulling the little ones after him.

The cumbrous indictment has been one great cause of the uncertainty pervading the whole proceedings; it charged all sorts of things in all sorts of ways; the consequence was, that many of them were unsound, bad, and untenable in law. The defects were pointed out by the defendants' counsel in the Dublin Court of



HOUSE OF LORDS—THE LORD CHANCELLOR PRONOUNCING JUDGMENT IN THE CASE OF THE QUEEN V. O'CONNELL.







supported on the ground of expediency. He could not see what inconvenience could possibly arise from taking a verdict upon each count, and passing sentence only upon those counts which were good. He understood that Mr. Baron Rolfe had passed sentence in an indictment for murder in which one count was bad, but in such a case no practical difficulty would arise, as where one felony was proved it was sufficient to support a verdict of guilty, and it could never be said that the whole of a person convicted of felony on one count could be set aside with error. In cases of misdemeanours it was very different, for, according to the present law, a man is not liable to a verdict of guilty, unless he is found guilty on all the counts. It is not, however, in drawing an indictment, a pleader having drawn one good count, might go on drawing other counts, each increasing in vagueness and ambiguity, and thus involve the party indicted in such perplexity, that there would be the greatest difficulty in ascertaining what he was accused of. There could be no difficulty in taking a verdict of acquittal, or entering a nolle prosequi on the counts that were bad, and passing judgment only on those that were good. He need not remind their lordships that they were not bound by the opinion of the majority of the Judges when they thought fit to dissent, although entitled to the highest possible respect. The appeal was not from the first Judges to the English Judges, but to that chamber of the Imperial Parliament, which, he hoped, would long continue satisfactorily to administer justice in the last resort to all the inhabitants of the United Kingdom. Under all the circumstances, he thought that the judgment could not be sustained. The noble and learned lord considered by moving that the judgment be reversed.

The Lord Chancellor then put the question—*Is your lordship's pleasure that the judgment be reversed?*  
Lord Denham, Cottenham, and Campbell said "Content."  
Lord Brougham and two or three other peers (by voice) said "Not content."  
The Lord Chancellor was about to put the question again, in the usual form, previous to taking the numbers, or dividing, when—  
Lord Westmoreland rose, but on the suggestion of the Lord Chancellor, he sat down, put on his hat, and addressed the house from his seat. He said that he did not think it desirable that their lordships should divide, as there was a majority of the law lords in the house in favour of the appeal. He humbly recommended that their lordships who were not law lords—and who, not having heard the whole case, were not so well qualified to judge of the question—should abstain from voting.

Lord Brougham entirely concurred in the opinion of the majority of the Judges in Ireland and England. But he also agreed with the noble lord who had just spoken, that it was more advisable that those of their lordships who had not heard the case should not vote.

After a slight discussion, the whole of the lay peers, between 25 and 30 in number, withdrew.

The question was again put, and Lords Cottenham, Denham, and Campbell having voted for the reversal of the judgment, and Lord Brougham against it.

The Lord Chancellor said—*My Lords, THE JUDGMENT IS REVERSED.*

The announcement was received outside the house with cheering by a crowd of persons, who appeared in a state of the greatest excitement.

A number of flags and placards were displayed by Wednesday night's fall for immediate public distribution on the arrival thereof, in and about Dublin, representing, in very conspicuous type, that the "House of Lords had reversed the judgment of the Court below," and that "justice had triumphed over law," and that "O'Connell was free." The several agents for the transport who left London on Wednesday night to congratulate their clients upon a deliverance which was, even to them, in a great degree unexpected, but which, almost to some time known before it was carried into effect, as a communication stating the reversal of the judgment must first be made by the Clerk of the Parliaments to the Queen's Bench in Ireland, giving rise to subsequent proceedings in that Court with regard to the prisoners in the mean time cause themselves to be brought before the Lord Chancellor by Dublin counsel, and there cause why they should be no longer detained in custody. According to another report the order for the discharge of Mr. O'Connell was despatched from the Home Office, at seven o'clock on Wednesday evening, to Dublin.

**GRAY V. THE QUEEN.**—The Judges also delivered their opinions in the case of "Gray v. the Queen," which was a question whether a prisoner had a right of peremptory challenge on trial in Ireland for shooting with intent to murder, a newly-created felony under a recent statute. Mr. Justice Wigham, Mr. Justice Colman, Mr. Justice Williams, Mr. Baron Gurney, Mr. Justice Patteson, Lord Chief Baron Pollock, and Lord Chief Justice Cresswell were of opinion that the challenge ought to have been allowed in the Court below. Mr. Baron Park was of a different opinion, considering that, in the present state of the law of felony, the right claimed by the plaintiff in error did not exist in such a case, or in non-capital felonies. The further consideration of this case was postponed to the same day as the other, when the House reversed the judgment of the Court below, and awarded a venire de novo.

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

Our accounts from France this week do not bring any news of essential importance, but they are, nevertheless, interesting. In part of our impression last week we published the official despatches of the Prince de Joinville, describing the attack upon Mogadore. A few particulars of interest have since appeared. We translate the following from the *Debate*—

"The Prince de Joinville having ordered into the harbour the Frigate, *Guise*, and three frigates, on board of which were detachments of troops and sailors, these vessels passed between the bridge, and landed their men, under the command of Captain Duquesne, who in an instant cleared the shore, and carried the battery erected in the centre of the island. The soldiers then became rallied on the island, where are soldiers of the Emperor, posted behind walls and rocks, kept up a very lively fire. Finally, there was a struggle of several hours, supported by our soldiers and sailors against an army well posted and animated with the courage of despair, all flight being impossible, the Prince gained possession of the entire island, with the sole exception of a mosque, into which the surviving Moors had retired. The latter, however, ultimately capitulated, and the white flag was hoisted on every point of the island, which is the real key of the town and harbour of Mogadore. The dead bodies of the Moors were thrown into the sea, so others wounded were conveyed on board the fleet in order to receive surgical assistance, and 120 prisoners were picked up on the island."

"On one side we had killed one of whom an officer, Mr. Potter, and his wounded. The ships of the line and the other vessels of the squadron sustained a loss of four sailors killed, and 20 wounded, by the fire of the batteries. The *Jenoupe*, in particular, being opposed to a battery of 20 guns, ultimately succeeded in but suffered a greater loss and damage than any other vessel."

"During the night the English Consul, when the British frigate *Warrior*, anchored near the island, had raised during five days from the Moorish authorities, was received, with several other English, in the house of the Consul. The French, after having paid them the most polite attention, gave orders to the Moors to carry them on board the *Warrior*, which greeted her with her band playing the national air of France. The captain of the English frigate immediately afterwards returned most grateful thanks to the prince."

According to a letter from Gibraltar of the 24th ult., the number of killed and wounded on the side of the French at the attack of the island was eight of the former and eighteen of the latter; the killed on board the ships four, wounded twelve. A force landed on the 18th to attack the town with such resistance, the place having been totally abandoned. Of 120 guns of all kinds found there, 12 only of bronze were taken away, the rest having been disabled."

Some of the Paris papers assert to believe that this attack upon Mogadore will settle the dispute, and that the Emperor of Morocco will accede to the demands of France. According to the *Revue de Paris*, the Ministry had as yet received no official knowledge of the intentions of the Emperor of Morocco; but the reports and indirect accounts which reached from all quarters, indicated the belief that peace was at hand, and that Abdallah was disposed to grant to France full satisfaction. A private letter from Tunis, however, takes a different view of the aspect of affairs. It says, "The Emperor, notwithstanding the defeat of his arm, is determined not to submit to the demands of France—consequently, there have been sent in all directions to preach the holy war and to raise men. The Emperor attributes the loss of the action of the 14th to the orders of his son not being obeyed by one of his generals, who has been arrested, and in all probability will be executed. The army of Morocco is more imposing than is generally supposed—and Marshal Bugeaud is in a position to advance far across the territory."

The Sicilian states, that an imposing ceremony took place in Monday at the Hotel des Invalides, where the colours captured at Mogadore were deposited. A considerable multitude was present at this military solemnity.

The *Moniteur* publishes an account that copies of the letters exchanged between the son of the Emperor of Morocco and his father, together with a diplomatic correspondence, were found in the Moorish camp. They were included in two chests. A large convoy of gunpowder had likewise been intercepted by the French.

No official statement is given in the Paris papers on the subject of the correspondence which has taken place between England and France upon the subject of Tahiti; but it was believed, in the best-informed quarters in Paris, that the matter was in a satisfactory train for amicable adjustment. A sort of compromise, it is believed, will take place; and M. d'Aubigny, although not favoured the service, was to be recalled, and compensation will, it is said, be made to Mr. Pritchard for the ill treatment he received.

The *Moniteur* publishes a royal ordinance, issued on the report of Marshal Solit, instituting a committee to proceed forthwith with the revision of the ordinances for the organisation and internal regulation of the Polytechnic School. The committee is to meet under the presidency of General Dode de la Brunerie.

## SPAIN.

We learn from Madrid that the dispute between Spain and Morocco has been arranged to the satisfaction of both countries.

Letters from Cadix mention that the Prince de Joinville had sailed from before Mogadore, and that he was expected with his squadron at Cadix on the 24th ult. The Prince arrived there on the 22nd, with 100 Moorish prisoners taken at Mogadore; and on the 21st, another steamer left Cadix, towing out five merchantmen freighted by the French Consul to carry provisions to the garrison of the island of Mogadore. Mr. Bulwer, our Ambassador in Spain, arrived at Cartagena in the *Sydonia* on the 19th, and embarked on the following day for Madrid.

## BELGIUM AND PRUSSIA.

The Belgian papers announce that the commercial arrangements between

Prussia and Belgium are terminated. A treaty of navigation and commerce was signed upon Sunday last, by the plenipotentiaries of the Kings of Prussia and Belgium. The treaty will be ratified within six weeks. It stipulates, we understand, the mutual abolition of port charges and duties upon vessels and cargoes coming from a port of one country into that of the other. The concession made by the Belgians is principally relative to the duties on iron, which will be reduced to per cent. A similar reduction is to be also granted upon other iron goods to Prussia. Among the disadvantages which Belgium see the re-establishment of the terms which Germany alone will not readily accept, and the abolition of the duties on the export of bark.

## PORTUGAL.

The advice from Lisbon in the 27th ult. represents the city as still in an excited state. From the late despatches, it appears that there is strong intrigue against Calrot, at the head of which is Dona Carolina, who is warmly backed by the Duke of Palmella, Viscount de de Saldanha, and on that account all the persons who are connected with her Majesty against the despatches, one of which is from the Marquis of Nisa, and the other from the Tribunal of Commerce in Lisbon. It appears that when the Queen asked the Duke of Palmella his opinion of the late despatches, which he created an angry answer, the Duke replied in words to this effect: "If your Majesty will allow me, I will relate a story. I was at Paris during the disturbances that took place on the occasion of the death of Gen. Lamourgue, and feeling it my duty to wait on King Louis Philippe, in return for the attention with which that monarch had been pleased to honour me, I did so; and, contrary to my expectations, found his Majesty was a very tranquil and cheerful countenance. On entering the room, his Majesty was pleased to reply to me the following words:—'When a King stays the laws, and complies with the constitution, whatever may happen, he will have nothing to fear. I regret that tranquillity is disturbed, but I am not to blame for it, and if you see me calm and satisfied, it is because my conscience is at ease.' It appears that when the Duke had related this anecdote, the King consented, looking rather displeased, not to do so. And do not we comply with the constitution?" To which the Duke replied, "I did not say so, Mr. I only related an anecdote which I witnessed in Paris." The Queen then turned again to the Duke, and said, "But what do you think of the despatches?" "Majesty," he replied, "I will deliberate upon this matter, and will soon give my opinion with all the respect which I have ever paid to your Majesty's person as well as to the interests of my country." On the very next day, the Duke sent to his friend the Minister of the Interior, Calrot, it appears, he by no means inclined to comply; on the contrary, he is about to swamp the Council of State, and create a Ministerial majority there by force of new creations. The names of Baron Teyl, Count de Castro, Viscount de Lacherte, and the Marquis of Fronteira, have been mentioned as the new councillors. In the mean time, the Government is cautious in proceeding the process.

The new Spanish Envoy, M. Gonzalez Bravo, has presented his credentials to the Queen, who received him in great state, and gave to him the audience. Report attributes an important incident connected with M. Bravo's reception—that Minister having, as it is asserted, said to her Majesty in a private audience that he was authorized by his own Government to assure her that she might command the assistance of a corps of 15,000 Spanish troops for the defence of her throne and government at any time when required.

## CAPE TOWN NEWS.

We have received Graham Town papers of the 26th of June. Their contents are not of much interest. Some attention had been directed to a minute published by Governor Maitland, on the subject of immigration into the colony. He proposes to apply a portion of the surplus revenue to the formation of a bounty fund. Any person proposing to introduce immigrants, may, under certain conditions, receive a bounty only upon a graduated scale, corresponding to the quality of the labour proposed to be thus procured.

The Cape Town papers mention the stipulations of several treaties with the neighbouring native tribes, which seem generally satisfactory. The reports of the colony appear to be steadily increasing, particularly as respects wine, wool, and dried fish.

The Cape Frontier Times mentions that the depredations of the Kaffirs still continue; but that, from the activity of the police, much of the cattle stolen is recovered.

## MEXICO.

A private letter from Mexico, dated the 4th of July last, states that a widely-extended conspiracy had been discovered by Government, the object of which is to change the legislative republic into a constitutional government, with a European prince of royal blood at its head, with the title of "Emperor." It was, however, the opinion of well-informed persons that, in the case of a war with Texas, the executive power will not proceed to approve measures against the conspirators, amongst whom there is said to figure more than one general officer, but they will undoubtedly be strictly watched.

# IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT—THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The House of Lords met again on Thursday morning, and after judgment had been pronounced in some appeals, the Royal Assent by Commission was given to the Irish Famine Bill, several bills for regulating *Joint Stock Companies*, the *Art Union Bill*, and one or two private bills.

The Lords Commissioners were—The Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Devonport, Lord Westmoreland, the Duke of Rutland, and the Earl of Lincoln.

The Lord Chancellor then read the following gracious Speech from the Queen—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by her Majesty, in relation to your further attendance in Parliament, to express to you the warm acknowledgments of her Majesty for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your public duties during a laborious and protracted session. The result has been the completion of many legislative measures calculated to improve the administration of the law, and to promote the public welfare."

"Her Majesty has given her royal assent to the bill which you presented to her Majesty for regulating the issue of bank notes, and for authorizing certain privileges upon the Bank of England for a limited period."

"Her Majesty trusts that these measures will tend to place the currency of the country upon a sounder basis, without imposing any unnecessary restrictions on commercial credit or enterprise."

"We are directed to inform you that her Majesty continues to receive from her allies, and from all foreign powers, assurances of their friendly disposition."

"Her Majesty has recently been engaged in discussion with the Government of the King of the French on several subjects calculated to strengthen the good understanding and friendly relations between this country and France."

"You will rejoice to learn that by the spirit of justice and moderation which has animated the two Governments, this danger has been happily averted."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"We are commanded by her Majesty to thank you, for the readiness with which you have aided the supplies for the service of the year."

"Her Majesty has observed, with the utmost satisfaction, that by the course to which you have steadily adhered in maintaining inviolate the public faith, and inspiring a just confidence in the stability of the national resources, you have been enabled to make a considerable reduction in the annual charge on account of the interest of the national debt."

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Her Majesty desires us to congratulate you on the improvement which has taken place in the condition of our agricultural and commercial, and on the prospect that, through the industry of Divine Providence, we shall enjoy the blessing of an abundant harvest."

"Her Majesty expresses in the belief that, in your return to your several districts, you will find generally prevailing throughout the country a spirit of loyalty and cheerful obedience to the law."

"Her Majesty is confident that these dispositions, so important to the peaceful development of our resources and to our national strength, will be sustained and encouraged by your presence and example."

"We are commanded by her Majesty to assure you, that when you shall be called upon to resume the discharge of your parliamentary functions, you may place entire reliance on the royal co-operation of her Majesty in your endeavours to improve the social condition, and to promote the happiness and contentment of her people."

The Royal Commission for proroguing Parliament was then read, after which the Lord Chancellor declared it to be prorogued until Thursday, the 10th of October next.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons met again on Thursday, at twelve o'clock, and the attendance of members was very considerable.

The Treasury bench was occupied by the Ministers.

Mr. Bouverie, the newly-elected member for Dudley, took the oath and his seat.

Mr. Hume moved for a new writ for North Lancashire, in room of Lord Stanley, who had accepted the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.

Lord Stanley commended her Majesty's most gracious answer to the address of the House on the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. Her Majesty thanked her faithful Commons for their loyal and affectionate attachment.

Mr. Dwyer gave notice that early next session he would call attention to the unsatisfactory and evasive character of the report of the Secret Committee of the Poor-office.

**DISCUSSION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.**—Mr. C. HAYES put some questions to Mr. R. Peel in reference to the events at Tahiti, and the assurances of France against Morocco.—Mr. R. Peel, in answer, said it would be satisfactory to the House to learn that the proceedings which had been going on on that subject at Morocco, would not lead to any occupation of that part of the world so near the slightest annexation. All the promises made by France with respect to Morocco had been fulfilled, and he was satisfied would remain to be fulfilled.

With respect to the question of Tahiti, he begged to say that discussions had taken place between her Majesty's Government and the Kingdom of France, with regard to the events that had taken place there, and that they had ended in such a way as was calculated to maintain the most friendly feelings between the two countries. (Read, hear.) He had the high satisfaction of saying that those discussions had ended to the most amicable and satisfactory manner that could be desired. That which had occurred between the two countries would, of course, at a future period, be fully communicated to the House and the country. He trusted, however, he should not be pressed further on the subject at that time. (Read, hear.) He would add, that in every other which had taken place on this Tahiti affair, the honour and interests of England had been most scrupulously respected. (Ministerial cheers.)—Mr. Hume then wished to ask the opinion

of the right hon. gentleman (Mr. R. Peel), as to the proceedings of the French towards Mr. Pritchard.—Mr. R. Peel, in answer, said he had already stated that what had happened in Tahiti had been brought to an amicable conclusion, and that with the most scrupulous regard, during negotiations, to the honour and character of the country. Such assurances have been given by the most honourable intentions, and the result, as would be expected, was the satisfactory one which he had already communicated to the House.

**THE O'CONNELL CASE.**—Mr. T. DUNCANSON's re-attention to the judgment in this case, and moved for a copy of the opinions of the judges as well as the judgment itself.—Mr. R. Peel, said he had no objection to the motion, and when the proper time came, he should be prepared to vindicate the course taken by her Majesty's Government in the proceedings referred to.—Lord J. Russell repeated his former opinion, that Mr. O'Connell had not had a fair trial—that, in short, he was tried by a jury elaborately put together for the purpose of conviction. (Hear.)

Mr. T. WILKES rose to address the House, but while he was speaking he was interrupted by Mr. Augustine Clifford, desiring the attendance of the Commons in the House of Lords to hear her most gracious Majesty's speech.—After the speech was read to the Commons they returned to the House, and Mr. Speaker read the speech of the table, after which the right hon. gentleman received the congratulations of the hon. members, and the session was ended.

# CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Lord Chancellor has recently presented the Rev. R. Howell, of Tansain, with the valuable volumes of *Lives of the Bishops of Exeter, Exeter, and Exeter*.

His Grace the Archbishop of York and the Lord Bishop of Ripon have appointed John Curtis Ford, Esq., of Queen's College, Cambridge, to the head mastership of the York and Ripon Diocesan Training School.

The Bishop of London, who is on a visit to his brother, preached on Sunday morning in the cathedral church of the diocese of Chester.

A new parish church is to be erected in Bedford on a scale of great magnificence. In consequence of the dilapidated and ruinous condition of St. Catharine's, an order to pull it down has been issued by the diocesan.

The Queen's University has transmitted, through the Rev. Mr. Burdett, a liberal donation towards completing the re-building of the church at Twickenham, near Northampton, in North Devon.

## IRELAND.

**THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.**—The attendance at the weekly meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday was by no means numerous. The chairman was Mr. J. O'Han, a barrister, who entered into a long argument upon the subject of the Repeal Bill, with a view to prove that, in the House of Lords, it would be rejected, and that it would prove nothing as to the fairness or unfairness of the trial. His speech, in the first instance, of the "high position of the Association, not only in this country, but throughout the entire world, and of the influence which it exercises over the great majority of the Irish people—and of his own humble pretensions to preside in such an assembly," he then proceeded to discuss the present prospects and situation of the Repeal cause, and drew the most favourable conclusions from the "war with France," which he now looked upon as inevitable.

"The Temperance paper," he argued, "could not fail to secure some agreeable amendment for Ireland." (Cheers and laughter.) War, he admitted, was the best of the human race—the curse of the world; and it might seem strange that it should be associated in the Irish mind with the idea of some coming good; but it was owing to this that England never did justice to Ireland, except under the pressure of difficulties and the urgency of circumstances which made the support of Ireland necessary to her.—After several subscriptions towards the rent had been acknowledged, Mr. Dillon Browne, M.P., read a letter from Mr. W. A. O'Brien, addressed to Mr. O'Han, in which he called the most great attention to the meeting. The purport of this manifesto was to call upon clerical members to attend in their electoral qualifications, and to abstain from all party to be used to register their votes. Mr. Browne, having read this epistle, said he felt himself constrained to take a voyage in the Mediterranean—(hear, hear!)—and began a long address upon foreign affairs, with a view to prove that the hour of England's weakness, which was of course that of Ireland's strength, had arrived. Thus, he said, was the hour for the people of Ireland to rally round the flag of national independence—this was the hour for them to which to achieve it. (Hear, hear.) He said the Irish were not sufficiently instructed by liberty, they were the last nearly instructed people, and had the most enlightened priesthood in the world. He then spoke of the Queen's reported visit. The Irish were loyal in their hearts, but they would not care to make any vulgar demonstrations on the subject. Ireland was now the seat of mourning, for O'Connell was imprisoned. (Hear, hear.) Should her Majesty visit the country, she should have some of the most and worthiest which could be pointed out to her, and then she should be asked by her Ministers if such a people, as blessed by Providence, and yet so distressed, should be driven to despair? (Hear.) A young candidate for the priesthood, lately returned from a foreign university, assured the meeting, on the authority of a letter he had received from Rome, that his Holiness had the greatest interest in Irish affairs, and had given orders to every bishop in Italy to offer up prayers for O'Connell and the other martyrs. (Hear, hear.) Mr. D. O'Connell then read the weekly report. The Irish and the spirit were as usual—(hear, hear.) The latter recommended the people to be very indifferent with regard to the judgment of the House of Lords. The questions put to the Judges were as framed as to present any opinion being given by them as justice and merits of the case. There was nothing favourable to be expected from them. (Hear.) The people should reserve the announcement shortly to be made to them, in quiet and tranquility. The report was announced to be 4749.

**DECLARATION AGAINST REPEAL.**—We understand that the *Anti-Repeal* against the repeal of the Union, which has been most numerous signed in Limerick and the surrounding district, will be presented in a few days by a deputation to the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Heytesbury, in order that his Excellency may place in issue her Majesty's Queen.

**DEATH OF THE DEAN OF KILMURRAY.**—The Hon. and Rev. Dr. George Goss, Dean of Kilmur, died at Kilmur, last week.

**THE HARVEST IN IRELAND.**—The splendid autumn weather with which we are now blessed will soon be the harvest of the husbandman. In most of the Irish counties the crop harvest is now nearly completed. The wheat crop has turned out even more abundant than has been expected. The only crop reported short is oats, which, it is said, do not yield well in the west; but, judging by all the accounts, even this crop will be pretty good. Green crops are in the most promising state. The potatoes are, as a matter of course, going down.

**ACCIDENT AT DUBLIN BY AN ACTOR.**—A shocking accident happened at the Theatre Theatre (No. 10), on Wednesday week, to Mr. Dillon, one of the performers. He had just completed his dress for the character he had to represent, and was preparing to leave the dressing-room, when he approached the rear a lighted candle, and was instantly scorched on the face. He rushed towards the stage, and was observed by some of the audience, who were forward and endeavoured by pressing upon him and moving him with such things as were at hand, to extinguish the flames, in which they did not succeed until he was so severely burnt that he now lies in a very precarious state.

**LOCKSMITH FIRE.**—We are sorry to record more incendiary fires. On Thursday week, about eight, a fire broke out in the warehouse of Mr. Woodford, of Birmingham (about eight miles from Cambridge), and near the seat of the Earl of Warwick, the Lord Lieutenant of the county). Three stacks were on fire, viz., a great stack, an oat stack, and a hay stack; and from the explosions and the loss of Mr. Woodford in about 1800—A few nights ago some thieves set fire to a quantity of wheat in a field in the neighbourhood of Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Pillerton Priory, near Burton, Warwickshire.—There has also been an incendiary fire at Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire. The property destroyed consisted of barns of about 15 tons or 20 tons each, and a rack of straw containing about 10 loads, the property of Mr. Wallis, owner, of Stratford-upon-Avon, who farms a vast estate of land. This gentleman is the father of the Mr. Wallis who some months ago was shot at in the dead of the night by some miscreants, when a ball passed through that gentleman's fat without injuring his person. The work-yard is situated at the bottom of a hill, or the right leading from Stratford to Stratford, in which there were some 11 or 12 racks.

## CULINARY LEISUREMEN.

On Thursday week a party of Culinary Artists met in the hotel of Regent Palace, at St. John's. The object of this meeting was, that six of them should each produce a New Dish. Amongst the number present were her Majesty's two principal chefs de cuisine, the Chefs de Cuisine de the Earl of Warwick, the Lord Lieutenant of the county), with two others. The table was laid for twelve—each competitor, and six to judge the merit of this beneficial public institution. The challenge was, that he who produced the newest, lightest, and most delicate dish, was to be presented with a piece of plate, the judges not to know the authors of the respective dishes until after the degustation and decision. After an excellent repast of soup and fish, two dishes were placed upon the table, and four of them met with the greatest approbation from the entire party; but a general clamour was made for the sixth, when it walked the worthy host, with an elegant dish, labelled—*La Croquette Spéciale en surprise à la Cerise*—and upon the lid being removed by the chairman, to the satisfaction of every eye present, was shown a beautiful pig, which immediately found its way to the table, and took its departure on London; the party, however, astonished, were not disappointed; for, upon removing a silver button, an apple sprang out of the *Porc de Poudre* in *la Bouteille* was discovered; and beneath that some artificial candies and confections were evenly resting on a *crème aux papilles*. The value of this curious dish was a wager; a few days previous that to would send part of a dish, of its own composition, from Straits to London, in a manner which the speed should only be exceeded by the Electric Telegraph; consequently, at the moment the dish was placed upon the table, it was surrounded by telegraphs to the parties in London; and in fourteen minutes afterwards they received the principal part of this atmospheric dish, as the apt expression of the author, with a paper under it, upon which were written, "Please to pay the chef de cuisine of the Regent Club the sum of 25s. for my private specimen in London, and make the cheque payable to J. S. Saper." We are informed that a meeting of the association will take place in the St. John's Hotel every two months, and each competitor will be given two New Dishes at least; prizes will be given accordingly; and a pamphlet will be published at the commencement of next season, under the title of—*Gastronomique Fantastique*.



## THE ISLE OF WIGHT.



The picturesque beauty of the Isle of Wight (an uncommon attraction in sea-girt scenery) would always have insured this highly-favoured spot the preference of thousands who annually pour out of London for health or recreation. This popularity has, however, been greatly increased by the completion of the railway from the Great Metropolis to Southampton; to Gosport; and by the knowledge that her most gracious Majesty has selected "the Island" as a place of summer residence. The present map, therefore, is a fit opportunity for introducing to our readers an accurate map of this beautiful island, executed by Mr. Palmer's patent Glyptographic process, and showing the several towns, villages, hamlets, and domains, with a distinctness unattainable by any other means of illustration in our journal. We shall presently detail Mr. Palmer's process.

The extent of the island is thus given in Mr. Barber's "Picturesque Illustrations," of which a beautiful edition has just been issued, "with every alteration and improvement necessary to render it applicable to the present time."

"The Isle of Wight is situated in the English Channel, at a short distance from the mainland of Hampshire, of which county it has commonly been reckoned a part. The channel which divides it from the great line of our southern coast, varies in width from two to six miles, and bears the appellation of the Solent Sea. The form of the island is irregular, but bears a rude resemblance to that of the heraldic language. In circumference, this far-famed and delightful

Isle, set in the silver sea,

may be about seventy-five miles; less, certainly, rather than more. Its extreme length, from east to west (or, from the Foreland to the

Needles) is about twenty-three miles; its greatest breadth, from north to south (or from the town of Cowes to St. Catherine's Point), rather exceeds thirteen miles. Its superficial contents are estimated at 165,000 acres, of which 75,000 may be reckoned as under tillage, 20,000 as devoted to pasture, and the remainder as waste land."

One of the "lions" of the island is Norris Castle at East Cowes, a most conspicuous feature in the coast view of this part, and may be approached either by the high road, or by a walk along the shore. The architect of this imposing specimen of the castellated style was Sir J. Wyatt, then Mr. Wyatt, who erected it for the late Lord Henry Seymour, who took much pride in it, and received much pleasure from the visits of strangers to his domain. "The deception as to its apparent antiquity," says Mr. Barber, "is complete to those unacquainted with the details of an ancient English castle; and numbers who might first see Norris from the deck of a steam-boat, would be readily impressed with the idea that centuries had elapsed since the period of its erection. The stables, which are on a princely scale, the pier, bathing-house, and sea-walls, all erections of the late noble owner, merit at least passing attention from the visitor." The property was purchased, in 1839, by Robert Bell, Esq.

Osborne, as will be seen by the map, is situated at a short distance from Norris Castle. The park and grounds comprise upwards of 300 acres, sloping gently to the sea; they are well stocked with noble timber. The views from Osborne are extensive, commanding Portsmouth, Spithead, &c. The mansion possesses some historical interest, it having been in the occupation of Eustace Moyn, Esq., during the civil wars between Charles I. and his Parliament.

It is at present understood that the Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, and the Infant Prince, will sojourn at Osborne, during the visit of her Majesty and Prince Albert to Scotland.

We cannot better conclude than by the annexed description of "A Voyage Round the Island," from Mr. Barber's elegant guide, which, we should mention, is illustrated with a map and several highly-finished views:—

"Proceeding eastward, Old Castle Point is first rounded as we leave the mouth of the Medina; and then appears that famous 'modern antique,' Norris Castle. Osborne House next meets the view: a finely-wooded coast intervenes, and we pass Kine's Quay, the entrance to the Wootton river, and perceive Fern Hill and Wootton Church in the distance. Quarr Wood will call up some reminiscences of those remains of the ancient abbey which it embosoms. Instead of Parsonage, the picturesque bathing-house and seat of John Fleming, Esq.—Ryde House, the villa of Earl Spencer and the Duke of Buckingham, appear in succession; followed by Ryde itself, with its empor, terrace, chapels, cheerful white dwellings, &c. Woods now enrich the shore, with very little intermission, until we reach St. Helen's; permitting but a partial view of the seats called Appleby, St. Clare, Sea Grove, and the Priory. Sea View, otherwise styled Nettleson, and the (so-called) St. Helen's Church, now a sea-mark, are noted prior to our crossing the mouth of Brading Haven; beyond which lies the fertile valley that extends from the town of Brading to Appuldurham; while the downs of Shanklin and Wroxall close the perspective. Passing a perilous reef of rocks, named the Bembridge Ledge, and rounding the Foreland Point, Colver Cliffs appear in their lofty whiteness, and are succeeded by Sandown Bay, and the celebrated Chine of Shanklin. Lucombe Chine comes next; and then the bold eminence of Dunmore. East End follows; and we enter what is called the Race of Brighthelm. All the beauties of the Underhill are now in prospect; and it must be sufficient to recite the names of Ventnor, Strepshill, St. Lawrence, Old Park, Morables, the Orchard, Pockester, the Sandrock Hotel, and Roken End. The towering heights of St. Catherine's come next into view, with the gloomy features of Black-gang Chine. Chale and Briston Bays are then traversed; affording glimpses, as we pass, of the villages of Brinton, Matinsmore, and Brooke. Reaching Freshwater Bay, we are struck with the majestic altitude of the line of cliffs stretching before us; but we have so lately particularised all the features of this part of the coast, including the Needles Rocks, Scratchell's Bay, and Alum Bay, that further notice would involve an unnecessary recapitulation. Totland and Colwell Bays, and the point beyond which stands the lovely hamlet of Norton, are passed ere we re-view Yarmouth from the Solent, and notice its advantageous position, both as regards the island and the opposite coast. Little to interest now occurs, till the entrance to Newtown River, and Thorness Bay, afford prospects of some fine interior scenery, backed by a range of downs that stretches from Freshwater to Gatcombe. Gar-



NORRIS CASTLE, ISLE OF WIGHT.





HIS MAJESTY'S MARINE RESIDENCE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

ward's Bay, Wood Vale, and Egypt House, are then the only objects that solicit attention, until we are once more called upon to admire the delightful situation of Cowes, and regain the point from which we started.

Mr. Palmer's process of Glyptography, or Engraved Drawing, may be thus briefly described:—

"The artist first spreads upon a blackened plate of metal a very thin layer of white composition; through this he makes the drawing required, either elaborately or otherwise; and from it is taken, by the electrolytic process, a perfect cast, which must, of necessity, when printed from, transfer to paper a fac-simile of the original drawing."

Such is the principle of Mr. Palmer's invention. The directions for artists will be found appended to a collection of exquisite specimens, published by the ingenious inventor. Mr. Palmer adds:—

"The ruling-machine, eccentric-chuck, and rose-engine work of all kinds, suitable for skies, backgrounds, the imitation of medallions in apparent relief, and chiselled work, can be executed by this process for surface-printing."

"In this part of the process we have an incomparable advantage over the ordinary method of wood-engraving, namely, in being able to throw either a bold or delicate crossing over a machined sky, or background; and, if that do not produce the proper texture, or sufficient tone, a third or even fourth line can be introduced."

"In executing cross-hatching, lay down the broadest and boldest line first, and then cut a finer line across it. This instruction may appear simple and superfluous to some; but, if bold work be cut over light work, the force necessary to cut a bold line will close each end of every intersection of the fine line, and so give it altogether the appearance of a dotted line, instead of a light crossing."

"Even after it is electrolytically, parts may be a little darkened by the careful use of the burnisher; or still more by a small hammer, and a very thin piece of steel interposed (a small palette-knife, for instance), or the tones can be gradually lowered by a very careful rubbing."

#### MONUMENT TO THE LATE EARL OF DURHAM.

Within a month from the lamented death of the Right Hon. the Earl of Durham, on July 28, 1844, the inhabitants of Newcastle upon Tyne resolved to perpetuate the memory of the services, talents, and virtues of this distinguished nobleman, by the erection of a public monument, and a subscription was accordingly opened for that purpose. In January, 1845, the subscription amounted to

the general company assembled were the Marquis of Northampton, and his brother, the Hon. Mr. Percy; Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P.; W. M. W. Russell, Esq., M.P.; J. T. Wain, Esq., M.P.; Thomas Fawcett, Esq.; H. Martineau, Esq., &c.

The stone at the position having been completed, the massive pedestal was formed, and proceeded to the site of the stone.

As the body would slowly ascend the base of the hill and up to the summit on the north side, the Newcastle Chronicle, they were highly attracted; their banners, symbols, and insignia, floating in the southeast, presented a picture of arms which was truly imposing. When the head of the procession gained the base of the hill, within a short distance of the foundation stone, the banners halted, and divided to the right and left, forming a sort of a V-shape for the approach of the Grand Master, the Earl of Zetland, who came up in his radiant robes, with great dignity, preceded by his royal banner, and the Grand Master's banner, and followed by the Lord Mayor, the Deputy Grand Master, the Rev. R. Green, Grand Chaplain, and Grand Officers, with church, city, &c. &c.

These having taken their places close to the stone, they were followed by a number of gentlemen of the committee, &c., headed by H. J. Spurgeon, Esq., the chairman, and the ceremony was immediately commenced by the upper foundation stone being raised by the powerful machinery fixed along it, and the Grand Master inspecting and adjusting the level and foundation stone in the usual manner. This being completed, Mr. White, the Grand Secretary, read the following inscription, which had been tastefully engraved on a brass plate:—

This stone was laid by  
Thomas, Earl of Zetland,  
Grand Master of the Free and Accepted Masters of England,  
on the 28th August, 1845.  
The erection of the Monument to the late Earl of Durham, and the  
raising the Foundation Stone of a Monument to be erected  
To the Memory of  
JOHN GEORGE, EARL OF DURHAM,  
who  
After representing the County of Durham in Parliament  
For three years,  
Was raised to the Throne,  
And subsequently held the office of  
Lord Privy Seal, Ambassador Extraordinary, and  
Minister at the Court of St. Petersburg, and  
Governor General of Canada.  
He died on the 28th July, 1844, in the 63rd year of his age.  
The Monument will be erected  
By the private subscriptions of his Fellow Countrymen,  
Admirers of his distinguished talents and  
Exquisite private virtues.  
John and Benjamin Green, Architects.

The inscription having been placed on the lower stone, the Grand Treasurer advanced and deposited the plate, containing the names, &c., and the monument being placed on the upper face of the bottom stone, the Grand Master adjusted the same with a horizontal silver level, which was subsequently presented to his lordship, for his kindness in assisting in the construction of the day. The crowd, manufactured by Messrs. Ward, of Newcastle, were a suitable inscription, the names of the architects, and a view of the temple itself.

The monument being now adjusted, the upper stone was slowly lowered, and the last prayer "Hail Britannia!"

The Grand Master next proved the just position and form of the stone by the plumb, level, and square, and then gave the stone three marks with the mallet. His lordship next said, in an impressive manner:—"We have now laid the stone, and may the Great Creator of the universe, in His kind providence, enable us to carry on and complete what we have thus begun. May He guard this place, and the country, generally, and preserve it from ruin and decay to the latest posterity." Then taking the Cornucopia, containing the corn, and the wheat, containing the wine and the oil, he said:—"I place this corn as the symbol of plenty; I pour this wine as the symbol of cheerfulness; and I pour this oil as the symbol of comfort and consolation; and may the all-bounteous Author of Nature bless this place, and the country, with an abundance of corn, wine and oil, and all the necessaries, emblems, and conveniences of life. May the same

Almighty Being preserve its inhabitants in peace, unity, and brotherly love, towards which great objects, no one, during his earthly career, exerted himself more ardently and more successfully than the nobleman whose memory we are met this day to celebrate."

The Grand Chaplain then offered up a solemn supplication; the Grand Master examined the place of the memorial, and the ceremony being concluded, the last prayer "God save the Queen," and the procession again formed, and proceeded slowly down the hill, around the base, and into the pavilion, where the Grand Lodge was closed in due form, and the general company began to disperse.

It is well observed in the *Sunderland Herald*:—"The circumstance of this monument having been erected by private subscription is highly honourable. That no political animosity followed the Earl of Durham to the grave is plainly visible from the list of subscribers, which embraces men of all shades of opinion, and by the splendid gift of the stones by a nobleman (the Marquis of Londonderry) whose political sentiments were not in unison with those professed by the Earl of Durham, and also by the laying of the foundation stone by the honourable fraternity of Freemasons, whose tenets expressly prevent them from entertaining, as Masons, any political predilection or animosity."

It may be interesting to add that a portrait of the Earl of Zetland, robed as Grand Master, has been engraved in No. 120 of the *Illustrated London News*.

In the evening there was a dinner in celebration of the event, at the Bridge Inn, in Sunderland, and another at the Wheatsheaf Inn, in Monkwearmouth, both of which were numerously attended.

Our illustrations represent, 1, the ceremony of laying the stone, from a sketch made on the spot. 2, The monument, completed. The design, by the Messrs. Green, is in the form of a Temple, of the Ionic order, and the proportions are after the Temple of Theseus. The dimensions are, however, exactly double those of the Temple of Theseus, the columns of which are 31.3m in diameter, and those of the Durham Memorial are 62.6m. The proportions are also those larger than many other of the temples of antiquity, namely, than the Temple of Ceres, the columns of which are 54.1m, in diameter; the Temple of Concord, at Agrigento, the columns of which are 41.6m.; the Parthenon, where the columns are 61.3m.; the Temple of Minerva, at Bassae, where they are 55.4m.; the Temple of Apollo, at Bami, where they are 54.7m.; the Temple of Apollo, at Delos, 56.12m., &c. To speak technically the Durham Temple will be Doric, Ionic, and also Free-style, commencing with a stylobate 6 feet high, from the ground, in two divisions, of 2 ft. each; or in other words, it has four columns at the front or end, is open to the sky at the top, and has columns all round, raised from the ground, on a Plinth of two divisions or steps.



THE DURHAM MONUMENT.

The dimensions and scale of the building, to be further understood, must be described, as the proportions are immense, and much greater than perhaps might generally be imagined. The total length is 196 feet; the width 53 feet, and the height from the ground at one end 70 feet, and at the other 63 feet. There are 12 columns on the whole on the stylobate, four at each end, and seven at the flanks or sides, creating two of the end ones on each flank. The columns are each 6 feet 6 inches diameter, and they are 5 diameters and a half (28 feet 6 inches) high. The entablature above the columns is 12 feet 6 inches high, and at each end is surmounted by a pediment. The columns are so large as to admit of a staircase, which will be put up in one of them to give access to the top of the monument, from which an extensive panorama of the surrounding country may be seen.

The third illustration represents Lambton Castle, the seat of the late Earl of



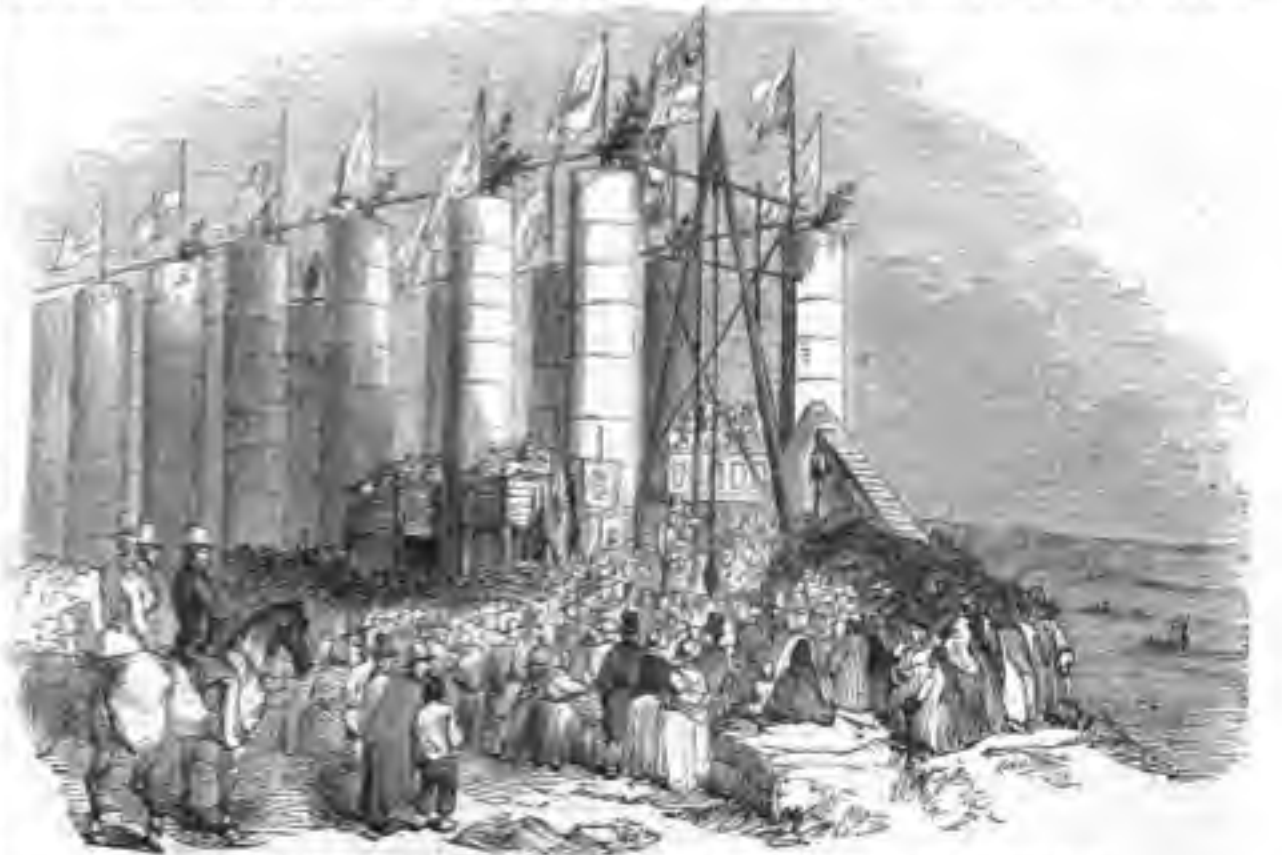
LAMBTON CASTLE.

about 475 feet; and at a general meeting of the subscribers, held at Sunderland, it was resolved that the monument should be of an architectural character, and that Pulteney, or Pulteney-hill, should be the site on which it should be placed, as being the most appropriate, not only from the commanding nature of the situation, but from its having been for years consecrated with the property of the Lambton family. It is seen from many parts of the adjoining counties; and from the Great Northern Railway, when crowded with this noble memorial, it will be to all travellers an object of permanent interest.

The design being decided on, and other preliminaries arranged, Wednesday, the 28th ult., was the day appointed for laying the foundation stone, with music and honours, the deceased nobleman having left the office of President of the Free-masons of Northumberland and Durham.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, Grand Master of England, consented to lay the stone, and led by a number of Grand Officers, robed in the regalia, and wearing the jewels, &c., with circumstances attended a vast number of persons (estimated at from ten thousand to thirty thousand) to witness the ceremony.

We ought to mention that the design chosen was that of a Grecian temple, of which six colossal pillars have been erected to a height of above thirty feet, so as to afford some idea of what the temple will be when completed. Two galleries were erected for the accommodation of the girls who were provided with tickets, and a space in front of the columns (where lies "the foundation stone") was raised off for the accommodation of the Free-masons and others who took a part in the proceedings. Several banners streamed from the summits of the columns, which were also decorated with laurels. A handsome pavilion was raised at the foot of the hill for the convenience of the Free-masons, who assembled at twelve o'clock, and the Grand Lodge was opened. The following officers of the Grand Lodge of England were present:—The Earl of Zetland, M.W.G.M.; Sir Charles Sharp, acting as D.G.M.; Mark Millbank, Esq., Senior G.W.; W. Lonsdale, Esq., Dep. P.G.M. for Northumberland; Dr. Eales, as Grand Treasurer; the Rev. Robert Green, A.M., Grand Chaplain; William Henry White, Esq., G.A.; Richard Wm. Jennings, Esq., G.D.C.; Thomas Burton, G.L. Among



CEREMONY OF LAYING THE "FOUNDATION-STONE" OF THE DURHAM MONUMENT, ON FENNER HILL.













GATE OF TANGIER—THIRD OF THE POPULATION.

## FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

We resume our illustrations of the War in Morocco with an interesting scene of the flight of the inhabitants, by the gate Moushaki from the citadel of Tangier, during its recent siege by the French. This celebrated spot, picturesque in itself, and magnificent in its relations—bearing, as it does, the treasury of the city, and being the seat of the local Government—became a point of great importance to the besiegers. It was severely handled, at least, in intention, but it happily escaped with little injury. During the bombardment vast numbers of the population escaped by this gate; and here might be seen an unending multitude flying beneath a shower of shells, and forming a sickening episode in the terrific spectacle of war.

On emerging from this gate a splendid view is gained. The eye, glancing forward, across the street, embraces the majestic sweep of the Spanish coast, with Tarifa, Gibraltar, and the opposite point of Cape Malabatia. To the right spread the white sands of the burning coast of Africa, washed by the emerald sea; but scarcely varied—so immense is their sameness—by the hundred meandering sails of the descendants of the Salian rovers. At our feet, to the left, lie the town and bay of Tangier; the former glittering with white and brightly-coloured houses, and the latter filled with the thundering mace of France, and the vibrant fleets of other nations.

From this spot, sacred alike to Romans, Moors, and Britons—the only place, after the expulsion of the Moors, on which the sons of the Prophet could freely mingle with the civilized nations of the earth—both Moors and Europeans have been driven.

One hundred and sixty years ago Tangier was in the possession of the English; but Charles II. found the maintenance of a sufficient garrison there to be too expensive; and the nation refusing to grant supplies, the fortifications and mole were blown up. On the retirement of the English, the Moors quickly occupied the place, which has since continued in their possession.

It is a singular fact that "rifles" were introduced into the British service in 1680, and were first used by the Life Guards at the siege of Tangier. It is also remarkable, that about the same period the "Grenadiers" were introduced into the army, and did good service at this memorable siege. According to the quaint language of the day, "a company was formed of men who each carried a large bunch filled with hand-grenades. These men were instructed to ignite the fuses, and to cast the grenades into forts, trenches, or amidst the ranks of their enemies, where the explosion was calculated to do much execution; and the men, deriving their designation from the combustibles with which they were armed, were styled Grenadiers." Although the hand-grenades have long since been laid aside, yet one company, which is designated "The Grenadier Company," continues to form part of every battalion in the English service.

The second illustration is an episode from the Battle of Isly, representing a death-struggle between an Arab standard-bearer and a French soldier. The flag, which, in the original, is striped with three horizontal bands, one of light yellow, and two of light red, and variously embellished with inscriptions from the Koran, is, we believe, a curiosity in this country; and perhaps the Arab sword may be deemed, for the beauty of its shape, to be worthy of imitation. The



FIGHT FOR THE STANDARD—BATTLE OF ISLY.



ISLAND OF MOGADOR.





ABD-EL-KADER, AND HIS MOORISH ALLIES.

Arab cap is a doubled kerchief, bound round the temples with a fillet of coloured thread.

We perceive by the *Moniteur* that several Moorish trophies have already been received in Paris. An imposing ceremony took place on Monday at the Hotel des Invalides, where the colours captured at Mogadore were deposited. Colonel Damas, aide-de-camp of the King, accompanied by Captain Bouet, of the navy, who was selected to convey these trophies to Paris, handed them, in the absence of Marshal Oudinot, Governor of the Invalides, to General Petit, commander of the hotel, who received them in the presence of the military invalids, drawn up under arms in division. The colours, to the number of six, were then carried by as many decorated non-commissioned officers before the Invalids formed in line, who received them with the greatest enthusiasm, the drums in the mean time beating a royal salute. A considerable multitude were present at this affecting military solemnity.

As Marshal Bugeaud's detailed despatch appeared only, in part, in our late edition of last week, we subjoin a few extracts:—

The despatch is dated, "Camp, near Guelat Ait-el-Achman, August 17," and

the Marshal describes the action as a "great battle." After relating some particulars of the day, he says, "I passed a first time the day, at dawn, without meeting the enemy. On my way, at eight in the morning, on the heights of Djebel Akhdar, we perceived all the Moorish camp and its place, extending over the slopes of the right bank. All the cavalry composing them had moved forward, in order to attack us at the narrow passage of the river. Amidst a large mass stationed on the highest part, we perfectly distinguished the group of the Emperor's son, his flag and his personal badge of the command."

The enemy's cavalry being divided by its own movements, and by my march, which cut it in two, I directed the pursuit from an eminence upon the right bank, which in my opinion was the point I supposed to be defended by the infantry and artillery. I ordered Col. Turpin to advance his batteries, supported by the 1st, so that his last soldiers might rest on the right bank of the day.

Colonel Jourd surrounded the first column, which consisted of six squadrons of *harka*, very slowly supported in the rear by three squadrons of the 4th Chasseurs.

Having put to the sword a good number of horse, Colonel Jourd attacked that

with lance and foot soldiers, who disputed every inch of the ground. The reserve of the three squadrons of the 4th Chasseurs arrived—a fresh impulse was imparted—the artillery was captured—and the camp carried.

It was covered with dead horses and dead horses. The whole artillery, all the provisions and war stores, the tent of the Emperor's son, the tent of all the chiefs, the signs of numerous traders were passing the army—everything, in short, remained in our power. But this bright episode of the campaign had cost us dear—four officers of the Spahis and Chasseurs had lost their lives in it, and several others were wounded.

At last General Bugeaud, commanding the right wing, seeing the immense danger the Second Regiment of Chasseurs were exposed to, directed the late colonel of *harka*, a battalion of the 10th Light Infantry, and the 3rd battalion of Chasseurs to advance in order to attack the enemy on the side of the mountain. This movement decided the result. Colonel Morris then ordered the artillery against them, and captured several *harka* charges in the pass whereby they were retiring; that episode was one of the most vigorous of the day—the victors of the 20 captured flags of the enemy's cavalry. Each *chasseur* brought back a trophy of this engagement—one a flag, another a horse, &c.

It was then noon, the heat was great, the troops of all arms were greatly



REVIEW OF TROOPS AT MOROCCO.



fatigued. There was no more baggage nor artillery to take, since all was taken. I ordered the pursuit to cease, and led all the troops back to the Sultan's camp.

Colonel Jussel had made me to observe the tent of the Emperor's son. The standards taken from the enemy had been got together to the number of eighteen, and eleven pieces of artillery, the personal of the Emperor's son, and a great number of the trophies.

The Moors left on the field of battle at least 800 killed, almost all cavalry; of the infantry, which was not numerous, the greater part escaped from us in consequence of the ravines. This army has, besides, lost almost all its material. It must have had from 1,500 to 2,000 wounded.

Our loss was—four officers killed, and 70 wounded; and 20 sub-officers and soldiers killed, and 60 wounded.

From all accounts of the prisoners and the Arabs, who saw the camp of the enemy, their cavalry cannot be calculated at less than 25,000. They showed themselves very bold, but the confusion rendered their efforts powerless. The boldest stood to be killed. All they wanted to do well was the force of combination and a well-contrived infantry to support their movements. With a Government like theirs, it would require several ages to give them the condition of success in battle.

The third scene is the island of Mogadore, viewed from the fortifications of the city. The tower in the foreground is the powder station, and the battery adjoining, on which the Moors posted themselves, as they were mounted with brass guns. On the island are

seen a mosque and two batteries, the only two buildings of importance. The fortified rocks on the right form the channel of the harbour to the south.

The annexed engraving shows the Arsenal of Mogadore before the recent bombardment.

Next is a group of Abd-el-Kader and his Moorish allies; showing "the Lion of the Desert," surrounded by his staff and Moorish officers: among the accessories, the pipe-bearer, the talar in attendance, the standard-bearer, &c., will be readily recognized.

Lastly, is a review of the Moorish troops, outside the walls of Morocco. This spectacle differs widely from an European notion of a "review." Instead of the formal manoeuvres of our well-disciplined armies, the barbaric habits of the desert give a romantic air of freedom to the meeting. The "review" is not so much, in fact, an inspection, as it is a kind of journey, in which both inspector and inspected prove, by mimic conflicts, their respective strength and skill. In our engravings, the mob army will be seen forward in picturesque array, witnessing the tilting of picked men of their tribes. Such is a specimen of the exercises by which these semi-barbaric troops seek to prepare themselves for contests with the highly-disciplined armies of Europe.



THE ARSENAL, AT MOGADORE.

## LITERATURE.

### THE ART OF MAKING VALENCIENNES LACE. By MADAME DE CUNDE.

Notwithstanding the variety of patterns, and beauty of fabric, of lace, produced in this country, especially at Nottingham, Buckinghamshire, &c., the costly lace made in Flanders, which is known as "Valenciennes," maintains its ancient superiority. It owes its pre-eminence from the peculiar strength of fabric, possessing a quality which we are not able to define, but refer to the fair sex, who devote their time to such matters. This we know, that every lady of rank, whether in the ball-room or the saloon, who has a taste for the elegant and costly, considers Valenciennes lace as an almost indispensable auxiliary to costume. Our English ladies have, until now, occupied themselves merely with the quality of Valenciennes lace; but by aid of the little work before us, they may become proficient in the art of making it. The volume is in miniature, is neat and pretty, its style is modest, clear, gradual, and inviting, replete with instruction for the industrious fair.

By the way, ladies by acquiring the art of lace-making, will better appreciate the labour of the poor; they will no longer refuse the fair claim for a good article, nor will they be deceived in their purchase of it. Lace-making has many advantages. It is a work which requires reflection; memory is brought into active play, skill can be exerted in the change of patterns, drawing may assist as an accessory to sketch new designs.

The writer of this little book, Madame de Cunde (who in more prosperous days devoted a portion of her time and income to the founding a school for the indigent in the neighbourhood where she resided), has had the opportunity of acquiring the art of making Valenciennes lace, to which she now turns, in the hope of benefiting herself and family, and we hope that she may have the satisfaction of converting an amusement of happier days into a source of profit for her fatherless children.

THE BACHELOR'S OWN BOOK: being Twenty-four Passages in the Life of Mr. Lambkin, Gent. By GEORGE CRICKSHANK. D. Bogue.

This is a series of comic etchings, illustrative of the progress which a gentleman, "just come into his property," makes in the world: "each varied scene of coloured life" he is made to appear in; but we think he cuts a better figure on his outset than he ever does afterwards; he "makes his toilet to admiration!" The next scene, "Going a-courting," is graphic, and his performance at a picnic "very ridiculous." His interview with the lawyer is happily and powerfully conceived and executed. The scene with "the kind-hearted cabman" is also good. Altogether, this is a rich specimen of Crickshank's fertile humour, and must prove a very amusing *bagatelle* for the drawing-room table. The accessories in the several plates, as usual, are excellent.

THE MEDICAL TIMES.—PHARMACEUTICAL NUMBER. Within the pages of this valuable journal is to be found, at all times, not only such information as may interest the profession to which it immediately devotes itself, but also an immense mass of facts in chemistry and pharmacy. The Part before us contains more than one hundred closely-printed pages of minute details, the majority of which are useful and important to the operative chemist and druggist.

## NEW MUSIC.

### THE SACRED PIANIST, &c. By EDWARD CLARK. Books I. and II. R. Cocks and Co.

No. I. commences with the "Morning Hymn" irreverently treated—trifles have no connexion with psalmody. The "Evening Hymn," on the next page, is ridiculously handled—ride bars 3 and 5: the latter exhibits a solecism in harmony.

No. II. is of the same character as the former. The arranger's notion of sacred music seems to be on a par with that of the man who compared the organ at Haarlem to a large burly gurdy, and ejaculated in rapture, "How I should like to play Foulx vous d'anner on that ere instrument!"

### I DREAM OF ALL THINGS FREE. New Song. Composed by EDWARD CLARK. H. White, Oxford-street.

A pleasing, flowing melody, which would probably have been original a hundred years ago. The first line of the words is sufficiently suggestive to any composer's slumbering fancy. A few careless, consecutive octaves might as well be omitted. In the first bar of the second verse the chord of the sixth and fifth produces a bad effect—in fact the seventh to the fundamental should not have been used at all.

### THE ROYAL DUMKA AND BOHEMIAN POLKAS. By EDWARD CLARK. H. White, Oxford-street.

Of all the inflections that fashion has ever made us suffer under, the Polka-mania is the worst. The gestures of this satyr revel can only be rivalled in beauty by the nomenclature which describes the various kinds of it—Polka—Dumkas, &c.: what euphony! As usual, there are no harmonies but those of tonic and dominant alternated, which is variety sufficient for this species of composition (?)

CLARK'S LESSONS IN HARMONY, &c. H. White, Oxford-street. The idea or design of this work is excellent: it presents a very

concise form of instruction to those who will undertake or self-impose the drudgery of what Legler very aptly called "a much science," namely, *Through Bass*. It is an extract of a larger work entitled "Practical Harmony," in the absence of which the foot-note or references of the present pages are useless: this is a defect, but otherwise a good deal of information may be gleaned from them. The same author's "Practical Exercises on Pianoforte Preluding," contains nothing worthy of either praise or censure. Preluding is improvisation, which cannot be taught by any rules.

TAKE HEED! SHE HATH LONG BEEN ORN. Ballad; written by F. W. N. Bayley, Esq.; composed by WALLINGTON G. GREENEY. Moore and May.

A very graceful, flowing melody in B flat, well harmonised. If there be any fault in it, it consists in the too-frequently recurring modulation into the dominant of its relative minor, which, in some slight degree, produces an unpleasant monotony. The fifth of the key might have been advantageously reserved to, particularly in the thirteenth and sixteenth bars of the strain.

REMINISCENCES OF BURNS. Fantasia for the pianoforte; composed in honour of the Burns Festival on the banks of the Doon, and inscribed to the Sons of the Poet. By Ricardo Linster. D'Almaine and Co. Soho-square.

A very brilliant and effective fantasia, upon some of the most popular Scotch airs which are identified with the immortal bard. The treatment of "Scots wha hae," and "Ye banks and braes," phrases as the best, but all the others are also very neatly and cleverly arranged. The lithographed title-page is one of the most beautiful things we have ever seen.

YOU TOLD ME THAT YOU LOVED ME. Ballad; written by EDWARD MOORE; composed by ANNE BLAKE. Chappell, London.

This is a simple flowing melody, not over marked by originality—for we can say of some passages with *The Stranger*, "I have heard that air before, but it was in other words." It nevertheless cannot fail to please when sung with grace and feeling.

### THE PRACTICAL ORGANIST. Edited by J. G. HENNING. R. Cocks and Co.

This is a truly valuable work, and will prove of vast utility to those who devote their study to the cabinet of instruments, and at the same time to the more intellectual parts of melodic counterpoint, with which the various portions of this first number abound. At page 5, there is a little bit of learned affectation shown in the use of the terms "Ionian mode" and "Mixolydian mode"—in the first place, we know not accurately what the ancient Greeks meant by them; and in the next, if we did, there is no application of them to modern harmony, seeing that they did not understand counterpoint! The concluding voluntary contains many passages of ingenious contrivance, and is a composition which reflects the highest credit upon its author, Gesseler. The fugue and interweaving of the double subjects are most masterly.

THE CREATION: an Oratorio composed by JOSEPH HAYDN, newly arranged for the Piano Forte by JOHN BISHOP. R. Cocks and Co. This magnificent oratorio was first performed in the year 1795, at the Schottenberg Palace, but did not appear in this country until 1830, when, as Mr. Bishop informs us in his Preface, "the score arrived by a King's messenger from Vienna on Saturday the 22nd of March, at nine o'clock in the evening; was copied into parts by Mr. Thomas Goodwin for 120 performers, rehearsed, and performed at Covent Garden Theatre on the Friday following under the direction of Mr. John Ashley, and Sons." There certainly was no loss of time here.

With Mr. Bishop's accustomed and praiseworthy reverence for a great man's thoughts, he has spared evidently no pains in taking his text from the most authentic sources, and, as he says himself, has endeavoured (succeeded, we would say) to embody every essential point in the original score, published by Meissner, Breitkopf and Härtel, of Leipzig; avoiding, on the one hand, the introduction of needless difficulties, and, on the other, the presenting the world with so puerile an arrangement, as to leave no traces of the grandeur of the author's conceptions. One great excellence of Mr. Bishop's compressions from score is the clearness with which he preserves the march of the parts—there is no shuffling—the orchestral partition might be written back again from his adaptations without any material deviation from the original. This alone would prove the superiority of his ability for the tasks which his liberal and judicious publishers have so successfully employed him in. We hope to see much more at his hands.

## DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

### "ARRAND AND AT HOME."

DEURY-LANE THEATRE.—This house is to open on the 1st of October with a strong operatic and ballet company. Amongst the artists already engaged are Madame Balfe, Miss Delcy, Miss Rosier, Miss Rainforth, Miss Poole, and the charming Anna Thillien, whom we fear Mr. Maddox will very much miss at the next opening of the Princess's. Carlotta Grisi and Danilatre, with others of considerable note, will support the ballet. The gentlemen vocalists, with some probable additions, will be Borroni, Strutt, and Harrison.

MR. BALFE.—This prolific and popular composer is now busily engaged, in conjunction with the author of his last libretto (Mr. Buns), in the composition of a new opera.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—The alterations which the new lessee, Mr.

Webster, of the Haymarket, is making in the interior of this house are most judicious. We have more than once deplored the ignorance of theatrical architects; but in this instance we have every reason to approve of the skill and taste exhibited in the construction of the boxes, the lines of which will all radiate from the centre of the stage, by which every person will be enabled to have a full view of the actors and the scenery. In most of our theatres the plan of the side boxes is quite absurd.

MADAME GRISI.—Great squabbling, disappointment, and rage have taken place between this imperious cantatrice and the managers of the Italian Opera at Paris. The lady, if she could have her way, would have no principal tenor but Mario. Moriani is certainly a dangerous man by his side.

We are glad to find that Covent Garden, which it was feared was for ever closed against theatrical entertainments, has been let to Laurent, by whom it will be opened early in October. M. Laurent originally introduced the Promenade Concerts into this country; and as he has had much experience in theatrical matters, there is no doubt that he will produce an entertainment worthy of patronage. M. Laurent, we hear, begins with Promenade Concerts on a grand scale, and at Christmas he intends to try dramatic performances.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The first of September completed that which the twelfth of August began, and grouse and partridge-shooting have cleared the town of the few good men and true that yachting and cricket had left it. In the sporting circles the solitude is complete, as perfect as it is in the social; which is as entire as anything probably that has yet been accomplished in the way of a vacuum. The river sleeps from the stroke of the lusty wageman, and the red Indian is encamped at Lord's. The metropolitan *beau* braves the breezes of foreign climes; the metropolitan *belles* are found by the waters of far Baden-Baden. St. James's is as funeral as though it were St. Sepulchre's; and the echoes of May-Fair grow blue-mouldy. Such is town, from which even fly as if the cholera had made head-quarters in Trafalgar-square, and we crave the reader's leave to join in the retreat. It is the classical month for leaving town; Horace turned his back on Rome—"huc Septembris!" an autumn by the Tiber didn't suit his constitution; because, very probably, he had taken enough out of it during the antecedent season. Michaelmas is the counterpoint of the rural—the pass-word from the city to the shade. It is well—for we are staunch Septemberers—it is well to go forth when filberts and partridges are brown, into the fields which have put on russet, when the very grass are no longer verdant.

And taught but the spirit of Joshua is green.

In short, when there is nothing of that spoony tint to be met with but a green-goose—a vegetable that like a good horse cannot be of a bad colour. It is excellent to rally out on the first of September, bedight, like Master Hawthorn, in "Love in a Village;" but the pleasure is not communicable; you can't transfer the effects of your dog and your gun by mnemonic manipulations in the columns of a newspaper, and thence to the patient-reader. You might send him a brace of birds, indeed, which would be part of their effects (if you are not a Cockney), but the soul-stirring influence of the stubble and the starch pointer, are things only to be imagined. For this reason, we turn to matters of fact, cordially wishing you lots of sport what time you take your pleasure with.

The out-brown partridges and brilliant pheasants.

The list of national sports, or contests of skill, science, and manhood, is a meagre one at this season of the year. Yachting and rowing, as far as regards wagers, are at an end—cricket nevertheless flourishes, and every day gives rise to displays of the noble game. There, however, hear for the most part, during the present week, more of a local character, than those in which the public is interested, and therefore do not require especial notice.

The turf has been barren of any affairs of moment. We had the Warwick Autumn Meeting; but its chief feature was a handicap—the Lexington Stakes—won by a three-year-old, carrying 4st. 10lbs. It is a pity Lord Exeter had not named his Algonquin for the Legger, as he would have made a nice companion for Red Deer—now third favourite—handicapped for the Chester Cup at four stone! Rumour is very busy about the past Derby and approaching St. Leger. For the latter it is whispered there is more than one nomination now in the market in the category of Running Rein and Leander. No doubt every suspected animal will be carefully examined. Is it squandishness that prevents the parties overtly connected with certain four-year-olds that ran in the last Derby and Oaks being requested to refrain from visiting Tattersall's, and other places resorted to by racing gentlemen? There is little doubt now entertained as to Ratan having been made safe—the plot will presently come out, supported by all the characters. In the meantime, Samuel Rogers, his jock, has been suspended from riding for the Duke of Richmond and Lord George Bessborough. It would be premature to give the names of the individuals said to be implicated in the affair; they may be innocent; they are as yet regarded till proved to be guilty. It is fit to observe, however, that they do not now attend Tattersall's. The racing for the approaching week is confined to minor meetings, of which there will be plenty. The Legger, however, will cast its shadows before the all-important issue; of these we shall make our horoscope.

## TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The only setting of any consequence was on the St. Leger, in which we have two or three moments to record. Scott's horses were backed in a line against the field at seven, and Elvick and The Princess for large sums at the prices returned below. The other two—due to the misadventure of the important public it includes also Bay Monks and Valerian—were at a discount. If we add that Red Deer was in ready horse at 2 to 1, and that Frigh-a-Ballah was backed frequently at 11 and 13 to 1, we shall have noticed all the leading points of a very hot afternoon.

VALERIAN HANDICAP.		SCOTT'S HORSES.	
10 to 1 agt Bay Monks (1)	5 to 1 agt Aired Dodge	12 to 1 agt Aired Fiel	20 to 1 agt Kestonwick
1 to 1 agt Algonquin (1)	1 to 1 agt Cousinlier (1)	Several others to back Aired, but no price made.	
ST. LEGER.			
Even as Scott's bet	9 to 1 agt Bay Monks	11 to 1 agt Frigh-a-Ballah	(taken)
4 to 1 agt Elvick (1)	12 to 1 agt The Princess	2 to 1 agt Red Deer	(taken)
5 to 1 agt The Duke (1)	(taken freely)	2 to 1 agt The Duke	(taken)
7 to 1 agt Red Deer (1)	18 to 1 agt Valerian	2 to 1 agt The Duke	were laid in several instances
MADE, 1863.			
30 to 1 agt Newmarket (1)	50 to 1 agt Dodge (1)		

WEDNESDAY.—The only setting of any consequence was on the St. Leger, in which we have two or three moments to record. Scott's horses were backed in a line against the field at seven, and Elvick and The Princess for large sums at the prices returned below. The other two—due to the misadventure of the important public it includes also Bay Monks and Valerian—were at a discount. If we add that Red Deer was in ready horse at 2 to 1, and that Frigh-a-Ballah was backed frequently at 11 and 13 to 1, we shall have noticed all the leading points of a very hot afternoon.

WARWICK RACES.—TUESDAY. The Trial Stakes, of 2 sows each, with 20 added. Mr. Collett's Corcoran, 5 yrs .. .. (Whithouse) 1 Mr. E. Buckley's David, 5 yrs .. .. (Marlow) 2

The Guy Stakes, of 10 sows each. Mr. Wreghitt's b.c. by Camel and Lord Warwick's The Mule divided the stakes, and The Mule walked over.

The Lexington Stakes, of 20 sows each. Lord Exeter's Algonquin, 3 yrs, at 10lb .. .. (Sharp) 1 Mr. Jacques's Advice, 3 yrs, at 8lb .. .. (Berwick) 2

WEDNESDAY. The Yearling Stakes, of 10 sows each, with 20 added. Mr. Rolton's Conch, by Chit Chat, 2lb .. .. (H. Darling) 1 Lord Warwick's The Mule, 3lb .. .. (Whithouse) 2

Two-Year-Old Sweep, of 10 sows each, with 20 added. Sir J. Gosnell's Pluto, by Short Anchor .. .. (Nes) 1 Mr. J. Walker's My Mary .. .. (Marlow) 2

MARCH 30 sows. Two miles. Mr. Austin's High Over, 6 yrs, 11st .. .. (King) 1 Mr. Cooper's Independence, 4 yrs, 10st 3lb .. .. (Koots) 2

With two lengths. The Warwick Cup, by sale of 10 sows each. Lord Glenlyon's Ben-y-Glin, 4 yrs, walked over.

The Town Plate of £30. Mr. Collett's Corcoran, 5 yrs, 9st 7lb .. .. (Whithouse) 1 Sir C. Cockrell's Nisbe, 3 yrs, 7st 5lb .. .. (H. Darling, jun.) 2

THURSDAY. The Queen's Plate of 100 gs. Mr. Collett's Corcoran, 5 yrs .. .. (Whithouse) 1 Mr. Massey's Brand, 3 yrs .. .. (Marlow) 2









SHOW-MEETING AT PRADON, NEAR OSWANTAT.

and the moving tide of well-dressed company advanced slow and gracefully towards the spacious feasting-vent, where, notwithstanding the restrictive rules of the society, that very long tables were elegantly set out, crowded to excess, and profusion of richness with every delicacy of the season; among which were four branches of various, and hot portions of the same, and the heart of grouse, together with all luxuries viands, rich fruits, and rare wines. The number that sat down in these luxuries were 150, besides others who were elsewhere accommodated. The courteous attention of the hospitable host and house, and their family, were very gratifying. Thousands of loyalty and civility followed, and among the songs was one composed and sung by the venerable Mr. Parker, of Swanton, on the recent happy wedding in the Kenyon family, and in which our commemorative record is thus referred to:—

I have seen it in print, and its readily stated,  
Concerning our New Marriage here; and they say,  
That we have already been well illustrated,  
And published as large in the "Press" of the day.



LADIES' BRACELET PRIZE, VALUE £25.

Another ballad, sung by Mr. Harcourt, of Buckinghamshire, and composed by the Rev. the Warden of Rotherham, to an Irish melody, on the legend of St.

Swinton, started well-merited applause. After the report, the contest was resumed with renewed ardour, and after many admirable shots, the royal trophy was again bestowed on Miss Isabella Threlwell. The massive silver to Thomas Lovett, Esq., of Fenchill. The gold medal for the best shot



GENTLEMEN'S PRIZE PLATE, VALUE £25.

ing of the year, to Miss Threlwell. The silver medal (second best) to Miss Fletcher. And the best shot Miss Threlwell. The was then served in the tent, after which the company commended in the grounds; and, at length, the carriage, of which there were seventy-six, glided away through the woodward array, as the last golden light of the evening was leaving the smiling upland.

Among the numerous guests were the Earl and Countess of Powis and the Lady Herbert; Viscount Clive; Lord Kinnaird and the Hon. Lloyd and Mrs. Seymour; Lord Berwick and the Hon. Messrs. Hill, and the Hon. Major and Charles Hill; Hon. Captain Mow and Messrs. Bridgman, and the Hon. George Bridgman; Hon. E. R. D. and Mrs. Priding; Mr. Hon. Mrs. and the Messrs. Godeff; Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Lovett; Mr. Hon. Mrs. and Miss Mason; the Hon. Carl St. de Balthazar and Lady Leighton; Lady Edwards; General, Mrs., and the Messrs. Tremore.

**THE GOVERNOR OF THE RICHMOND PENITENTIARY**  
Thomas Purdon, Esq., the Governor of the Richmond Penitentiary at Dublin, whose kindness towards Mr. O'Connell and the other traversers, has been the theme of general commendation, is of a highly



THE GOVERNOR OF THE RICHMOND PENITENTIARY.

respectable family in the county of Westmorath, and graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, taking a degree of M.A. Subsequently, Mr. Purdon entered into mercantile speculation, and proceeded to Virginia, in America; an enterprise which, we regret to state, did not turn out as profitable as expected. He returned to Ireland, where he married one of the daughters of the late Alderman Archer, treasurer to the old Corporation of the City of Dublin, through whose interest he was nominated Governor of the Richmond Penitentiary, full twenty years since. His condensation, kindness, and good nature, have been duly appreciated by the Liberator and other traversers, for whose accommodation he gave up his private residence, taking one for his family in the immediate vicinity of Richmond.

#### THE SPHYNX BOAT-CLUB.

The second annual Scullers' Match for the Silver Challenge Sculls and Presentation Pin, came off on Wednesday week, from opposite Clonsilla Church to Kew Bridge. Soon after starting, Messrs. Musworthy and Fincham drew ahead of the other two competitors, and were scull and scull for nearly a quarter of a mile, when Mr. Musworthy gained the lead, and arrived at Kew Bridge first, by about half-a-minute; Mr. Fincham, 2nd; Mr. Reid, third; and Mr. Adams, fourth. The latter was, at one period, in the second place, but was unable to retain it. The pair of silver sculls engraved



PRIZE SCULL, SPHYNX BOAT-CLUB.

above, are elegantly executed in silver; they are retained by the winner for one year, and then again contested for by the Club.

#### TEMPORARY CHURCH AT KENTISH TOWN, ST. PANCRA.

The annexed view represents a church of wood which has just been erected in the district of Kentish-Town, St. Pancras, for the use of the congregation, while the parochial chapel is undergoing extensive alterations and enlargement. It is built entirely of wood, on brick foundations, and is the work of Mr. Peter Thompson, of Limehouse, who is largely concerned in preparing buildings of this description, and has a Treasury grant, allowing him to manufacture, free of duty, framed churches, chapels, schools, and dwellings, to export to her Majesty's various colonies. Although of considerable dimensions, and capable of accommodating 600 adults and 300 children, it has been prepared and erected in the course of one month; and was opened for divine service on Sunday last. A description of the building, which has been much admired, and does great credit to Mr. Thompson, may be interesting to our readers.

It consists of a tower, 10 feet square, surmounted by a belfry, forming the entrance to two lobbies, right and left, each 9 feet by 8 feet, communicating with the nave or choir, 60 feet long by 30 feet wide, divided from the side aisles by a range of columns, that support an open framed roof; the side aisles are each 60 feet long and 9 feet wide, thus making the whole width 48 feet. At the end of the nave or choir is the chancel, 30 feet long by 25 feet wide, terminating with a recessed communion, 15 feet wide by 6 feet deep. At the end of one aisle is the vestry, 8 feet by 6 feet; and at the end of the other is the robing-room, of the same dimensions, communicating with the pulpit.

The body of the church receives its light from two ranges of clerestory windows, of "vitreous cloth," the light from which, although subdued in tone, is very brilliant. The walls are formed in compartments, the inside finished with neat oak paper in panels, which has a quiet appearance, well adapted for its intended purpose. The outside panels and the entire of the roof are covered with "Crofton's Patent Asphalting Felt," a non-conductor of both heat and cold; the roofs being covered, as well as all the outside wood and the open roof inside, with "Jeffery's Patent Marine Glue." The colour of which on the wood has a fine rich effect, and it is the most perfect non-absorbent of moisture and non-conductor of electric fluid. The seats are all open benches.

The section of this church will show that for the very limited sum of about 11s. per sitting, a congregation may be provided with a neat and comfortable church, so planned as to have all the essentials of Christian architecture, until they are enabled to erect structures of greater pretensions and more durable materials. And we think the subject of supplying temporary places of worship in some of our thickly-peopled manufacturing districts, while church building funds are in process of collection, too often a slow and tedious operation, well worthy of the attention of the authorities of the church, and the societies engaged in providing for the spiritual instruction of the people.



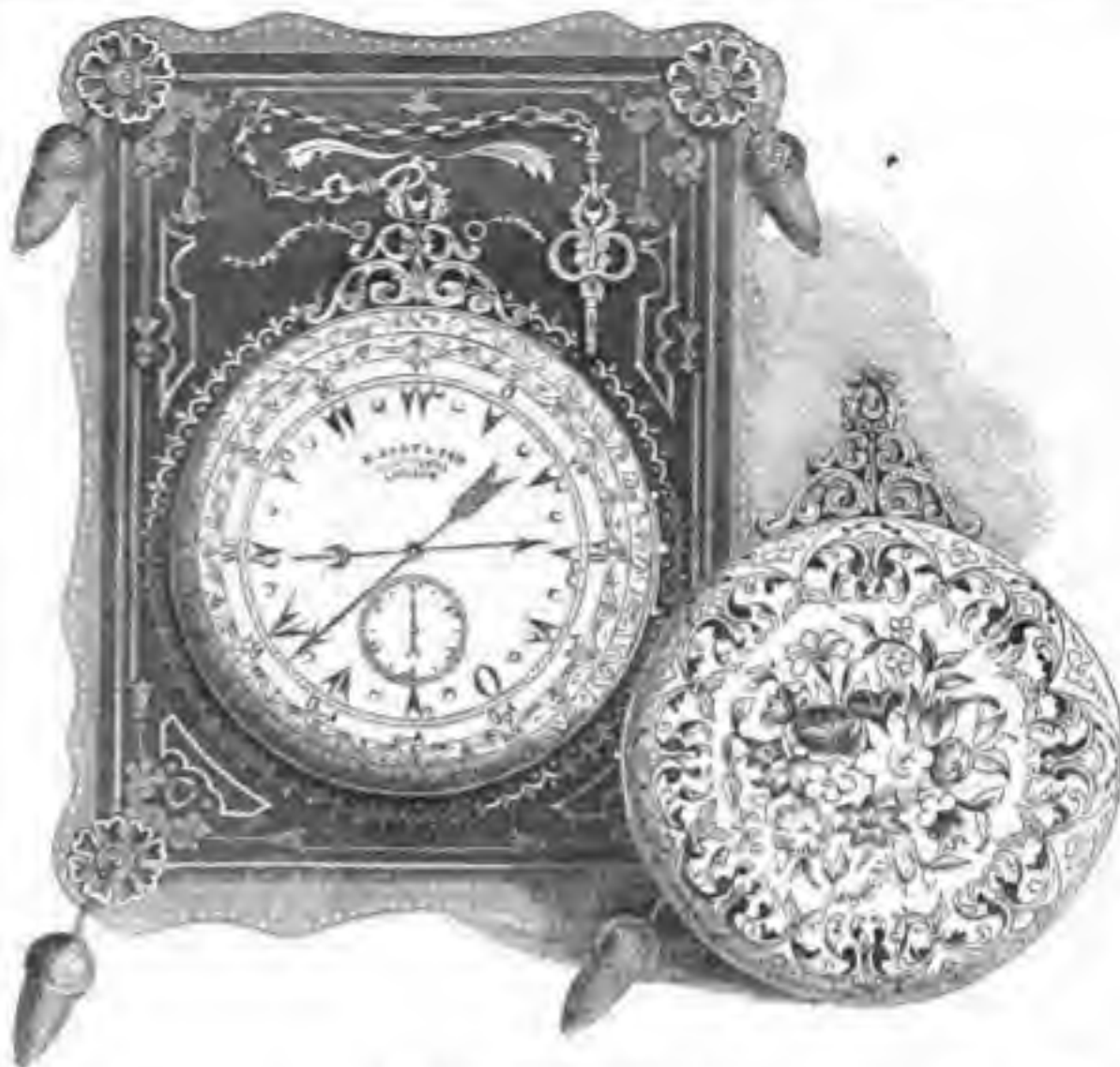
TEMPORARY CHURCH, KENTISH TOWN.



BADEN-BADEN.

This celebrated "Spa" is now in high season; and at this moment, probably, its waters are the ordinary population. Baden is situated on the promontory of the Black Forest, between woody hills of the most inviting aspect, and in one of the most charming valleys close to the Rhine river, for a long time famed the frontier between Germany and Rhenish Prussia. The town is not large; it numbers about six thousand inhabitants, but increases from year to year on account of the great influx of strangers who take the waters. The number of those visitors amounted in the year 1841 to 10,000, of which 3000 were Frenchmen and 2000 Englishmen. During winter there are about three or four hundred. Baden is named in rank to Wiesbaden and the most frequented German Spa. The Germans regard very much that there French manners and the French language are mostly in vogue. In addition to the above visitors, or invalids, immense crowds arrive (particularly on Sundays) from Strasbourg and Carlsruhe, either by steam boats or railway. The air is mild and salubrious.

Among the churches the parish church is the most remarkable. It was built in the 14th century, but burnt to the ground in the year 1689, and rebuilt in 1754. This church contains the tombs of the Catholic Markgraves of Baden since Bernard (1433), and those of Leopold William and Louis William, both celebrated warriors in the wars against the Turks. The former fought with Stahremberg and Montemarini against the Turks, and died in 1571, at Wersheim, in Hungary. The latter, Prince Leopoldine, as he is generally called in the popular air, the most distinguished general of his time, made twenty-six campaigns, and was never conquered in the many battles he fought. He was the companion of Prince Eugene of Savoy, and died in 1707. The visitor can have no difficulty in discovering the place where he lies, for a monument, inscribed by the sculptor Pigalle, at once points out the spot. Behind the church is the Antiquarian Hall, erected in the year 1819, and serves for the preservation of Roman antiquities found here. We see among the many remarkable antiquities a milestone, with the name of *Martianus* (Caracalla), several coins dedicated to Neptune, several urns in Hermes, a head of the altar of Mercury, the original of which was the Stahremberg tombs of Roman writers, &c. Opposite to the Antiquarian Hall is the Old Spa, near to it is the Vapor Bath. Lately there has been erected a new saloon, not to be surpassed in grandeur and elegance; and not far from the Conversation Hall, which is the most famous, or the quarter most frequented by Englishmen. The hot springs, of which there are thirteen, issue from the rock at the Castle Terrace, called



THE SULTAN ABDUL MEDSCHID'S WATCH.

THE SULTAN ABDUL MEDSCHID'S WATCH.

A very superb specimen of watchmaking has just been completed by Messrs. Hart and Son, Cornhill, for the Sultan Abdul Medschid. It is one of two watches, for which an order was given through the Turkish Embassy, about sixteen months ago. The watch is five inches in diameter: it is in a double gold case, the gold being of the standard of twenty-two carats; the back external case, shown in our engraving, is beautifully enamelled with flowers, within a border of arabesque scroll work. This part of the workmanship is truly exquisite; the brilliancy of the colours, and delicacy of the penwork, surpasses anything of the kind that we have seen of foreign manufacture. The dial, also engraved in our illustration, is white opaque, enamelled on copper, similar to English watches in general; but the figures are Turkish characters. The hands are of blue steel, set with diamonds: one hand represents a dart, and the other a shorter dart, or arrow, with the crescent at one end. The movement is duplex, with a chronometer balance, and jewelled in ten ruby holes. The watch strikes the hours and quarters by itself, as the time progresses; which striking is repeated, together with the minutes, by pushing upwards a small gold slide. The inner bottom is of crystal, so as to show the repeating mechanism; and through the crystal are two holes, to wind up the striking part and the movement. Wires, instead of the old method, by a bell, are used; and the sound resembles that of a powerful and harmonious cathedral clock. The pendant, or

handle, is formed of five scrolls, shaped pyramidally, and beautifully engraved.

The watch, as a whole, is, perhaps, the most costly and elaborate piece of mechanism to measure time yet produced by English workmen. It has been shown to her Majesty the Queen, and to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, both of whom expressed their high admiration of this splendid triumph of British skill and taste. The companion watch is nearly completed: the price of the pair is 1300 guineas.

THE MAGAZINES FOR SEPTEMBER.

Altogether, the magazines and journals for the present month are a more attractive batch than those of its predecessor.

THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE has a capital frontispiece etching by Leech—on Russian arms—buried at all points. The opening paper is "A New Epilepsy," by John Henslow; a long ramble through some less agreeable of the new Houses of Parliament: the position of this paper is very questionable, to say the least of it, and the details are very prosy. Miss Trollope has a pretty September story—"Sweet Revenge." Mr. Louisa Standford's is a first appearance in this miscellany; and her contribution, "The Mutual Piece of Plate Presentation Club," is a very scarce and a pleasant new mixing in mark from its frequency. Miss Pease has contributed a pleasant little, in verse, "Psyche, Love, and the Butterfly;" and Mr. Wade introduces a sweet ballad, "Lochlin and Ewen," with a few lines of dreamy sadness. "The Jar of Whiskey" is a humorous adventure at Crookston Castle, by Gerald Wilson; and there is a piece of "Seasonable Gospel," by James Smith. Our last is the opening of a paper of considerable power, though little novelty of design, entitled



THE MONSTER CITY

BY THE REV. ROBERT JONES.

THE MONSTER CITY, now, red and large, was last evening seen in a grand manner, rising above the clouds, and a tall, gradually ascending to the summit, beyond the river, as I asked to see they should watch the stream of a broad and gleaming river. The hour was now arrived in the evening, and the city was seen in a grand manner.

last, and yet, despite our limitations, our progress was rapid and powerful. A German vessel had arrived. We found many a tower and tapering spire, which might well be in the clouds; and many a house whose space would have sufficed for a month's worth of smoking. Prussia and England were under similar circumstances, because their Lord Rivers on the left, and leaving the waters around their feet in a deep stream—large, stupendous structures, whose powers seemed to flow from all the lightnings of heaven being kindled in their bosoms.

London, as it were, my some terrible power, I found myself approaching a mighty and majestic city, whose million palaces and mansions were bounded only by the clouds. As I moved on, I saw, above of precipitation, a great cloud of smoke, from the river, from whose tail the smoke of clouds, were floating on the breeze. Through their spires and chimneys, an other side, I could distinctly trace the outline of mighty structures for merchandise, or granaries large enough to contain the harvests of nations.

A very recent issue of *Crusade France*—"The Mysterious Prediction," is a story which, the review of books and news, by way of contrast, though we must have quoted Mr. Waverley's guide for a page or two of "The Amber Room," which the Editor regards as a little in "Religious Ground." Our conversation will, surely, decide that to be a smaller one with interest. The *Illustrated Review* is characteristically vigorous throughout. "Good-bye," the Column on the Grand, Great Heights, the Gery, Training the Race. And, and and and, are the leading papers, besides personal information on sporting matters.

The *Illustrated Review* has reached its 10th No.; it opens with an introductory history of London, entitled "Modern History," of no very striking merit; "The World of London," we suspect, has given rise to a world of imitations. The illustrations and sketches are of the average merit of this miscellany.

tearing marks broad crimson persons, like fragments of clouds, were floating on the breeze. Through their spires and chimneys, an other side, I could distinctly trace the outline of mighty structures for merchandise, or granaries large enough to contain the harvests of nations.

"My little harbor and myself earned more storms amidst the surrounding sea."



ARM OF THE GRAND-DUCHY OF BADEN-BADEN.

Schneckenberger, situated behind the church, and suitable pipes lead the water into the various baths in the town. The degree of temperature varies from 32 degrees to 44 degrees Fahrenheit (114 degrees to 111 degrees Fahrenheit), and the supply of hot water amounts to about 150,000 gallons per twenty-four hours. The principal spring, very close to the Antiquarian Hall, called the *Ungewiss* (primitive spring), is covered by the vault of the Romans. The *Heil* (Heil) (Heil) bath is on the way to Luchthal.

The new castle, built in 1675, demolished in 1875, destroyed in 1809, and partly restored, is situated on a hill which commands the town, affording towards three sides the most magnificent view, viz., the Rheintal (Rhine Valley), the valleys of Baden, and the mountains. There are many palaces, mostly consisting of portraits of the Markgraves of Baden, whose dynasty was extinct in 1771. A part of the edifice is fitted up as a summer habitation for the Grand Duchess Stephanie, adopted daughter of Napoleon, the daughter of Josephine's brother-in-law, the Viceroy de Benches, and widow of Grand Duke Charles, who died in 1819.

Consistent to the castle is a small garden, laid out with exquisite taste. The most remarkable are the subterranean vaults and cells, constructed of stone, and provided with iron doors, regarding the origin of which, history makes no mention, but tradition has a thousand things to relate. At one time it was supposed that those subterraneous vaults were Roman baths, at another that they were dungeons. At any rate, there are no visible traces of them ever having been old baths, although there is no doubt that their origin was Roman.

The Grand Duchess Stephanie has also a pavilion, a part of the town called *Heide*, once a Roman burial-ground; the public have access at any time to the delightful promenade there. Other handsome residences belonging to the Grand Duke Leopold, Duke of Hess, &c., are in the vicinity. The most remarkable and attractive of all places of public amusement are the promenades, the halls of conversation, the assembly rooms, the theatre, and the library, all clustered together, and which were planned by the celebrated Weingarten, in the year 1802. The afternoon and evenings are the time when the most fashionable and brilliant company is to be seen.

The shady avenue which leads to the Conversation Hall is the haunts of Baden. The building itself is divided into a variety of saloons, dated up in the most splendid style; consisting of drawing rooms, dining rooms, chess, and play rooms; the latter are open from ten till six in the morning, and again from seven till midnight. A Frenchman, M. Beneser, pays an annual rent of 40,000 francs (40,000) for permission to play; and in addition to the above rent, he has to do up all the saloons in the whole establishment; this he has done in the most perfect and splendid manner. If we consider that the attendance necessary to keep up the establishment where play is going on requires an additional sum equal to the amount of rent and that Beneser has accumulated an immense fortune, it is easy to perceive what considerable sums the public at Baden must lose. An attentive observer would not be long before remarking that out of ten players, scarcely one is a prize, yet the mode of playing is conducted in the most manner; they play at roulette and cards. Experienced players prefer the latter, pretending that much is in their favour. (?)

The environs of Baden, in point of beauty, charm, and variety, find no equal. Everywhere the eye perceives valleys cultivated by brooks, shaded groves, and verdant meadows with flowers.

An avenue of oak trees commencing near the Assembly-rooms, near the Palace of the Count Reichenbach, leads to the Convent of Luchthal, a distance of about a mile and a half. The convent or monastery is a building of the thirteenth century, and has occupied the destructive powers of time and war. Close to it is an asylum for orphans, built and endowed by Mr. Sturz, whose celebrity as a tall as obtained for him in London an immense amount of wealth, and whom the Grand Duke of Baden has raised to the rank of a noble.

The Old Castle, situated on an eminence covered with pine trees and oaks, is accessible only through a steep forest-road; it requires nearly an hour to ascend it; however, a new road is being constructed at present, in order to remove the difficulty of ascent; the Old Castle has existed since the tenth century, and has suffered at various times from the effects of war. The visitor finds close by refreshment rooms and dwelling apartments, and, as he has access to the tower, can behold the most sublime aspect ever presented in German scenery; he views the distant and fertile Rheintal from Wersheim beyond Strasbourg; in the foreground the enchanting Baden, the lovely green of the oak and beech forests, and the towers green of the pine and fir. Everything here, especially in a German, is grand, and awakens his patriotism; for here chivalry, and more recent heroism, have added to the history of the Germans.

We must not omit mentioning the Hunting Castle near Baden, surrounded by hills and from which, in every weather, may be seen the Strasbourg Minster, a distance of 30 m.l.s. Close to it is the pavilion *Parade*, filled with oil pictures, various works, and mosaic flooring, an apartment filled with statues representing all the men eminent in science and art who have adorned every country. In another apartment there are paintings of the Markgraves and her consort, represented in 79 different costumes. The kitchen is the most remarkable in point of profusion of every possible kind of vessels in glass, porcelain, and sets of service in Dutch porcelain, representing heads of the forest, birds, and garden fruits. In an opposite direction are the ruins of Yburg, delightful as affording a pleasing view towards the Black Forest, but sufficient to inspire fear and horror to the timid, for to every fragment are attached tales of malignant spirits and the powers of witches who deal "in riddles and affairs of death."







**Micrographs in any amount, at Five-Minutes' notice.**  
**Important**—Any article purchased on instalment, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.  
**Objective**—**E. MORRIS and SON**, Tailors, Whitegoods and Retail Drapers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen.  
**Careless**—**E. MORRIS and SON** are obliged to guard the Public against impostors, having learned that the contrabandists the makers of being concerned with them, or it is the same concern, has been received to its most disastrous and for obvious reasons. They have no relations with any other house, and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing should be the present disappointments, and, as it is, as it is, in the manner, or as, Aldgate, opposite the Church.  
**N.B.**—No business transacted at this Establishment from Friday at sunset, until sunset on Saturday, when it is resumed until twelve o'clock.  
**Careless wanted.**—No Females required.







# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 124.—Vol. V.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

## O'CONNELL'S MANIFESTO.



O'CONNELL is still "pursuing the triumph and partaking the gale" of popular enthusiasm, which the reversal of the judgment on him was so well calculated to produce. A public procession from his prison to his home, attended by thousands on thousands of men, animated by affection for his person, and zeal for the cause he advocates, while they

were stimulated by something like indignation at the past, and flushed with hope for the future; public thanksgivings offered by the priests, and in the temples of the faith, of seven millions of people, with all the splendour of the Roman ritual, sanctioned by the Archbishop of Dublin (Dr. Murray), a man hitherto remarkable for the quietude of his political character, generally exhibiting much of the Conservative, and a little of the egotist; the exultation of the capital city of the island, multiplied in every town, village and hamlet; and all crowned by an assembly of what may almost be called the ruling body of Ireland, unexampled for the number attending it, for the spirit and determination displayed in the proceedings, for the adhesion given in by men of rank, wealth, and influence, to the policy of the Conciliation Hall, and last, not least, the Manifesto of O'Connell himself, which we shall notice presently. We have compared the public accounts of all these proceedings, and have checked them by information from private channels, and we can come to but one conclusion—that, taken altogether, they form one of those crises in public affairs, that, for good or for evil, influence the course of the future history of a nation.

The crisis has not found the leader of the movement unprepared for it. His speech of Monday last may be considered his Manifesto; it shadows forth, if it does not distinctly trace, the course of his policy for the future. Never was such a speech made before by a liberated state prisoner in the face of the Government that prosecuted him. He has evidently little fear of another "thirty-six yards" indictment, for his language is as decided as ever; and, for a "conspirator," he states his views with singular openness. The principal points are these:—The counts alleging the illegality of the meetings having failed, he has entertained the idea of holding the gathering (suspended by proclamation) at Clontarf; but on second thoughts he considers enough has been done to assert the principle of their legality, and he therefore refers the holding or the not holding the meeting to a committee, his own opinion being against it; the meeting at Clontarf, then, we may take it, will not be held. He states that when the proclamation was issued against the meeting, had it not been for the interposition of Sir Edward Blakeney the people would have been fired on. This is to be proved, and inquired into in Parliament. There is evidently exciting work cutting out for next session.

He quotes with approbation a passage from a work written by Mr. Grey Porter, a "Protestant gentleman, the High Sheriff of a Protestant county":—"The union of 1801, 41 Geo. III., chap. 47, does, and always will, draw away from Ireland her men of skill, genius, capital, and rank—all who raise, strengthen, and distinguish a nation. A federal union between Great Britain and Ireland is inevitable, and most desirable for both islands." Some will consider this an abatement of the claim for "Total Repeal."

He has decided on the plan, interrupted last year, of what is to be called the Preservative Society, consisting of three hundred gentlemen sitting in Dublin, as a sort of training school for the members of the future Federal Parliament. It is to be so organised as to be perfectly "within the law."

He threatens an impeachment of the Attorney-General and Irish Judges for injustice, misconduct, and illegality of proceeding in the trials, and states this curious fact, that the Chief Justice, supposed to be impartial, borrowed the brief of the Attorney-General—the paid prosecutor—to charge the jury from! The tampering with the jury lists, and the admission of newspapers as evidence, will also be included as the grounds of the impeachment. He will not succeed in this—and probably knows he will not—but it asserts a principle recognised by the law; and that he should be in a position to use such a threat, without its appearing ridiculous, is one of the greatest proofs of the increase of power he has gained by the prosecution, or rather the mismanagement of it.

The whole of these displays of public feeling, these gatherings of thousands by the most exciting of subjects—politics and national feeling—have passed off without one breath of the peace of any kind. The time is not very distant when such feelings would have stained the earth with blood. The obedience of the people to their leaders is something marvellous, and is not the least significant feature of the times. The absence of that bitterness of tone against England and English injustice which was formerly the staple of Repeal harangues, is a sign of the better temper that springs from better knowledge. In proportion as the Orange party has sunk in influence in both countries, so has the disposition solely on the justice of England increased in the bulk of the Irish nation. And unless Repeal is stripped of its attractions by better government, the Liberal party in England bid fair to become in some degree supporters of O'Connell; they will vindicate in him their jealousy of any interference with the purity of trial by jury, to the still greater embarrassment of the Ministry. The prosecution was a piece of mismanagement from beginning to end.

Much of all that has taken place will be answered at, more of it will excite that wonder which is content to marvel at a phenomenon without comprehending it, and some things will be con-

demned. Thus the ascribing the release of the popular champion to the influence of the prayers of the Church, will be set down as superstition; the returning thanks for his deliverance has been called an indecent and ostentatious farce; and the universal jubilee which the nation has presented, will appear to the less impulsive Englishman as excessive, and more than the occasion justifies. But all these things are but the outward expression of deep inward feelings; they are the expression of national emotions, that will be the spring of actions; no ruler or statesman can disregard such indications; the man who has no responsibility may laugh and sneer as he pleases, his carelessness can have no consequences. But the ruler must study these feelings, if he wishes to direct or modify them; and if he neglects to do so, the chances are that they will govern him. It is useless to ask how intense popular excitement has been produced; it exists, and must be met; if mischievous, it must be met and prevented from increasing. But how? That is just the question which at this moment embarrasses the Government. It is evident the Ministry was not prepared for this turn of affairs; and the not having contemplated it as at least possible, was an error in policy that has had the effect of throwing an immense advantage into the hands of their opponent, who will not be slow to make the most of it.



O'CONNELL AT THE BALCONY, IN MERRION-SQUARE, DUBLIN.



## PAULIANA

學德人學行德。

After describing the result of the *deley* in terms similar to those already published, but with more amplification, the Prince concludes his report in those terms:—"On the 16th the *Assommoir*, *Assommoir*, *Pluton*, and *Guassini*, and the *briga* *Assommoir* and *Pandour* laid their batteries in front of the towers of *Assommoir* on which are the forts of the *Assommoir* that I was extremely desirous of making myself master of; their cross fire cut off the communications of the town with these forts. Under this protection, *Assommoir* *Assommoir* and *Assommoir* *Assommoir* headed a column of 600 men for landing. But everything had been decided on our approach, and the landing was effected without resistance. All that remained to be done was to complete the work of destruction which had been commenced. The result of the day was the spiking of the guns, and throwing them over the ramparts, the demolition of the embankments, the incineration of the powder stores, and the taking away three standards and nine or ten bronze guns as trophies. I have left entire the vast warehouses of the customs, which are full of merchandise of all kinds; we must however have stored them, and I was afraid that the fire might reach the ships by the immense store of powder and shells in the *Assommoir*, if the fire. I then sent back the troops and the cross. We were missing 11th and 1st, the two batteries were no longer to be feared, and I considered our operations as terminated. After our departure the town, being without defence, was taken by the *Assommoir* of the interior, who were to fire it. The sack of this unhappy town is complete; the inhabitants have fled in all directions. In a few days there will remain of the beautiful *Assommoir*, which *Assommoir* *Assommoir* called his beloved town, only the walls, reddened with blood.

raised across the entrance of Suez, proposed by Messrs. Galloway, is an efficient

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

## INDIA AND CHINA

terday) had the honour of being selected for that purpose. Immediately upon

### THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent).—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent left Frogmore this afternoon, between twelve and one o'clock, in an open carriage and four, with outsiders, for Clarence House, St. James's, accompanied by the Countess Josephine Wratkale, and attended by Lady Charlotte Dundas. Colonel Sir George Cowper (quarry is waiting to her Royal Highness), left for Clarence House at an early hour this morning, proceeding from Slough to Paddington by the Great Western Railway. The Royal Duchess will take her departure from town on Saturday next, for Windsor Castle, Warrershire, upon a visit to her Majesty the Queen Dowager. The Countess Wratkale, Lady Charlotte Dundas, and Sir George Cowper, will proceed with her Royal Highness into Warrershire. The Duchess of Kent will return to Frogmore on the 1st or 2nd proximo; the period which is at present fixed upon for the arrival of the Court at the Castle near the north. Mr. Brown, surgeon to the Royal Household, at Windsor Castle, accompanied the Infant Royal Family to Brighton, on Tuesday last, at the express command of the Queen. It being the first time of the Prince Alfred leaving the Castle, her Majesty was desirous that his Royal Highness should be attended, throughout the journey, by a medical man, and Mr. Brown (who returned to Windsor yesterday) had the honour of being selected for that purpose. Immediately upon



Mr. Brown's return he waited on the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore House, to report to her Royal Highness that the infant Prince bore the journey remarkably well, and that the whole of the royal family were in excellent health. The following members of the royal household will be in attendance upon the Royal Family during their sojourn at the Pavilion, at Brighton:—The Dowager Lady Lytton (governess to the Princess Royal), Col. the Hon. Charles Grey (equerry in waiting to the Queen), and the Hon. C. A. Murray, the master of the house (hold). Mr. Robert Lyons (secretary to the master of the household) is also at the Pavilion. Mr. Norton (the superintendent of the household) will neither proceed to Scotland nor to the Pavilion. Several changes are spoken of withal soon to take place in the household of the Sovereign.

**ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL CHILDREN IN BRIGHTON.**—A special train, consisting of her Majesty's carriage, between two other first-class carriages, and a couple of carriage-trucks, bearing two of her Majesty's private carriages, arrived at the Brighton terminus, on Tuesday afternoon, at a quarter to six o'clock. Arrangements had been made for the reception of the royal party, a part of the platform being carpeted. Six of her Majesty's horses were in waiting, and in about five minutes, there were attached to the royal carriages, and the Prince of Wales and his royal brother and sister, together with Lady Louise, left the terminus, and entered the Palace gates at five minutes to six o'clock.

**THE QUEEN DOWAGERS.**—We are happy to state that her Majesty the Queen Dowager arrived safely at Wilton Court, Westchester, on Monday evening, between five and six o'clock, where she was warmly greeted by all the most influential inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood.

**DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.**—On Saturday last, a splendid dinner was given by the Prince Royal of Prussia at the Crown and Sceptre, Greenwich. The health of the Prince was proposed in the course of the evening, and in acknowledging the compliment, the Prince expressed his deep sense of the kind reception he had met with in England. He added that the hospitality and kindness which he had experienced from her most gracious Majesty and Prince Albert, and the friendly feelings with which he had been greeted by all classes of society in various parts of the kingdom, alike demanded his grateful acknowledgments, and he might truly say, that his second visit to England must ever rank prominent among the pleasing recollections of his future years. His Royal Highness embarked on board the Lightning steamer for Ostend, after a very favourable passage from England in the Lightning steamer. His Royal Highness was received at the pier by his Majesty the King of the Belgians and Baron V. Armin, the Prussian Minister at the Court of Brussels.

**LOUIS PHILIPPE'S VISIT TO HER MAJESTY.**—We learn from good authority that Louis Philippe's visit to the Queen will certainly take place early next month. It is said that several of his suite have already arrived in England to make arrangements connected with the royal visit. Her Majesty will stay at Windsor, and it is doubtful whether he will remain at all in London. His Majesty will embark at Torquay on the 14th of October, and proceed at once from Portsmouth to Windsor. The Queen of the French will not accompany her Majesty; but it is expected that King Louis Philippe will be attended by two of his Ministers, and by his younger son, the Duke de Montpensier.

**COURTSHIP OF THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.**—We are informed by our Paris correspondent that the Duke d'Angoulême is about to marry the Princess de Salerne, sister of the King of the Two Sicilies.

**LORD PASCAL AND THE MARQUESS OF LANSDALE ARE AT WINDSOR.**—Approaching marriage in high life.—The Hon. Mrs. Owen, the accomplished sister to the late Mrs. Fitzherbert, is very shortly to be married to the Marquis de Lansdale in Paris, and the Duke de Salerne. The family is nearly allied to the House of Orleans, and bears one of the most ancient as well as historical names of France. The marriage is to take place in Paris during the course of the present month.

**LORD PASCAL AND THE MARQUESS OF LANSDALE ARE AT WINDSOR.**—The accomplished marriage between H. Puffin, Esq., M.P. for Devonport, and the Hon. Miss Bryn, daughter of General Lord Stafford, G.C.B., is, we understand, fixed to take place on the 10th of next month.

**LORD PASCAL AND THE MARQUESS OF LANSDALE ARE AT WINDSOR.**—The Duke of Manchester remains indisposed by an attack of fever at Tredrags Castle, near Armagh, where the family are staying.

**ALARMING ILLNESS OF MISS PAUL.**—We regret to state that Miss Paul, the daughter of Sir Robert Paul, is dangerously indisposed at Drury Lane House. Sir Robert was prevented from accompanying her Majesty to Scotland in consequence of this calamity. The malady of the youthful invalid is a fever of the worst form, it having originated from a cold. Miss Paul was taken ill on Thursday week, and the disorder has gradually increased ever since. The throat is much affected. On Tuesday, Miss Paul passed a tedious night and was certainly improving, although at present her recovery cannot be positively pronounced. At the first consultation of the medical gentlemen, an opinion was given that the patient was in a dangerous state. The symptoms derived from Drury Lane House on Thursday morning were rather more favourable; the fever has in some degree abated, and Miss Paul is considered a little better, although not out of danger. The pulse still remains very high; it has reached 150, and is now about 160.

# COUNTRY NEWS.

**THE BRITISH ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.**—This new institution assembled at Canterbury on Monday, under the presidency of Lord Albert Coningsham. The association already numbers several hundred, and is daily increasing in force, including all ranks, from the dust-poor in the working antiques. A variety of most interesting papers, by Dr. Huxley, Sir Wm. Stirling, J. Boscawen, Esq., and the Rev. John Edwardes, Esq., were read, and the learned and scientific gentlemen, on subjects connected with the history, anthropology, and paleontology of the primitive, medieval, and subsequent stages of the history of Britain, from the earliest known period of its existence as an empire, were read. Lord Albert Coningsham having invited the meeting to accompany him, for the purpose of inspecting certain ancient monuments of great value, found in barrows in the country, the whole body adjourned, and a most brilliant conversation terminated the business of the day.

**RECENT FIRE AT BARNSTAPLE.**—On Sunday morning a large fire occurred at the valuable mill belonging to Messrs. Hildesworth, at Barnstaple, near Bideford, Yorkshire, the whole of which was in the short space of two hours, totally destroyed, together with their stocks and extensive machinery. The loss of property is reported to be £40,000, the chief portion of which is insured.

**FARES FOR THE PEOPLE.**—On Tuesday evening a meeting of the working classes of Manchester and Salford was held at the Free Trade Hall in the former town, for the purpose of adopting measures in furtherance of the important object of finding places for the homeless poor in the vicinity of the city. Sir Robert Paul has contributed the magnificent sum of £1000 for the purpose. The following letters from the right hon. baronet, conveyed in terms the most graceful, as well as indicative of the greatest anxiety for the welfare of the working classes, was read to the meeting, and excited great enthusiasm.

"Gentlemen,—Although I have no longer any personal connection with the town of Manchester, by property or other local tie, yet, considering Manchester is so the metropolis of a district, to the industry of which I and my family are under very deep obligations, and most heartily approving of the wise and benevolent design to provide for those who are doomed to almost incessant toil the means of healthful recreation and harmless enjoyment, I willingly contribute to the furtherance of that design, and offer my verbal wishes for its success."

"I repeat my name may be added to the subscription, which has been commenced for this purpose for the town of Salford—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant."

"Edmund Wallis, Esq."

The same well-deserved compliment was paid to the announcement of a contribution of a similar sum by Lord Francis Ker, Baroness. Several gentlemen enlarged upon the necessity of providing public walks for the people, and several resolutions in support of that object were agreed to. [Although England has made some advances of late years in providing places where the people may take air and exercise, yet we are considerably behind our continental neighbours in this respect. In France, for instance, there is scarcely the most miserable town but has its place, where all classes promenade some time in the day, almost as a matter of necessity. It is true that in the metropolis there are the parks, and considerable expense has been incurred in St. James's Park, for instance, but these places of recreation are too distant from each other. In this overcrowded metropolis there should be parks, or public promenades, at each extremity.]

**THE THUNDER-STORM OF SUNDAY LAST.**—The thunder-storm, which visited the metropolis on Sunday evening last, has done a good deal of damage in different parts of the country. At Brighton the storm passed with unobscured violence for upwards of two hours, the lightning was very vivid, the thunder kept up a continued din, and rain fell in torrents, running like a river down the streets leading to the centre of the town. In the midst of the storm, the service train started to London, but owing to the alarming appearance of the weather, a great many remained behind rather than face the storm. The service train from the Haslemere station was delayed two hours, and on its return it stuck fast in Clayton Tunnel for upwards of an hour, the train being too heavy for one engine. The storm raged with great violence through the whole agency of Sussex. During the storm, a fire ball fell on the buildings of a farm, called Goston, in the parish of Ash, near Haslemere, the property of Mr. Coleman; and although the engines from Haslemere and Canterbury were sent for, they arrived too late to save any portion of the property, except the farm-house, which was detached from the buildings. Two barns filled with corn, a bean-stack, and all the out-buildings, were entirely destroyed, and a valuable short horn bull, a calf, and a pig. A woman who witnessed the storm saw a ball of fire fall on the barn. An appalling instance of the effects of lightning occurred near Derby on Friday evening, during the storm, by which one poor fellow was instantly killed, and another had a most miraculous escape from death. Between five and six o'clock, as a number of men employed by Mr. Ketchum were at work in a field on the Linton-road, a heavy thunder-shower came on, and two of the men took shelter under a tree, where they had been only a few minutes when they were both struck by the electric fluid. One of them, named Saffers, was killed on the spot, and the other, Mr. Etkin's servant man, John Pegg, was knocked down and rendered insensible.

**MURDER AT DORSET.**—Considerable consternation was manifested at Dorset and Canterbury on Monday, by the discovery of the murder of a policeman at Dorset, in which three parties, one of the name of Clark, who are natives of Canterbury, were implicated. These individuals, it appeared, went on an excursion for the day, remaining till a late hour at night, when they got embroiled with the police, the three being mistreated. The result was an affray, in which Police-constable Hammond lost his life, another of the same force being also seriously injured. The parties made their escape, but were subsequently appre-

hended, the one who was foremost in the affray being taken at Canterbury on Monday morning.

**INCENDIARY FIRE IN BARNSTAPLE.**—Last week some persons set fire to a barn in the neighbourhood of Mr. Page, of Lower Gifford, an extensive farmer, and who is also landlord of the King's Head Inn at that place. The flames broke out soon after eleven o'clock, and spread rapidly over the entire of the barn, and before the alarm was given. A number of labourers quickly collected, and generally entered a readiness to assist, but, owing to the difficulty of obtaining water, their efforts were of comparatively little use. By great exertions a small portion of the property was saved. The loss is, however, very considerable. Nearly the whole of the newly-purchased crop was destroyed, consisting of the produce of between three and four acres of wheat in the straw, three acres of barley, also in the straw, some live stock, and the whole of the farm buildings. The premises were left safe at eight o'clock, when the labourers quit their work. The tenant, who is unnamed, will be a heavy loser. The farm is the property of Mr. Hogg, who had the farm-buildings insured.

**INCENDIARY AND LOSS OF LIFE AT STROCKPORT.**—Yesterday week there was a heavy storm at Strockport, which was attended with lamentable results. The principal damage occurred at Heston-grove, about three miles from the town, where was a large reservoir of water, at one end of which, ten feet from it, was a wall, about as many feet high and nearly forty yards long. A stream commencing with the reservoir became prodigiously swollen, and there being no sufficient outlet for the water, it overflowed and pressed against the wall, forcing in large quantities round its ends. A number of persons incautiously stood under the wall for shelter, when at the moment the force of the water swept the wall from its foundation for the length of about thirty yards, carrying a great number of the unfortunate people away with the current, many of whom were hurled under the ruins of the wall. Children were very severely injured, and six of them are dead. The names of the latter are as follow:—Jane Clitham, aged fourteen years, daughter of William Clitham of Strockport, Littlemore, brickmaker; her skull was fractured and her right thigh broken. Mary Cope, aged sixteen years, daughter of John Cope, farmer. Ann Jackson, aged sixteen years, daughter of John Jackson, brickmaker. Bernard was brother of Jane Clitham, and was killed. Jane Clitham, aged twelve years, daughter of Robert Clitham, miller. Dorothea was a sister; her skull and thigh fractured. Jane Clitham, aged fourteen years, daughter of South Clitham, miller. Dorothea was a sister of Jane Clitham; she was hurled about her head and other parts of her body. Her body was washed down the stream, and was found two miles off from the place of the accident. John Moore, aged fifteen years, son of Thomas Moore, shoemaker, deceased, was injured about the head and arm. At the instant a "volant" "Accidental death" was returned in all the cases. At Wrotham through the Marshfield canal overflowed its banks, filling some of the meadows, putting out the engine fire, and setting several cows and horses about. At Heston-grove, on the Manchester-road, a wall, running parallel with a bank which skirts the road, was at one point forced down by the water. The "Heston" railway was passing at the moment, and was near being upset by the rush of water.

**INCENDIARY IN KENT.**—Yesterday week between two and three o'clock, a fire broke out in the workshop of Mr. John Stephens, an extensive farmer at Farningham, but is considered of little consequence, being given it was confined to the workshop where it broke out, and no more than six loads of hay were consumed. Some circumstances having been discovered, implying a man named Thomas Martin, he was apprehended, and after an examination before Lord Stirling at Farningham, he was committed to trial on the charge of having set fire to the workshop. Martin was tried at the late Assizes at Canterbury, and, after a long and anxious trial, was found guilty, when it was proved that he had gone into the shop of the gentleman, and carried a bundle of straw to the workshop, and set it on fire. The defence set up being insanity, the jury acquitted the prisoner upon that ground, and he was ordered by the Court to be detained in safe custody. It is not known how he obtained his liberation.

# ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

**LAURENCE COLLISION AND LOSS OF LIFE IN THE IRISH CHANNEL.**—On Tuesday evening, soon after two o'clock, the Dublin mail boat which was bound for Cork, came into collision with the long ferry boat (the boat) which was bound from Liverpool for Manchester, about three leagues to the westward of Point Lynce Light, by which the latter vessel was nearly run in two, and an accident was the result that six of her crew, including her commander (not of her own band) in all were thrown into the water, and perished. The large, it appears, had a light on her bow, and her mate also directed the boat into the light in his hand, and steered towards the steamer when he saw her moving rapidly into dangerous proximity; but, as he ascertained, he was misled, being probably to the noise of the engine, and the steamer, before the large boat effectively shot her course, ran into her stern of the large boat. The night was dark, and there seems no reason to attribute blame to either party from the information yet received. The names of those saved from the large boat were—William Balfour, mate (heavily hurt); William Cope and John Martin, seamen; John Gray, cook and steward; another mate was also saved. Those drowned were—William, the captain; Alexander Stewart, second mate; George Cooke, seaman, also the carpenter and two ordinary seamen. The captain was, it is stated, a married man, and has left his wife and five children in Liverpool. A subscription was immediately started in aid of the survivors, on behalf of the survivors, and, we learn, very soon amounted to £100.

**A CHILD DROWNED IN DORSET.**—On Wednesday, Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, on the body of Bridget Cope, aged two and a half years, whose parents reside at No. 5, James's street, Westminster. It appeared that in the last temporary absence of the mother on Monday morning, the deceased, dressed only in her night gown, approached the fire as was her custom, and the consequence was nearly smothered alive. The child was instantly brought to that hospital, and died in three or four hours afterwards. The coroner remarked that children were frequently smothered alive by the ignition of an light a garment as a common sight. The stoves remedy possible for burns, particularly as a first application, was put forward where it could be had, and on family should be without it. Verdict, "Accidental death."

**FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.**—On Monday a fatal accident occurred to a female, the name of Bailey, at the Albany station of the Manchester Railway. It appeared that she was getting out of the carriage, at the Albany station, and, by some accident, slipped and fell on the rails. The carriage was in motion, and two of them passed over her head, and killed her on the spot. She has left a husband and three children.

**ALARMING ACCIDENT.**—On Tuesday, about ten o'clock in the forenoon, at Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Enderby, residing at 24, Tottenham-road, were passing in a four-wheeled phaeton through Bridge-street, Westminster, the horse suddenly took fright, and in passing the corner of Abchurch-lane the phaeton turned over and threw them with great violence on the ground, dragging them some distance. Mrs. Bennett, who appeared to be the most injured, was taken up in a shocking state, her face dreadfully lacerated, bleeding profusely, and quite in a state of insensibility. Mr. Bennett had both his shoulders dislocated; and Mr. and Mrs. Enderby were very much disfigured. They were instantly removed to Westminster Hospital, and after every attention had been paid to them, it was found that Mrs. Bennett was not in a proper state to proceed home, and lies in a very dangerous condition.

**DEATH OF CAPTAIN DIXON.**—On Monday an alleged injured was laid at the Farnham Arms, Kingston, on the body of Capt. Henry Stanley Dixon, 4th Foot, who it appeared committed suicide by cutting his throat on the previous Thursday. A gentleman, whose name did not transpire, but who said he was a brother officer of the deceased, said that he had been for the last fourteen years on terms of the greatest intimacy with the deceased. He was of eccentric habits, but was a man of strong mind and he was affected, when he became depressed. Deceased was subject to paroxysms of the brain, which affected his eyes. Deceased could not tell his severe afflictions. The jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased died by his own act, but as to the state of his mind at the time there was not sufficient evidence before them to show it."

**ACCIDENT ON THE BARNSTAPLE RAILWAY.**—On Monday night, about eight o'clock, a gentleman was running along the line from Brighton towards the Haslemere station, when near the latter station the passenger train was proceeding slowly towards London, and before the driver of the passenger train could stop, the engine came into collision with the gentleman, who was killed on the spot. The driver of the passenger train was not on the line at the time. Owing to the accident the train did not arrive at the London terminus till four o'clock on Tuesday morning, instead of nine the preceding night, the regular time.

**A WRECKED FERRY-BOAT.**—Peter St. Walter, of whose millinery we gave an account last week, was assigned at the County Sessions on Tuesday, and pleaded guilty to two indictments, charging him with robbery at public-house. The prisoner, it may be mentioned, has suffered himself during the last twelve months by plundering West-end ladies, and was also known to have committed several other robberies in public. The number of robberies committed by the prisoner, in the most daring manner, is astonishing, and would form a complete Newgate Calendar by themselves. The Court said, it was a very bad case, and sentenced the prisoner to seven years' transportation.

**MURDEROUS DEATH.**—Yesterday week, at the steam-bath Waterhouse No. 7 left Woolwich on her voyage to London, among her passengers was a gentleman, repeatedly stated, and accompanied by a lady. They were observed by the other passengers to be engaged in earnest conversation, and the lady appeared very much excited. When the vessel was between Canning and Woolwich-point, the gentleman gave his walking stick to the lady, walked on towards the stern of the boat, and jumped overboard. Mr. W. Phillips, the master, immediately ordered the engine to be reversed. Every effort was made to save him, but, though he was observed to struggle for some time in the water, he ultimately sank before assistance reached him. The lady appeared distressed. The passengers refused to give either name or address. It was afterwards ascertained that the name of the young man is Henry Terry. His parents, with whom he was residing, are in affluent circumstances, and live in Clarendon-square, Tottenham. The deceased was 25 years of age, and would shortly have come into the possession of considerable property. An inquest was held on the body of Mr. Terry on Wednesday night, at the Farnham, Waterhouse. Mr. Thomas Terry, of No. 4, Clarendon-square, St. Pancras, and the deceased was his brother, and resided with his father and himself. The last time he was seen his brother alive was on Monday week last. For some time past there had been a great alteration in him, which had been perceived by being too away by a respectable character. On the Monday he appeared very depressed, and on witness asking him what was the matter he put his hand up to his head, and said it was sore. The jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased destroyed himself, labouring at the time under temporary insanity."

# EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

## THE CHURCH.

I stood within a massive pile,  
Of ancient days the pride,  
Through pillared arch and lengthening  
Aeolian column  
Poured music's solemn tide.  
The cushions o'er the marble ground  
Their velvet folds flung,  
And hushed and hushed seemed around,  
And hushed and hushed were long,  
Who would not love, methought, to lie  
Estimated within that hush of progress naught.

Crouched upon the velvet deep  
A lonely soul lay;  
The altar was not looked on dimly  
Aeolian music play;  
I looked and wept, I looked and wept,  
While, in his silent bed,  
Unconscious of his own being,  
They continued the dead.  
And 'twas I wept beneath the wave,  
And that great solitude, to find a grave.

Once more, where music's tones were round  
I stood at evening's fall,  
While darkness o'er each grassy mound  
Swept slowly her veil,  
The stars from out the kindling sky  
Their gentle pulses shed,  
And soft the angels seemed to sigh  
The requiem of the dead.  
Waiting in that hour, I prayed  
That I might there, at last, in calm repose be laid.

Yes, let me make my last abode  
Beneath the church's guardian and;  
In silent state and quiet shade  
Within her sheltering precincts laid,  
No need that sepulchre are disclosed,  
And let me rest my last repose  
The turf my monument shall be,  
The stone my name my name;  
Kind Nature shall each opening spring  
And her voice's voice bring,  
And write in flowers, that gently warm,  
Her speech upon my grave.

J. B.

## THE RENEWAL OF RAILWAYS.

The London and Blackwall Railway cost £200,000 per mile, which is the highest cost of any railway in the kingdom. The Greenwich comes next for expensiveness, and cost £204,723. The three lines which were associated at the lowest cost per mile are the Abchurch and Farringham, the Abchurch Junction, and the Farringham Railway, which severally cost £190,000, £170,000, and £160,000 per mile. The London and Birmingham cost £212,700 per mile; the Great Western, £212,200; and the South-Western, £177,700. The Liverpool and Manchester cost £11,500 per mile; the Manchester and Leeds, £10,500; and the London and Brighton £104,570.

## IMPORTATION OF BECKINGHAM FROM CHINA.

We are by the papers just received from India, that there is a prospect of obtaining large quantities of quinquina from China, some of the provinces of which have been long known to yield it in considerable abundance. One of the main provisions in the Chinese import customs in the mode of package, the herbal being simply packed into a piece of bamboo, about a foot long and three inches thick, having each end firmly closed with resin. This mode of package is found quite as serviceable as the iron bottle in which mercury is usually brought, while it is lighter, and in every way more convenient for shipment.

## LOUIS ALBERT'S DESCRIPTION OF TALES.

James Russell called upon me at my chambers in Lincoln's-inn, desiring to know what would be my definition of *tales*. I told him I must decline informing him how I should define it; because I knew he would publish what I said, and I did not choose to subject my notions of it to public criticism. He continued, however, to importunities in frequent calls, and, in one, complained much that I would not give him my definition of *tales*, as he had that morning got Henry Dundas's (afterwards Lord Melville), the Archbishop of Canterbury's, and John Anstruther's definitions of *tales*. "Well, then," I said, "I would, if I were not so busy." "Tale," according to my definition, is the judgment which Dundas, Melville, Anstruther, and you, manifested, when you determined to quit Scotland and come into the south. You may publish this if you please."—*Life of Lord Eldon*.

## CULTIVATION OF SILK IN ENGLAND.

Mrs. Whitley, a lady residing at Newlands, near Lyngdon, Hampshire, recently forwarded to the Royal Agricultural Society a specimen of silk grown and reared off at her residence. In the communication accompanying the silk she states that she has for some years been a cultivator of the mulberry and a rearer of silk-worms. She considers that the mulberry tree is frequently exposed to as severe cold in winter in the neighbourhood of London as it is in England; and her own experiments have since shown that it will live very well through an English winter. Mrs. Whitley also states that the hatching of the eggs is carried on in a room heated to the temperature of about 75 degrees by an Argand stove; and she finds it better to have the process of hatching begun about a month later than it is usually begun in France and Italy.

## PROVERBS OF THE CHINESE.

The truths upon every moment, and rise for ever—it is from what people say that we judge of the value of their silence.—Many rather countenance what they suppose to be a thousand considerations are not worth one thought.—With money the dead can be made to speak; without it even the dead will not be silent.—Whoever seeks nothing but how to do good can never be deceived by them.—Captain Piddington's Chinese Gloss.

## INCREASE IN THE GROWTH OF COPPER.

We find in a Paris paper some interesting particulars of the increase of the growth of copper in all producing countries. It is increasing every year. The sum total of the crops of last year is 450 millions of pounds—being an excess of 10 per cent. over that of the preceding year. This quantity has been produced by the following countries, in these proportions:—Brazil, 170 millions of lbs.; Java, 140 millions; Cuba, 45 millions; St. Domingo, 35 millions; Porto Rico and Lagayra, 30 millions; the English West Indies, 10 millions; the East Indies and Mexico, 8 millions; the French Colonies, 2 millions; and the Dutch West Indies, 1 million. About 5-10ths of this quantity has been exported for consumption in the United States.

## THE GAS LIGHTS OF LONDON AND THE EXTINCTION.

The following curious statistics, prepared by one of the principal gas companies, will give some idea of the extent as present employed for lighting London and its suburbs:—There are eighteen public gas-works, conducted by twelve companies; their capital amounts to upwards of £7,000,000, employed in pipes, tanks, &c. The revenue derived therefrom is estimated at £438,000 per annum. There are about 140,000 tons of coals used annually; there are 1,400,000 cubic feet of gas made; 134,300 private lights, 30,000 public lights; 200 lamp-posts; 175 gasometers, several of them double, and capable of storing 5,000,000 feet; and about three persons are employed in various ways.

## THE VIOLENCE OF BAPTISM.

At a Sunday-school examination a few days ago, a little girl being asked by her mistress, "What is the outward visible sign or form in baptism?" instantly replied, "Pleasure, Sir, the body."

## IMPORTANT ANTHROPOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.

A very remarkable discovery has recently been made by M. Bessel, of Königsberg, which opens out new views to the constitution of the sidereal universe. By a long and laborious examination of the places of Sirius and Procyon, as deduced from the observations of different astronomers since the year 1753 (the epoch of Bradley's observation), including his own, carried on at the Königsberg Observatory, he has come to the conclusion that the proper motions of these two stars are not uniform, but deviate from that law—the former in right ascension, and the latter in declination in a very sensible degree. Astronomers will at once perceive the importance of this conclusion, which proves that the stars describe orbits in space, under the influence of dynamical laws and central forces.

## ANECDOTE OF MRS. SIDGON.

There is a striking anecdote of Mrs. Sidgon. When standing before the Apollo Belvedere, then in the gallery of the Louvre, she exclaimed, after a long pause of silent admiration, "How great must be the being who created the genius which produced such a form as this!" a thought characteristic of her mind, but more fully inspired by the works of Michael Angelo than by those of any artist the world has yet seen. They have impressed upon them a character of grandeur, of sublimity, of sublimity of invention and consummate skill in execution, which fills the contemplative mind, and leads it irresistibly from the created up to the Creator.

## THE LAW OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE IN AMERICA.

An American paper gives an account of a trial for breach of promise of marriage, in which the judge laid down a strange doctrine:—"A case was recently tried in Rutland, Vermont, North America, in which a Miss Mason recovered 1000 dollars of a Mr. Hastings for a breach of a marriage contract. The currency of the thing is this—the Vermont judge charged the jury that no explicit promise was necessary to bind the parties to a marriage contract, but that long continued intimacy or intimacy with a female was as good evidence of intended matrimony as a special contract. The principle of the case was undoubtedly, that if H. should not promise, he ought to have done so—the law holds him responsible for the non-performance of his duty."

## THOMAS CAMPBELL: THE POET.

It is well known that Campbell's own favorite poem, of all his compositions, was his "Glenriddle." I once heard him say, "I never like to see my name before 'The Poem of Hope,' why, I cannot tell you, unless it was that when young, I was always grieved among my friends as Mr. Campbell, author of 'The Poem of Hope.' Good morning to you, Mr. Campbell, author of 'The Poem of Hope.' When I got married, I was married as the author of 'The Poem of Hope,' and when I became a father, my son was the son of the author of 'The Poem of Hope.' A kind of grim smile, I observed, we are afraid, their own features, when, standing beside the poet's grave, we read the inscription on his tomb—'Thomas Campbell, L.L.D., author of 'The Poem of Hope,' died June 16, 1844, aged 67.' The poet's dislike occurred to our memory—there was no getting the better of the thought."—*Fraser's Magazine*.

## THE WATER MELON IN AUSTRALIA.

No abundant in this delicious fruit in South Australia, that it may be had as half-a-crown the hundred weight. The variety of appearance, size, and flavour, adapt themselves to all palates, and compensate for the comparative scarcity of one fruit, but which give promise of soon becoming as cheap as in any part of the world. The quantity of melons consumed by all classes and ages would extend the most lavish consumers of fruit in the mother country.—*Adelaide Observer*.

## WHAT'S IN A NAME?

The Paris correspondent of a New York paper states, that the Parisian editors cannot possibly spell the name of Mr. Frothingham, whilst the name of Mr. Polk is printed "Polque, Polke, Polke, Polque, and finally, Polke, the new fig."

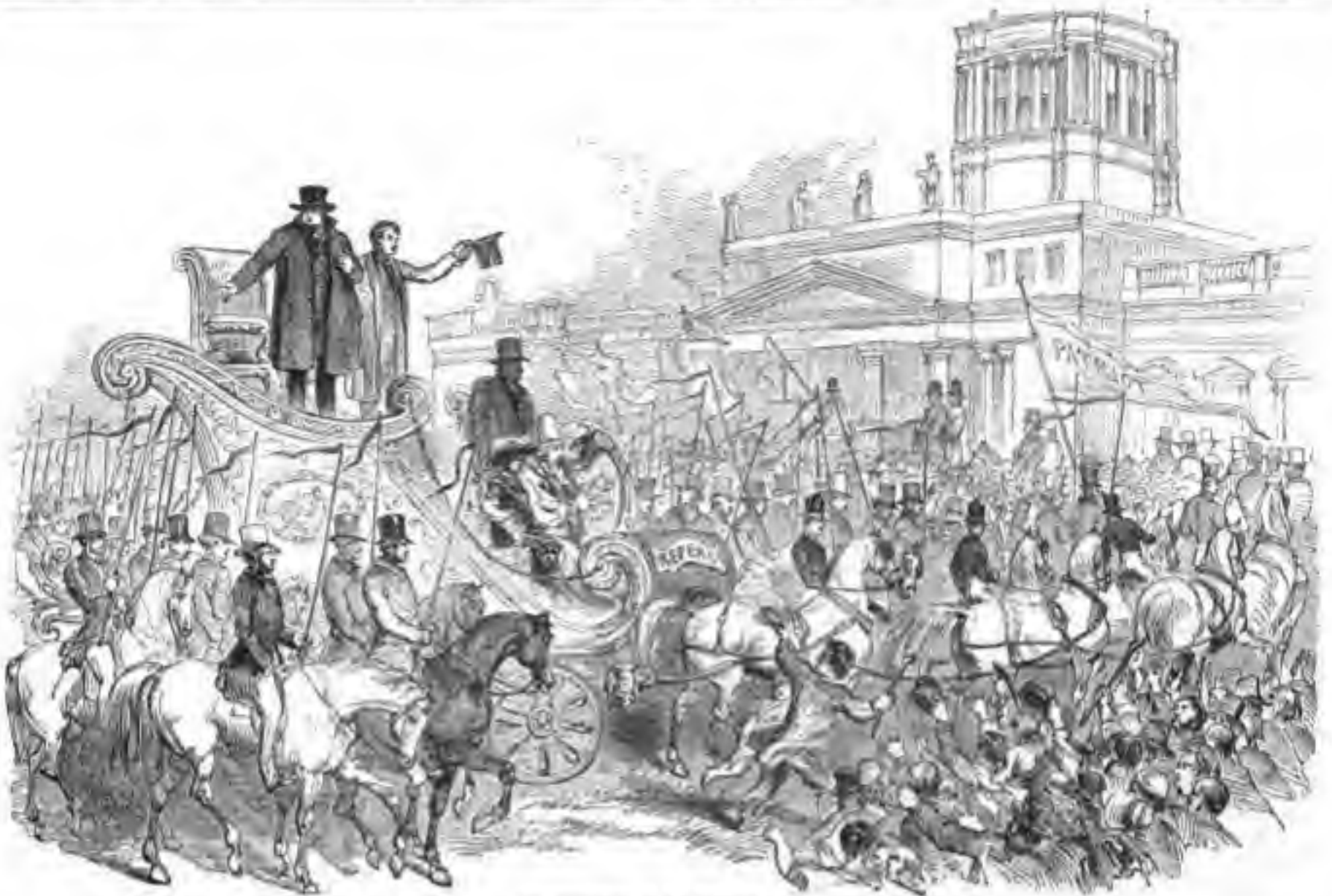
## ANTICIPATIONS OF GREAT MEN.

The greatest and cleverest of men have their weaknesses. Peter the Great could not touch a lizard; Marshal Saxe almost swooned at a rat came too near him; and it is well known that King George Adolphus had a particular antipathy to spiders.









MR. O'CONNELL, IN HIS TRIUMPHAL CAR.

never must for the moment have felt himself shaken by it. Wherever the eye could reach upon the square beneath it, was a rapid by a human being, and each and all were sent up with a post of admiration. The shout of those in front of the procession was caught up along the whole line of procession, and for at least five minutes the air seemed to be rent with a thunderburst of joyful shoutings, that came reverberating back upon the speakers, making every voice heard, and every eye glowed brighter. The shouts continued; and when Mr. O'Connell, who was on his horse a bright green velvet cap, rose and stood it two or three times round his head, while again and again were the spontaneous outcries—

bank, with their badges, and the majority of persons who composed each band were dressed in military uniform.

The third procession shows the triumphal chariot on its progress to Merrion-square. It was surrounded by a crowd on foot, that it was with great difficulty the six splendid dappled grey could form the numerous vehicle along. This most valuable originally figured at the back in 1832, at the chariot of Mr. O'Connell in that year. It is apparently constructed of a large platform, bearing three stories, arranged like steps of stairs, and profusely decorated with purple velvet, gold fringes, gilt-headed stiles, banners, and paintings. On the top stair were two large arm-chairs, covered with purple velvet and gilding, in one rather standing where were placed Mr. O'Connell and his son John. The honourable gentleman stood up to his full height, with his head slightly thrown back, and waved his velvet cap and bowed incessantly, whilst at intervals his eyes were seen to move. On the second stair was seated the Rev. Dr. Milner, and on the lowest stage sat Mr. D. O'Connell, junior, an Irish lawyer attired in the full dress of the day. When Malachi was the ruler of gold, and was playing on a genuine Irish harp, and two young gentlemen, who are understood were Mr. O'Connell's grandsons, dressed in tunics of green velvet with caps of the same material and white hosiery. The middle engraving shows the chariot just.

Mr. O'Connell reached Merrion-square at half-past five o'clock, where he was received with several rounds of enthusiastic applause. Having ascended to the balcony, he proceeded to address with precision of the procession as it approached the square in front of his house. He began by saying that this was

"A great day for Ireland, and a day of justice. (Cheers.) All the people of Ireland ever desired was justice, and they had now got an instrument of it. The plans of the wicked, and the conspiracy of the oppressors, the foul encouragement of the jury law, the base conspiracy against the laws, the liberties, and the constitutional rights of the people, had all, however he liked, been defeated. Justice had thus far been obtained, and Ireland might at last be deemed to be free. (Cheers.) But, did he doubt the people of Ireland deserving it? No, if he did he should be the most base as well as stupid of mankind. How could he doubt that? Had they not made the worthy experiment of starving in tents and retri-

ties of thousands—nay, in millions—meeting, too, in the tranquillity of the open day, with a strength that would bear down the armies of the world (cheers); but with a meekness, mildness, and gentleness of demeanour, that allowed them to be managed as if they were but a mere flock of children. (Cheers.) One meeting alone remained unassailed—that of Clermont. (Great shouting.) Some of the ministers of power had, he feared, a scheme to fix that day in stone, to deluge the soil with the blood of the people; but the people disappointed them. (Cheers.) He would his counter-proclamation, and it was altered. (Cheers.) The people declined to put themselves in danger. Had the law alone declared that they had been wrong (legally)? No, it does not do that, but it had spoiled out illegality from a number of legal meetings. (Cheers.) Their Clermont meeting had not taken place as yet, but it would be for the British Association, who had the confidence of the Irish people, as to determine whether it might not be necessary for the sake of public principle that that meeting should yet be held. (Great cheering.) He hoped they might conclude that it would not be necessary, but if the cause of liberty required it, they would all go there peacefully and unarmed, and return with an improved determination that Ireland should be a nation. (Cheers.) Then if they did not take that step what were they to do? Why, everything that could be necessary to procure repeal. They would adopt no detail without being perfectly advised as to its propriety and legality. They said that he was no lawyer or else had given so old as to have forgotten his law, but he was young enough, both in law and in fact for them yet. (Cheers.) He had often thought that those who followed his advice had never been brought into jeopardy, but those who taunted him with that now turned round and said, "Dexter, cure yourself, alleging that he who advised others well had misadvised himself. They said he was guilty of a conspiracy! His answer was, they lied. (Cheers.) It was not he alone who said that, it was Lord Chief Justice Denham of the House of Peers who said it. (Loud cheering.) If he (Mr. O'Connell) had wished his vanity to be indulged, and to prove his skill as a lawyer, he could not have devised a plan better calculated to effect his object than the events which had occurred." (Cheers.) The law, and learned gentlemen continued to address the people assembled amidst shouts of hurrahs, for some time, as portrayed in



THE CAR.

each time appearing in intervals of fervour and strength. There could not have been less than five hundred thousand persons gathered together for this national festival; and, as Mr. O'Connell looked down on it, and saw the dense masses coming thus to greet him, and saw that those who enjoy the respect of these fellow-creatures having this to do homage to him, that some of which O'Connell looks as much to his friend Arthur, of the welcome given to him, must have appeared good to comparison. The carriage in which Mr. O'Connell sat on the occasion was of the most magnificent construction. Dr. Gray, his lady and family, occupied the rear carriage. Mr. Barry, Mr. Duffy, and Mr. Bay were; and Mr. Smith sat in the third from the triumphal car. Each of these gentlemen was warmly applauded as he took his seat. The next carriage in the procession contained the vehicles for the defence, bearing the numerous militiamen."

Another writer gives an account of the procession in these terms:—

"The procession commenced at two o'clock. First came the trades of Dublin, each preceded by the banner of its body, and a band playing each music as only temperance bands can play, and generally with much discrimination, selecting rather difficult pieces for their performance, and making all instrument new. The banners were mostly displayed from poles, intended to hold four, but contriving to allow from seven to eighteen in its line, and hanging by them. Thus they came on:—hicklayers (with a picture of the Bank of Ireland, and the inscription of 'Our old House at Home'); stainers, washers, cooperers (in a small open car); stainers (with a picture of Helen Bannigan, 'being' the Dame of Clontarf); machinists, bakers (with a very gorgeous equipture, six horses, postillions, and waiters); distillers, weavers, drapery, as there is a man with a tin of paint on his head, and a sign over of the same word on his arm, otherwise understandingly attired in a blue coat and white trousers; and other bodies of tradesmen too numerous to mention—with their appropriate emblems and banners. Next came a great number of repeal warriors, bearing banners, and carrying respectable-looking weapons and cartridges. After these came the companies of the trades' political societies; the members of it, attired in green sashes and scarfs, and bearing banners with green flags in their hands. Next in order were the various branches of the reformation, abolition, temperance, and other efforts, dressed in their robes of office and cocked hats, quivering with chains, and armed from head to foot. The majority of these gentlemen were in their own carriages, into each of which were packed as many of the women friends as could find standing room, several private vehicles being used up through the order of their procession. Then came the private carriages of the Lord Mayor, who was in full dress; and then, preceded by a confused mass of ward-beavers, the triumphal chariot itself, surrounded by a mob so dense that it was with great difficulty that the six splendid dappled greys could form the column as they along, which every instant seemed to become a stream of of Jags, gurnets, and crack snare of its riders. More patriots, a few however, multitudes of hark ears and posthumous, a tail of old women and little boys, followed; and so the monster procession, after winding its slow length along through the greater part of Dublin, and causing a total cessation of business in the line of its progress, terminated."

The next engraving shows the procession at the moment of passing the Bank, when Mr. O'Connell pointed most significantly to the building.

It is a fact worthy of notice, that there was not, in the immense assembly, a single individual intoxicated; each guild was followed by a temperance



BIGGEST-SCENE IN A DUBLIN-STREET.













CHRISTENING OF PRINCE ALFRED, IN THE PRIVATE CHAPEL, WINDSOR CASTLE.

much studied by the early architects, and their principles have been most successfully followed. By "works of rich entablature and various moulds," an appearance of extent and importance has been given to the chamber, which its own nature limits could not otherwise have commanded.

The style of architecture used is the last period of perpendicular Gothic, modified, according to the practice of the celebrated William of Wykeham, the original architect of the castle. Many of the details are copied from his noble edifice at Oxford. The plan is a polygon, square on one side (the altar end), and angular to the others. The walls, for one-third of their height, are elaborately decorated with a panelling of oak. The piers, the pulpit, the altar-screen and chairs, are of the same materials. The seats, desks, and altar, are gorgeously appointed with rich and precious velvet, which contrast very beautifully with the rich blue of the splendidly carved gothic tracery. Five windows are at the square end of the chapel, where the light, but three of them being stained, and the other two being filled with ground glass, it is so moderated in its strength as to become "dim and delicious" in its quality.

Her Majesty's closet is a chalet-like detached apartment, built within a square-headed recess, on the angular side of the chapel, and raised about 12 feet above the level of the floor.

The architectural effect of this chamber is extremely beautiful. It is ap-

proached from the grand exterior by a private staircase. On entering it, a complete view of the chapel and of the ministers is gained, without encountering the gaze of any of its worshippers, an arrangement which lends greatly to her Majesty's equanimity and religious gravity. The ceiling is richly painted, and at the back is a fine internal window, filled with stained glass, having the arms of George IV., Victoria, Albert, Victoria and Albert, the badge of St. George in "rose white and red," and other national emblems. The ground-work of this window is a yellow diaper, which fills the chamber with a most gorgeous illumination.

On sacramental occasions, her Majesty, leaving the closet, passes through a beautiful gallery, which runs round the exterior of the chapel, and conducts to an entrance on the right side of the altar, and opposite to the ordinary entrance. This arrangement, which is unknown to have been made by Prince Albert, still further secures her Majesty from interruption in the discharge of her most solemn religious duties. The gallery is panelled with a double tier of historic portraits of inestimable value and importance. The more remarkable are, Martin Luther, bearing date 1546, an exquisite production; Luther, 1547, founder of the College of Physicians; Edward III., Richard II., Henry IV., Edward IV., rare sketches of unsurpassable antiquity; Richard III., the famous portrait with "the rag," Henry VIII., the finest of the many Helme-

of the same blood monarch; Isabella of Castile, and Ferdinand of Aragon; Philip, the first father of Isabella; Vincent of Edward II.; Louis XII.; Louis XIII.; and Charles VIII. of France; a wonderfully fine head of a Duchess of Burgundy; and another, of towering interest, of the venerable mother of Mary Queen of Scots.

On the night when Prince Alfred was christened, the chapel was seen to its greatest advantage. The masses gold communion service of Queen Anne, along with the choir service of her present Majesty, were grouped together on the altar table, and had a most splendid effect. In front, on a dais, stood the elegant font used for the baptism of the Prince of Wales, attracting the attention of all present, as rarely for its intrinsic beauty as from its importance in the sacred ceremony of the day. It consists of a basin of burnished gold, in the form of a lotus, having on its edge a rich border of water lilies. Beneath, surrounding a pillar of support, are three cherubic figures, and various heraldic decorations of the Royal Houses of Brunswick and Saxe-Coburg, her Majesty's and Prince Albert's abode between the Royal Supporters, &c. &c., the whole terminating in a splendid tripod stand.

During the progress of the christening ceremony, not the least important of the many arrangements made for assisting the devotional effect, was the performance of the consecrated organ from the screen behind the altar.





# SECOND VISIT THE QUEEN'S TO SCOTLAND.

And the South on Scotia's hills,  
Lifting the eagle of the hills  
That sing for ever there,  
Carriers of peace and joy to Queen's,  
Lady I from laurel leaves  
Of youth and beauty's art thou,  
From the glen  
That would be there in the youthful time,  
When first the young girl's dream on the shore,  
Laid down  
A young woman's time with its  
Pearly and the youth  
And giving life and health  
To make a lovely dream and child and joy!  
There's something beautiful and great  
In womanhood that has command  
To give the world its glory  
And stand by the world's weal,  
In lovely ways—  
And the great Goddess in his garden's path  
That up from the world's birth  
And the glory of a queen's life!

In relating upon our record of the Queen's second visit to Scotland, we should mention that the illustrative department has been enriched by Mr. Gaudin, whose sketches on the occasion of her Majesty's previous visit were so signally successful, in assisting us to present to our readers a picture of the Royal excursion. On the present occasion, our illustrations will show the most interesting scenes visited by her Majesty, which will appear in our Journal with as much rapidity as is consistent with their perfect execution. Our illustrations this week relate chiefly to the embarkation, and the progress of the Royal Yacht.

Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal, embarked at Woolwich Dockyard on Monday morning, on board the Victoria and Albert Royal yacht for Scotland.

The weather, during the early part of the morning, was very wet and unfavourable, but it did not prevent the loyalty of her Majesty's faithful subjects, great numbers of whom were in attendance to witness their beloved Sovereign.

Sir James Clerk, her Majesty's physician, arrived about a quarter past seven, and proceeded to the Royal Victoria and Albert. Sir James accompanied her Majesty on her excursion.

About eight o'clock, the Earl of Dalhousie, the Lord High Chamberlain, the Earl of Jersey, the Master of the Horse, and the Earl of Aberdeen, arrived at the Dockyard.

The Earl of Haddington, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Vice Admiral Bowles, C.B., arrived at the establishment about five o'clock, when the Admiralty flag was immediately hoisted on the flag-staff in the Dockyard. The Lords of



EMBARKATION OF HER MAJESTY, AT WOOLWICH.

the Admiralty, with Sir F. Collier, immediately proceeded to inspect the preparations which had been made for the reception and embarkation.

Previously to the dockyard clock struck nine, a royal salute from a battery of 12-pounders, under the command of Captain Noble, announced that her Majesty and the Royal Highness Prince Albert were approaching, and before it was finished her Majesty's carriage and four horses, preceded by two outriders in scarlet liveries, entered the dockyard, the guard of honour of the Royal Marines presenting arms, and the band playing "God save the Queen."

The Royal Highness Prince Albert first handed down the Princess Royal, who accompanied her Royal parents; his Royal Highness then alighted and awaited her Majesty to descend from the Royal carriage. Her Majesty accepted the arm of the Earl of Haddington, who conducted the Queen to the Admiralty barge. Prince Albert and the Princess Royal entering first. On her Majesty being seated, Viscountess Goring, Lady in Waiting, and Lady Caroline Somerset Cocks, Maid of Honour, entered the barge and occupied the seats adjacent to her Majesty. After alighting from the Royal carriage, and previous to descending the steps leading to the river, her Majesty graciously acknowledged the presence of General Sir G. Murray, Lieutenant-General Lord Blomfield, and several of the distinguished gentlemen present. The Admiralty flag, which had been raised on the arrival of the Earl of Haddington and Rear-Admiral Bowles, was taken down, and the Royal Standard hoisted on the flagstaff when her Majesty arrived, and a Royal Standard was hoisted in the Admiralty barge on her Majesty's entrance. Commodore Sir F. A. Collier had the honour of steering her Majesty to the Royal yacht, and Captain Lord Adolphus FitzClarence received her Majesty on stepping on board that fine vessel. Her Majesty was most enthusiastically cheered on arriving, on entering the barge, and on going on board the yacht.

The Queen appeared in excellent spirits, but looked rather pale. Her Majesty was seated in a plain black silk dress, black silk shawl, and black crepe bonnet.

Prince Albert looked remarkably well. His Royal Highness was dressed in a suit of mourning, over which he wore a light morning coat. The Prince wore a dark hat with a deep mourning band.

The Princess Royal was dressed in a black straw bonnet, trimmed with plain black ribbon.

## THE PROGRESS OF THE ROYAL YACHT.

The Royal Yacht, as regards her construction and exterior, has been already described in No. 12 of our Journal. We subjoin the details of her interior, with the recent alterations:—

The Royal Apartments occupy the after-part of the yacht, and comprise the Dining-room, the Drawing-room, and the Bed and Dressing-rooms. The Dining-room occupies the entire stern from side to side, and is lighted from the stern windows, from side windows, and a skylight in the centre. It is 20 feet in length, by 22 feet breadth, and 7 feet 7 inches in height. The panel work is of a dark colour, with gilt mouldings. Sticks (the under part of which is used for ladders) are attached to the circular stern. The chairs are plain mahogany and green muslin; one of them, with brass knobs, and spikes in the feet for security, always stands on the starboard side, and is appropriated for the Queen. A circular table, but which may be extended to dine 18 persons, stands in the centre beneath a plain lamp, suspended from the skylight by a model anchor and cables. At the sides are ivory hand-holders to catch hold of when

(Continued on page 171.)



THE ROYAL YACHT.—THE DRAWING-ROOM.



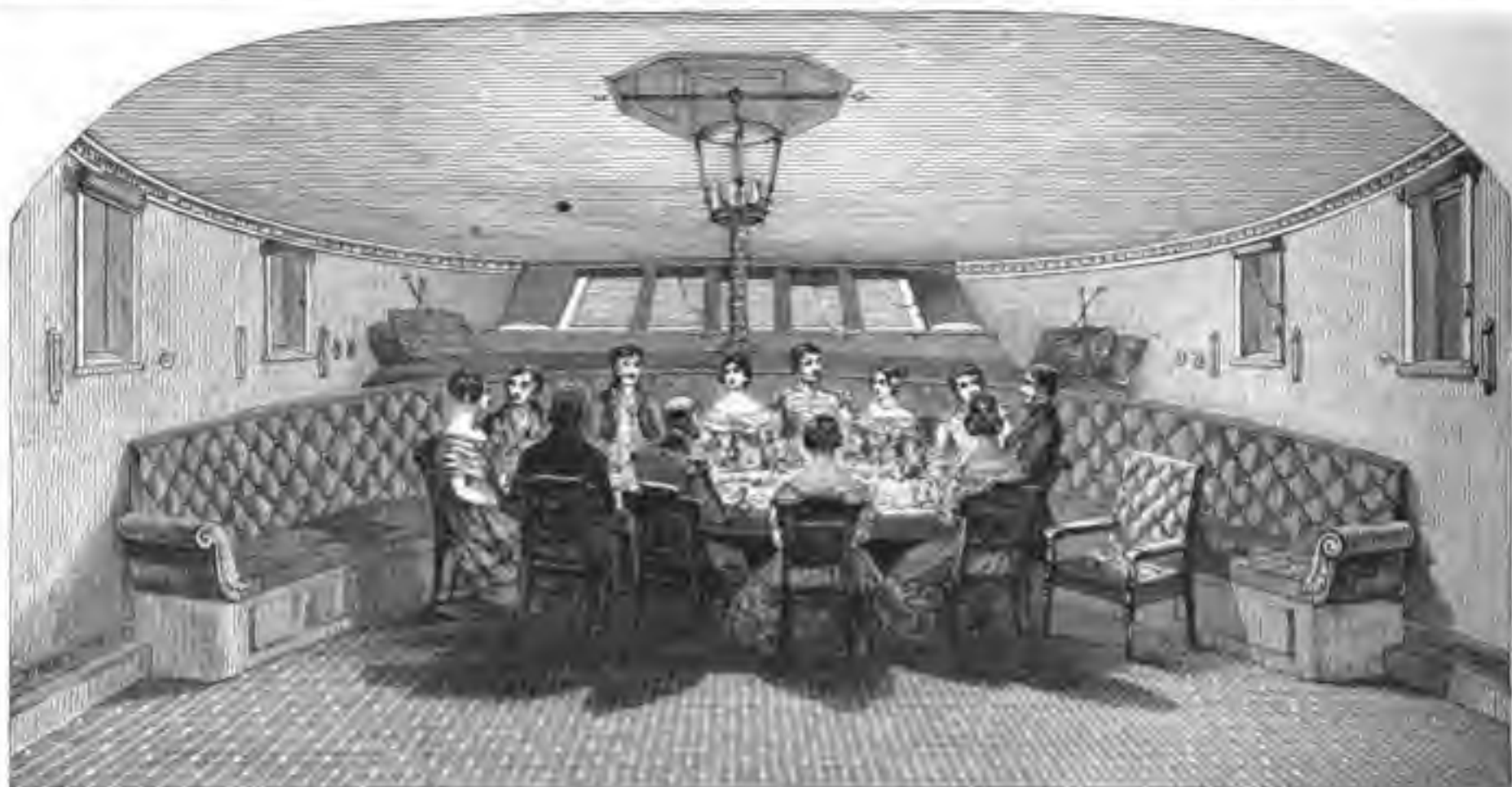
(Continued from page 158.)

which appeared during the month of August, leaving the citizens in such a









HER MAJESTY'S YACHT.—THE DINING-ROOM.

Tilbury Port and Gravesend she increased to nearly its maximum. When the royal yacht arrived at the Nore, the Queen, flag-ship at Sheerness, fired a royal salute. There was no man-of-war of any description lying at the Nore. Some idea of the rapidity with which the royal yacht and her attendant squadron proceeded, may be formed from the time which she took in reaching the Nore—the left Woolwich at 20 minutes past 2 a. m., marked Gravesend at 40 minutes past 10, and passed the Nore light at 14 minutes past 12, performing the whole distance from Woolwich to the Nore in two hours and 40 minutes, and from Gravesend to the Nore in one hour and 15 minutes. About 10 o'clock the yacht altered her course to the northward and eastward, and proceeded on her voyage to Scotland.

The royal yacht, after leaving the Nore, altered her course, and bore upon the north-east, proceeding through the channel between the Long sand and the east. The Royal steam-frigate, the Black Eagle, and the rest of the Government steamers forming the royal escort, following immediately in the rear.

At about half-past two o'clock the squadron passed the beacon on the Goodwin Sand, and presently at three her Majesty's yacht was abreast of Harwich harbour.

As the General Steam Navigation Company's steamer, the City of Hamburg, was steaming abreast of the buoy on the Hodge Banks, between Aldborough and Orfordness, a cry was raised of the approach of the Queen. In an instant the deck was crowded with passengers, and all eyes directed to the distant of the royal yacht, which was approaching at full speed, and a large steamer following close in the rear. The weather was delightful. Brother her Majesty our her Royal Consort were to be seen, but immediately the first cheer was given, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence made his appearance on the deck out of the state cabin, apparently at the command of the Queen, and returned the compliment by taking off his hat and bowing.

On Monday night at 10 o'clock the royal yacht passed Yarmouth to the northward, accompanied by a fleet of steamers, which every now and then fired blue lights as signals. The yacht had four brilliant lights.

The royal squadron passed Cromer at a quarter to one o'clock on Tuesday morning. A few hours after the royal yacht continued the northward track close to the coast, passing before twelve o'clock the great Yorkshire cliff, Robin Hood's Bay, and Whitby, where demonstrations of loyalty were exhibited.

The royal yacht was abreast of Tyne-mouth Bar on Tuesday afternoon at half-past three o'clock. To the great disappointment of the natives, neither her Majesty nor Prince Albert were on deck. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, however, acknowledged their loyalty on the part of her Majesty. The passage from London

to Tyne-mouth effected by the royal yacht is the quickest on record. The distance, 100 miles, was accomplished in about twenty-nine hours.

The squadron accompanying her Majesty is thus composed. The Royal Victoria and Albert, steam-patrol, Capt. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, O.C.B. The Black Eagle, steam-patrol, Capt. the Earl of Sandwich. The Eclair, steamship, the most-of-war vessel, Com. Walter G. R. Foxworth. The Hornet, steamship, Com. the Hon. Franklin. The Blazer, steam-ship, Capt. Washington. The Porpoise, steam-ship, Capt. Bell. The Valiant, steam-ship, Com. Lord E. C. Miller. The Princess Alice, steam-tender, Master Com. Luke Smith. These our Queen has a squadron of eleven iron-clad gun-boat to attend her on the sea; her own yacht being the most powerful of the fleet.

PREPARATIONS FOR HER MAJESTY'S RECEPTION AT DUNDEE.

A private letter from Dundee says:—A splendid triumphal arch is already commenced across the whole extent of Castle-street, and such exertions are intended to be put down along the whole line of her Majesty's progress. It was at one time proposed to have a body-guard for her Majesty, and in uniform too, but the idea was ultimately abandoned. One would think, to see the front of our protection wall, from the number of old women getting in preparation for a Royal salute—not to speak of the "fortifications" erected at Broughty Ferry and Blackness—that we were preparing to repel an invasion, rather than to welcome our Sovereign.

At Broughty, the Castle is to be given up entirely to her Majesty. Lord Glenlyon is actively engaged in making preparations. A new avenue has been opened, with a wide house at the gate, and enclosed with a paling, which extends about 100 yards, from seven to fourteen feet high. The Castle has been beautifully fixed up, and the grounds put in the best order. The Highlanders who are to act as guard during her Majesty's stay, under the command of Lord Glenlyon, have been drilling every evening for some time past, and make an admirable appearance. There are about two hundred of them; their dresses are splendid and elegant; and they are armed with sword and turban.

Her Majesty will be received on landing, by a guard of honour of the 44th Regiment (the Queen's Royal Rifle Corps), and will be escorted on the road to Blair Athol by the 90th Corps. At Blair Athol the care of her Majesty will be made over to the keeping of the Athol Highlanders.

The distance to be traversed by her Majesty, from Dundee to her Highland residence is about 85 miles; the distance from Dundee to Cupar Angus being about 45 miles; from Cupar Angus to Dunkeld, 15; and from Dunkeld to Blair Athol, nearly 25 miles.

We copy from the Dundee Courier of Tuesday, the latest account of the preparations made to receive her Majesty on landing:—

The triumphal arch, erected across the Middle Quay, represents a festooned building, is breadth upwards of 40 feet, and in height, to the top of the flag-staff, nearly 100 feet. There are three arches. The centre one surmounted with the royal arms, and underneath in gold letters, "Welcome Victoria," and around the arch, "Albert." Over the whole floats the royal standard.

What will add considerably to the grandeur of the scene is the fortunate idea of manning the yards of the vessels in the harbour. The tars, with their blue jackets and white trousers, are to be mounted aloft; and, towering far above the gun-spectacles below, as her Majesty plants her foot on terra firma, and cracks the shores of "Bannia Dundee," a shout of welcome will burst forth, as it were, from mid-air, to be returned by the tens of thousands on the adjacent shores.

The royal landing-place is immediately in front of the entrance to the Tide Mill-pond. A floating barge is to be moored a few feet from the quay, and the gangway, covered with velvet, is to extend from the shore to the barge, by which her Majesty and suite will proceed, to the place where the deputations will be waiting to receive her.

In the event of her Majesty arriving in the river during the night—indeed it is probable that she will arrive—salutes will be fired, and immediately on her landing on the shores of Dundee, a royal salute will be fired from the Protestant Wall, where cannons have been placed.

It is intended that as soon as her Majesty has received the addresses, the procession will set off, preceded by the city officers, followed by the Magistrate and Council in four coaches. After these come the royal carriages, and after these again the other public bodies who intend joining the procession.

Every care is to be taken to prevent accidents at the Harbour. To-morrow (Wednesday) morning, low water is about a quarter to seven, so that it will be at least ten o'clock before a proper depth of water is got to float the royal steamer into the tide harbour.

The London Shipping Company have placed their powerful steamer, the Perth, at the service of the royal voyage. She is to sail to meet the royal squadron, when every assistance will be given, either by putting a pilot on board, or leading the way.

The Modern Athens, also, is to proceed as far as the buoy of Tay, turning at six o'clock, should her Majesty's ships not be then in sight. It is intended to sail her again at five in the morning, when there can be no doubt of falling in with them.



THE FLAG-SHIP "OCEAN," SALUTING THE ROYAL SQUADRON, AT THE NORE.

POORER ROYAL VISITS TO DUNDEE.—At the present moment, the following account of Royal visits to Dundee will, no doubt, be interesting. Fearing over the fugitive visits of several princes of the Stuart line, above two hundred years have elapsed since Dundee has been honoured by the presence of royalty. The last crowned monarch seen there was James the Sixth of Scotland, and First of England. About thirteen years after his accession to the English throne, James, as he intimated his Scottish allegiance in a proclamation, began to experience "a salmon-like instinct—a great and natural longing to see our native soil, and place of our birth and breeding." "In 1617, James (says Wilson) began his journey with the spring, warming the country as he went, with the glories of the Court; taking such recreations by the way as might best beguile the days, and eat them shorter, but lengthen the nights (scarcely in the season); for what with jousting, hunting, and horse-meat, the days quickly ran away, and the nights, with fasting,

excessing, and dancing, were the more extended." After his reception, on the 15th of May, at Edinburgh, James proceeded by Linlithgow and Dalkeith to Falkland, where he arrived on the 18th, "and soon more cheerful with the sounds of his hunting horns than that noble park which had been his temporary abode at command in youth. On the 20th he went to Rosneath, the seat of the John Livingston, where he spent eight days, partially in sports. On the 28th he advanced to Dundee, and was received by the town clerk, in a pompous speech, and by two Latin poems." To the disappointment of the inhabitants of Aberdeen, who had also made preparations for his reception, Dundee was the northern terminus of the royal progress, on account of the proximity of the King's summering to Edinburgh, it was in preparation for the meeting of Parliament.

The last visit of a Stuart was that of the ill-fated and unfortunate Mary, in 1702.



CELEBRATION OF THE BIRTH-DAY OF THE MARQUIS OF CHANDOS, AT STOWE.

During the past week, this magnificent seat, and the adjoining town of Buckingham, have been the scene of a series of festivities, to celebrate the majority of the Marquis of Chandos, the eldest son of the Duke of Buckingham. The young Marquis attained his majority on Tuesday last, but the celebration was not restricted to the anniversary of the birthday; for, throughout the week, all classes of the locality have joined in "unbroken mirth." In short, there has been celebrated at Stowe, a genuine Old English festival, such as the titled and wealthy owners of the soil were wont to give in the last century, to commemorate the birth of a heir, his coming of age, or his accession to rank and property. As a picture, or rather a succession of pictures, of the sports and pastimes of "Merrie England," the festival at Stowe and Buckingham is entitled to especial illustration and record in our Journal.

Of all the mansions and show-houses of our nobility, the domain of Stowe is, perhaps, the most celebrated.

"Where Order in Variety we see,  
And where, though all things differ, all agree:  
Nature shall join you, Time shall make it grow,  
A work to wonder at—perhaps a Stowe."  
—Pope.

This magnificent domain lies at a short distance from the town of Buckingham, distant from London 47, and from Oxford 25 miles. A straight road, two miles in length, leads through an avenue of trees from Buckingham, through two lodges, to the entrance gateway, a large Christian arch; whence appears the garden front of the House, on the summit of a verdant slope, and surrounded by the Garden and Park; the extent of the former being about 500 acres, and the circumference, by the outside wall, three miles. The grounds were originally laid out in straight paths and avenues, and adorned with canals and fountains. Subsequent improvements were made under the direction of Bridgeman, Kent, and other artists and amateurs; and the beauties of Stowe have been commenced



STOWE HOUSE—THE PARK FRONT.

by Pope and West, who spent many festive hours with the then owner, Lord Cobham. The grounds, when beheld from a distance, appear like a vast grove, interspersed with columns, obelisks, and towers. They are adorned with almost every variety of architectural and sculptural decoration; as arbours, pavilions, temples, a rotunda, a hermitage, a grotto, bridge, fountain, &c. The temples are adorned with busts of eminent persons, and there are monuments, vases, &c. "scattered" arms, and tributary statues to genius, which invest the entire domain with the classic and poetic air of an Arcadia. The house was originally built by Peter Temple, esq., in the reign of Elizabeth; it was rebuilt by Sir Richard Temple, who died in 1687, and has since been enlarged and improved. The whole extent of the house, in length, is 916 feet: it has two fronts; the south-east, or garden front, with a large central portico, and two highly embellished wings or pavilions; and the north-west, or park front, consisting of a centre with a portico, and crowning balustrade and urns; and two wings connected with the centre by semicircular colonnades. The latter of these fronts is represented in one of the engraved engravings. We shall not be expected to describe the mansion itself in detail; as, the Corinthian loggia, the richly-decorated saloon; the hall, painted by Kent, the cedar chapel; the library, and superb state-rooms; altogether extending in length 424 feet. They are filled with the rarest specimens of art and taste, including a valuable collection of paintings.

Such is the princely domain, wherein, by Tuesday last, great numbers of the nobility and gentry, especially those residing in the country, had arrived to offer their congratulations on the happy event, and to partake of the Duke's magnificent hospitality; while the proximity of the country, and his grace's liberality, had drawn to the mansion, and to the park, a vast number of the nobility and gentry, and their families, and their retainers, assembled at Buckingham with similar objects, and appear to vie with each other in thus testifying their respect and attachment to the Duke and his family. Visitors of every kind, and from all quarters, also



PROCESSION OF THE OX, AT BUCKINGHAM.

arrived at Buckingham, so that the town was now completely full, accommodation being scarcely obtainable at the inn or elsewhere.

On Monday, the Corporation met in the Town-hall, at Buckingham, to draw up addresses of congratulation, and to finally arrange the programme of sports and amusements, and in the afternoon, a new union-jack (having been previously properly christened,) was hoisted above the same building with much ceremony, amid the cheers of the multitude. At the same time, the entire career of a nobleman, accompanied by a canopy of laurel and gaily decorated with flowers and ribbons, was carried round the town, preceded by a band of music and followed by a merry crowd of men, women, and children, and was then assigned to a large spit erected for the occasion, and turned throughout the night by relays of men, whose labours were anxiously watched by a circle of wondering onlookers. Meanwhile, the band continued to enliven the town with music; the Town Hall (by way of rehearsal,) was illuminated, guns were fired, crackers and squibs were flung about the streets, and it was not until long after the witching hour of night that the old town relaxed into something like its accustomed tranquillity.

The two scenes of the festival procession, and the less classical operation of roasting the ox, are portrayed in two of our illustrations. The latter is a truly national scene, characteristic of good old English fare, and unbounded hospitality.

On Tuesday, at Buckingham, before daybreak, cannon were fired and responded to by merry peals from the church steeple, and by the band of the Bucks Yeomanry, with vigorous strains from drums and trumpets; flags were hoisted on the public buildings, and huge branches of oak and laurel hung out from the inn, and the houses of the more respectable inhabitants.

The first public procession was a becoming and liberal set of charity. Soon after six, the doors of the National School-room were thrown open, and meat, bread, flour, and other necessaries,



ROASTING THE OX, AT BUCKINGHAM.

the gift of the Duke, were distributed among the poor of the town of Buckingham, in the proportion of one pound of each to each member of a family; no less than 2,700 tickets were issued. At an early hour, the children in the union workhouse paid a visit to the roasting ox, and returned to enjoy, at a subsequent part of the day, with the other inmates of the workhouse, some good cheer provided for them likewise by his Grace's liberality.

At half-past eight, the Thame royal brass band drove into the town, playing "God save the Queen," and some of their most spirited marches. Throughout the day, also, the country-people came flocking in; and, at noon, all the shops were closed, and business was suspended.

At Stowe the morning was ushered in by a discharge of fifteen nine-pounders from the tower. Soon after daybreak, also, some minstrels arrived and performed a serenade under the Marquis's window, composed by the Duchess of Buckingham. The park front of the mansion was hung with variegated lamps, arranged so as to form the words "God save the Queen" in the centre, and on either wing the words "Well come." The statue of George I. in front of this side of the house, was decorated with laurel, and behind was an erection, also hung with variegated lamps, so as to form the words, "Chandos."

May God bless him.  
For God, my country, and my friends."  
At noon, the Mayor, Mr. Smith, Recorder (Mr. Benjamin Byles), and Corporation of Buckingham, arrived in their robes, and in the state library presented addresses of congratulation to the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham and the Marquis of Chandos, each of whom replied in the name. The reply of her Grace the Duchess was in these touching terms:—"Gentlemen, I thank you, and the inhabitants of Buckingham, most sincerely for your good wishes, and very kind expressions towards myself and my dear son. It is one of his greatest advantages to be sur-







DR. CULVERWELL'S GUIDE IN HEALTH and LONG LIFE. BY DR. CULVERWELL. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

THE MEDICAL TIMES OF TO-DAY contains some interesting articles on the progress of medicine, and the state of the medical profession in England, Scotland, and Ireland. It is a valuable work for the student and the practitioner.

SIX POLKAS for the PIANIST, for SEPTEMBER. By J. H. P. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

THE REDON POLKA, Danced by C. and S. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

SIXTY-FIVE PSALM AND HYMN TUNES, arranged for one or more voices, with an Introduction for the Organ or Piano. By J. H. P. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

NEW VOCAL DUET—LET US ROVE.—Composed by J. H. P. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

THE INTERWALZES by STRAUSS, LARIZKY, and LANNER. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

RINCK'S FIRST THREE MONTHS IN THE ORGAN, &c. &c. By J. H. P. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

THE MORALE BATTER NEW MEMORIAL NUMBER. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

ARTHUR ARUNDEL. A TALE OF THE ENGLISH REVOLUTION. By the Author of "The English Revolution." 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

THE HAND-BOOK TO THE PIANOFORTE, comprising all the necessary information for the student and the practitioner. By J. H. P. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

ON THROAT DEAFNESS, with numerous cases, showing the progress of the disease, and the various methods of treatment. By J. H. P. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

PRACTICAL MECHANIC'S POCKET GUIDE. By J. H. P. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND MAGAZINE. Vol. XVI. With Four Wood Engravings of Churches, Monuments, and other interesting subjects. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

THE SON OF A GENIUS. Fourth Edition. Price 2s. 6d. THE DAUGHTER OF A GENIUS. Sixth Edition. Price 2s. 6d. THE TEACHER. New Edition. Price 2s. 6d. THE CRUSADERS. Seventh Edition. Price 2s. 6d.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE FOR SEPTEMBER. This is the first issue of the new series, and contains many interesting articles on the progress of agriculture, and the state of the farming community in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE FOR SEPTEMBER. This is the first issue of the new series, and contains many interesting articles on the progress of agriculture, and the state of the farming community in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE FOR SEPTEMBER. This is the first issue of the new series, and contains many interesting articles on the progress of agriculture, and the state of the farming community in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE FOR SEPTEMBER. This is the first issue of the new series, and contains many interesting articles on the progress of agriculture, and the state of the farming community in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE FOR SEPTEMBER. This is the first issue of the new series, and contains many interesting articles on the progress of agriculture, and the state of the farming community in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE FOR SEPTEMBER. This is the first issue of the new series, and contains many interesting articles on the progress of agriculture, and the state of the farming community in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE FOR SEPTEMBER. This is the first issue of the new series, and contains many interesting articles on the progress of agriculture, and the state of the farming community in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE FOR SEPTEMBER. This is the first issue of the new series, and contains many interesting articles on the progress of agriculture, and the state of the farming community in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE FOR SEPTEMBER. This is the first issue of the new series, and contains many interesting articles on the progress of agriculture, and the state of the farming community in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE FOR SEPTEMBER. This is the first issue of the new series, and contains many interesting articles on the progress of agriculture, and the state of the farming community in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Illustrated with Ten Engravings. Part I. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

THE FEMALE BLUEBIRD. By the Author of "The Female Bluebird." 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

THE MILLION TEA KETTLE will Boil Two Quarts of Water. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

JONES'S PATENT BARLEY is the only genuine article of the kind. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

STOOPING OF THE SHOULDERS and CONTRACTION OF THE CHEST. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY. NOTICE. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

NEW PATENT—IRON KEYS. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

TUNING FORGERS. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

DANCING OF THE CALISTHENICS and ORTHOPEDICAL. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

METROPOLITAN LOAN COMPANY—ESTABLISHED. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

EDUCATION FRANÇAISE—PROMOTION ST. DENIS and ST. MARTIN. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

TEETH—Mastication and Articulation Improved and Preserved. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

PANKLETON IRON WORKS—IMPORTANT. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

MESSRS. JOSEPH AND JOHN VICKERS and CO. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

MEICAL'S NEW PATENT TOOTH BRUSH. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

MOURNING—Court, Family, and Complimentary. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

PORT, SHERRY, and all other FOREIGN WINES for the Table. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY is the only genuine article of the kind. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY is the only genuine article of the kind. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY is the only genuine article of the kind. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY is the only genuine article of the kind. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY is the only genuine article of the kind. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY is the only genuine article of the kind. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY is the only genuine article of the kind. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY is the only genuine article of the kind. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY is the only genuine article of the kind. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

CORN and RUMORS. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

JONES'S PHILOSOPHICAL REMEDY. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

DOMESTIC ACCIDENTS, arising from Wounds, Burns, &c. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

THE LIVER OIL. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

SIX POUNDS of TEA, whether Black or Green, for 17s. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

BOYS' CLOTHING.—The only House in London for Boys' Clothing. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

HEALTH and COMFORT.—HAZARD'S PATENT. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Notice to Advertisers. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

CHAPPELL'S MUSICAL CIRCULATING LIBRARY. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

THE NEW DISCOVERY for the NERVES. By Dr. G. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a wish to learn, &c. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

TO SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS, &c.—BIRD'S SUPPLY. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

LOSS OF TEETH SUPPLIED, without Springs, Clamps, &c. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

TO LADIES.—ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, for the SKIN. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

INTERESTING TO LADIES. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

SELF-MEASUREMENT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE FOR SEPTEMBER. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE FOR SEPTEMBER. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE FOR SEPTEMBER. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE FOR SEPTEMBER. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE FOR SEPTEMBER. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE FOR SEPTEMBER. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE FOR SEPTEMBER. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE FOR SEPTEMBER. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE FOR SEPTEMBER. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE FOR SEPTEMBER. 12mo. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. each. London: W. G. and J. G. 1844.





THE CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, GUILDHALL.

CHAMBERLAINSHIP OF THE CORPORATION OF LONDON.

The termination of the contest for this high office of trust, (reported elsewhere in our Journal), presents a fit opportunity for introducing to our readers a few historical details of its institution and important functions.

The office of Chamberlain is of very ancient origin, and was formerly the King's Chamber, or Exchequer. It appears by ancient records in the possession of the Corporation of London, that the office was held of the Crown (in John, 1384), when William de St. Michael paid the King a fine of 470s, and a yearly rent of 100 marks for the same. The charter of the above sovereign (10 John, 1319), expressly reserves out of his grant to the City, "his Chamberlainship;" Henry III., and Charter (11 Hen. III.), does the same; and in 1278 (Edw. I.), Matthew de Columbers is mentioned as "the Chamberlain of Our Lord the King."

The period at which the office passed from the Crown to the Corporation is unknown; but, we find, in the year 1360, (26 Edward I.) that the Chamberlain was elected to the office by the Mayor and Aldermen; and, in 1319, he was elected by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty; with whom the election re-

mained until the year 1744, (15 Geo. III.) when, by Act of Parliament, the Chamberlain was declared to be elected by the Livery.

The Chamberlain of London is, in law, a Corporation Solo. His Seal of Office consists of a sceptre, and two keys.—Legend: *Clavibus Curiam Londen.* The ancient surcoat of the Chamberlain is copied from an impression in the British Museum, bearing the date 1319.

This seal is used, at the present time, and affixed to every copy of the City Records, issued from the Chamberlain's Office.

We have also appended the several insignia of the Chamberlainship, and accompanied with a printed crown, and being a glass badge, mounted with gold, and jewelled. This badge is borne by the Chamberlain on state occasions, and is presented, with the keys of the City, to the Mayor of the Borough by Temple Bar, and is afterwards worn, that is, by the Chamberlain, who is then personally accredited to his office.

The duties of the Chamberlain are twofold. In his judicial capacity, he administers, on oath, all process issued to the Freedom of London; and registers and returns all applications, writs, and orders, and their execution upon writs, and returns made to him. In this capacity, he has power to commit about twenty men to imprisonment in Brixton, or to a prison of temporary confinement in Guildhall, upon their oath; but, in 1810, that there has been no commitment of a man for a month and a half. The Chamberlain administers without a jury, and he appoints twelve men from his decisions, although it is believed that there is a right of appeal to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen.

An *Enquireur* of the Corporation, in "the Chamber of London," called, at various times, "the Mayor's Chamber," the "Exchequer Chamber," and now simply, "the Chamber." The Chamberlain has the sum and custody of the City's cash and revenue, and of course the property of the City's seal, but administered in trust for them for a variety of important purposes. Many important facts were related at the Chamberlain's Office and the reign of William III., and the Livery was paid into the Chamberlain's Office by the Mayor James, Bart., who resigned in 1750. Parliament has since transferred the Chamberlain's Office to the Corporation under various Acts (at the present time, extending seventy), which Acts regulate the funds received with the Police, Lighting, Cleaning, and Sewerage, and Police of the City; the Navigation of the Thames, up to Gravesend; the Harbour and Port of London; as also the Marine, London and Westminster Bridges; the Royal Exchange; the Coal Wharves; the City of London School; and Eastern Hospital; together with the various improvements offered, or are in progress, in the neighbourhood of London Bridge, the Exchange, the Strand, &c. The issue of money passing through the Chamberlain's Office amounts to 700,000, of which sum about 470,000 belongs to the City, as their own fund, and the remainder to loan-money.

The emoluments of the office, under Sir James Shaw, who held it twenty years, were, on an average, about 40,000 annually; but, on the appointment of Sir William Mayne, the late Chamberlain, they were reduced by the Corporation to a fixed salary of 10,000, at which time it was resolved. The Chamberlain gives security for himself, as the holder of the office, of his duties; and it is a remarkable fact, that, considering the large amount of money passing through the Chamberlain's Office, there is not one instance of a delinquency in the office in the amount of a single shilling, in upwards of 700 years, that it has been the repository of Government, Corporate, and Trust monies.

The establishment of the Chamberlain's office is the following officers: the Chamberlain, clerk of both departments, judicial and financial. To the former are attached a clerk, assistant-clerk, and yeoman; and to the latter, a comptroller, chief clerk, usher, and four assistants. The amounts are audited annually.

Official accommodation is provided for the Chamberlain residing in the Guildhall of the Corporation. The office is a spacious apartment, the first in the right hand, up the steps, on the north side of the hall. Upon the wall is a picture of the latter fought over Tower, in Flanders, between the great families of York and Lancaster, March 16, 1471, painted by Alderman Josiah Reynolds. Over the chimney-piece is a finely-engraved print of the window at New College, Oxford, painted by Jervis, from pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds. There are also prints of Richard's life and Indolence's Appearances, and some specimens of monumental writing. This apartment is reserved in the contract engraving, together with the form of issuing an Appearances. In the Chamberlain's parlour are deposited valuable copies of the boundary lines and deeds which have been voted by distinguished persons to the City. More than sixty of them are by the late Mr. Justice, the celebrated person, of whom there is a fine portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

The office of Chamberlain was held in 1319 by Sir Thomas Clibthorpe, who was succeeded in 1749 by Sir William Fawcett. Sir George Ladbroke was elected in 1750; Samuel Biddison, Esq., in 1757; and Sir John Boscawen, in 1764, when there was a violent contest between the persons of the minority, and the independent members of the Livery, which ended in the defeat of the latter. This is stated to have been the severest contest ever known, there being in the close of the poll, for Mr. Boscawen, 1011; for Mr. Shaw, 1010.

Mr. Boscawen was subsequently resigned; he was succeeded in 1765, by Sir Thomas Boscawen, and in 1766, by Sir S. James, who, resigning his office in 1770, was succeeded by Benjamin Hopkins, Esq., after another very severe contest with the independent John Wilkes. In 1770, on the death of Mr. Hopkins, Wilkes was elected, on his death, in 1787, Alderman Sir William Lumsden, and Michael Clarke, Esq., were proposed to the Livery, and the latter elected by a very large majority. Mr. Clarke held the office until his death, beyond his 20th year; he resided during his life, in the Judges' houses, at the Old Bailey. The office was next severely contested by Mr. Alderman

Wellman and Sir James Shaw, Bart., when the latter was returned. Sir James held the office until his death in 1843, and was succeeded by Sir W. Mayne, Bart., after a contest with Sir John Paine, Bart.

Mr. Anthony Brown, the newly-elected Chamberlain, of whom we send a portrait, has been for many years Alderman of the Ward of Billingsgate; and is, with the exception of Sir Claudius Stephen Hunter, the senior member of the Court of Aldermen. He is the son and the grandson of a Liveryman; for upwards of 45 years has been a member of the Corporation, 23 years a magistrate, and served the office of Sheriff in 1825, and Lord Mayor in 1827. The worthy



MR. ALDERMAN BROWN, THE NEWLY ELECTED CHAMBERLAIN.

Alderman is a fluent and well-informed speaker, and has lately distinguished himself in the Court of Common Council by his vindication of the rights of the Livery. He is the principal of the highly respectable firm of Brown, Martin, and Thomas, solicitors, of Mile-end-lane.

**THE NORTH LANCASHIRE ELECTION.**—The Conservatives have had seven meetings, the result of which has been the formation of a Committee to support the interests of Mr. J. T. Clifton, who is a candidate for the representation in the room of Lord Stanley. Mr. Clifton is a general supporter of a Conservative Government, and in favour of protection to agriculture. It is not yet known whether there will be a contest. The nomination is to take place on Friday, the 10th inst., at Lancaster. North Lancashire contains 254 townships, and the number of voters on the present register is 10,307. The Anti-Corn-law League have not yet issued a candidate. Mr. C. Townley, of Towdley, has been sought after, but has not been found. Mr. Hargreaves, son-in-law of Mr. Brown, who contested the South Division of Lancashire, has been requested, but he has declined. The impression is that there will not be any opposition.

**DEATH FROM EATING HENLOCK.**—A little girl, three years old, belonging to Sidney-street, North Shields, died in consequence of eating henlock. The child had been out in the fields during the day with a little brother, when they had taken the herb. The boy rammed freely, or his life also, in all probability, would have been sacrificed.

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XLVIII.

CHRIST CHURCH, ST. GILES'S-IN-THE-FIELDS.

This church is now in course of erection between the east side of the new street, and near the point at which it debouches into High Holborn. The design, by Mr. B. Ferrey, is in the early English style, with a large lancet-headed window over the principal entrance, and a lofty tower and spire at the west-end angle. The material is Kentish rag-stone, with Bath stone mouldings and side dressings in the long and short masonry.

The cost will be defrayed by the munificence of the Church Societies, and the bounty of individual benefactors. The whole church will accommodate one thousand persons; the seats being free, and there being, consequently, no income from pew-rents, the chief anxiety of the committee is to realize an endowment sufficient to secure, for ever, the daily performance of divine worship. For this good and great end, subscriptions are still earnestly solicited. "What, however," add the Committee, "we have good hope that, under God's blessing, adequate means will be supplied by Christian benevolence, we unfeignedly desire not to lay an additional burden on those who have, with such unparing liberality, already assisted in this work and labour of love."



NEW CHURCH, ST. GILES'S.

The spiritual destitution of the over-peopled parish of St. Giles has long been a subject of deep concern; and we hope that this great effort to rescue the inhabitants (more especially the humbler classes) from their perilous condition, by providing them with additional church accommodation, will be crowned with entire success.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 195, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Lottin, of 195 Strand, Strand.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1844.



THE CHAMBERLAIN'S SCEPTER AND SEAL.



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 125.—Vol. V.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE EGYPTIAN TREATY.



WHEN war with France was spoken of as an event not impossible, much anxiety was felt as to the safety of our overland communication with India. We were long in establishing it; even now we have not developed all the advantages it will hereafter produce, both to this country and our possessions in the East; and it would have been a misfortune to the world at large if old hatreds and new jealousies between the two great people who are in the van of civilisation should have given a check to one of the most signal triumphs civilisation has produced. This danger was happily averted; and, since the conclusion of the negotiations that produced this fortunate result, an arrangement has been made which places our intercourse with India on a more secure foundation than it ever yet possessed. A treaty has just been concluded, by which we have not merely a permitted passage across the Isthmus of Suez, but an actual sovereignty at one of the chief points of what may now be called the Eastern line of traffic. The port of Suez, it is stated, is ceded to us, and there is now no fear that the policy of the old Pasha of Egypt—long friendly to us, it is true, from reasons of self-interest, but which was no less liable to interruption from passion or caprice—will be departed from. The passage of the Desert is secured; and as for that of the sea, we have long been accustomed to regard the ocean as our highway to all na-

tions. There, we apprehend, we are safe; anything that a French Prince may think, say, or write to the contrary, notwithstanding. Not the passage of the Isthmus was more or less of a continental gentry. If the ruler of Egypt were powerful, which he is, and unfriendly to us, which he is not, he might have annoyed us considerably. If he were weak, however well disposed, he could not have kept in awe those who now serve him as soldiers, but who, disbanded and disorganised, would adopt the profession of robbers with a marvellous facility. In either case, whether Egypt were held by a powerful enemy or a feeble friend, we might be not a little incommoded. Commerce is eminently pacific, and avoids the path that is liable to be crossed by musket balls. Englishmen are never wanting in courage on fit occasions, but a series of skirmishes in a day's journey would be but disagreeable necessities, and to none of our fair countrywomen should we wish any opportunity of proving how well they could emulate the conduct of Lady Sale. In short, rapidity and safety being the two things necessary to that intercourse between distant points, by which steam is doing so much to civilise the world, we rejoice to see them now assured to a locality where both are wanted and where both might have been suspended. The comparatively few miles of sand that divide the seas of two continents are of immense importance; they form a short link in a long chain, to break which would render the whole line useless.

At the present time, when our trade with the great empire of China is expanding to one of export as well as of import—when it is beginning to be felt that our rule of the "dusky millions" of India has not been the best possible either for justice and mercy, or even for the far lower consideration of profit—when the policy of the Governor of India has become the subject of contest between a Ministry and its supporters—it is more than ever

necessary that the communication between the ruled in the East, and their rulers in the West, should be as frequent and facile as possible; and in this respect that great worker of material marvels—steam—is going far beyond the most sanguine expectations. Let us compare the present with the past, and we shall see what has been effected; there are many things involved in the change worthy of a little notice.

In the first place, in establishing the Mediterranean as our route to India, we are rather returning to an old system, with greater means of working it out, than creating a new one. For centuries the whole of the western world was supplied with the luxuries of the East by the land traffic that brought them to the shores of the Mediterranean, whence they are dispersed to the north and west throughout the extent of Europe. Alexandria and Cairo were then flourishing, and those were the high and palmy days of Venice; that great commercial city then became a great political power, but her greatness was far less the work of the soldier than of the merchant; and though the poet may look contemptuously on the profession that is silently beneficial, humanizing whole nations with less visible exertion than that with which war desolates a single province, and may censure it as making men cold to the emotions of patriotism, a doubt may be permitted as to whether the poetical point of view is always the true one. It is scarcely true to say that

Everything thought's depart  
When men change swords for ladders,—and desert  
The soldier's honor for gold.

How few, but for commerce, would have the leisure for thinking at all? Men would be engrossed by the savage struggle with earth and the elements for a subsistence little above that of the brute, and where would be the "enabling thoughts" that such a state could inspire? Commerce actually creates power, and



THE MAGNIFICENT SILVER-GILT WINE-COOLER, AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—SCENE IN THE WATERLOO GALLERY, AT THE ROYAL CHRISTENING.—See next page.







1

They had driven to the shore and found that there should be a point of water each. From the boat they saw no signs of life, and they landed on the shore. They found that there were no boats there. On the first and the day following, they found three boats, and they changed sides and went to ground the other side. From the first to the first of August they arrived on water, but on the first of the days they passed up a part of Hamilton, where was found to contain four and some about two miles long, which they called among themselves. This was the land they had made in the boat. On the morning of the 5th three



## CRIMINAL TRIAL IN INDIA.

[By the last Overland Mail, we learn that "in Bombay there was a trial going on of eighteen Parsees, for a murder committed at two o'clock in the day, in one of the most public streets in the town, on the principle of the gang murders which degrade India. Great excitement prevailed on the subject; the murdered man was one of their own tribe, and yet much money was expended in the hope of preventing the conviction of any of the parties." The present may, therefore, be a fit opportunity for introducing to our readers the process of a criminal trial in India, described and illustrated by a gentleman fully conversant with East Indian affairs.]

The Civil Service of the East India Company furnishes altogether the most extraordinary example of a system of jurisprudence carried out by foreigners over a people amounting at least to a hundred and twenty millions, and that in a manner to give entire satisfaction to the suitors.

The Civil Service may be said to be divided into three portions—the Judicial, Revenue, and Political—the latter being the Secretaries to Government in the different departments, Residents at native courts, and Governor-General's agents. But, all the members of the service are equally eligible for any of these appointments, and, as regards the two former, they are changed from the one to the other without the slightest regard to the efficiency of the service, or the onerous duties they have to perform.

The law, as administered in India, is the most curious compound that ever was devised. Over Englishmen, the Company's magistrates have little or no control in a direct and legal way; those in criminal cases being only subject to the magistrate under his powers as a justice of peace, his jurisdiction extending to a fine of five pounds. With English law, the civil servant has nothing to do; Blackstone, Coke, and Littleton, being wholly disregarded. The law, par excellence, is "regulation law," that is, a number of crude undigested regulations, filling a good sized folio, and which have been issued, repealed, abolished, renewed, and re-enacted, in the last hundred years, until no one can tell what portion remains, or what has been taken away; or whether an act, repealing another act, which



EUROPEAN JUDGE.

abolished a regulation, brings the original regulation again into force; a favourite way with some rulers of bringing an obnoxious law back to the regulation book. To this law all foreigners who proceed to India are subject; and, however various or contradictory it may be, they have no means of procuring a printed copy anywhere by which to regulate their conduct.

Our Mussulman subjects are governed in civil cases by "regulation law," of which they know nothing; and in criminal cases, by the Law of the Khoran. Our Hindoo subjects are in the same predicament in civil cases, and ruled by the Shastres and Vedas in criminal cases. Persons born of native women by European fathers, are subject to the law of the mother. In all cases where natives are concerned, the Judge is assisted by a native Judge, who lays down the law, but by which the European Judge is no further bound than he may think fit, acting entirely upon his own judgment and responsibility. The parties may appeal if they like to the Sudder Board, and the Judge has then to forward the evidence taken on the trial, and the reasons for his decision. For Bengal, the Sudder Board is at Calcutta; and in the north-western provinces (to which this statement chiefly applies), at Allahabad. In civil cases, between Europeans and natives, the appeal lies to the Supreme Court in Calcutta. We believe only one case of appeal has ever been brought to trial in this court (Maxwell v. Ferguson). Capital offences are tried by the Commissioner of the District, all others by the Judge and Magistrate.

The punishments are death by hanging, transportation (generally to



VAKREL—NATIVE BARISTER.

the Mauritius), and imprisonment with hard labour, chiefly on the roads.

In the first sketch we have portrayed the European Judge as he is usually to be found whilst administering his legal duties; and in a climate like that of India, the white jacket and boots are better suited to his constitution than the wig and gown of an English Judge would be.

The principal official by whom the Judge is assisted is the Omiah, a most characteristic sketch of whom we have next given. His duties are to prepare all papers and documents for his superior, take down the evidence, or see it properly done by his subordinates the mookhars (or sealers); to read the evidence to the Judge; and aid and assist him in all matters with his counsel and advice; not to omit a very large dose of flattery which he duly administers morning and evening, and on all fitting occasions; taking care that if there is anything unpleasant, it shall be made as palatable as possible to his superior; and that no one shall intrude upon his master's privacy with unpleasant tales of injustice or injury sustained through the negligence of the said Omiah. His pay is about six pounds sterling a month; yet no one could for a moment doubt his being a man both of wealth and influence, and beyond the suspicion of taking bribes to use his influence over his superior's judgment. A native would not consider his case thoroughly gained, though he had a decree in his favour, if he had not bribed somebody; and only seeming to possess the countenance and influence of the European superior, is a sure method of obtaining the presents of all suitors; and his power of getting a suit advanced or retarded, without reference to the ultimate decree, is sufficient to establish a claim on his part to their generosity. Most of the suitors come a distance of several days' journey



THE ACCUSED.

from their houses, to which they are anxious to return; and it is only through the good offices of the Omiah that they can expect to do so in anything like a reasonable time, or without a chance of performing the journey more than once.

The Native Barister is called a Vakrel (No. 3), and would scarcely be tolerated by his learned brethren in Europe. The East India Company are, however, too good judges themselves to allow the gentlemen of the long robe to carry off all the emoluments from their litigious subjects. When a suit is filed, the plaintiff has to do so on stamped paper, and the value of the stamp is ten per cent. on the amount of his claim. When the defendant files his answer, he has also to do so on stamped paper, paying ten per cent. on the amount claimed. Thus, for instance, if an action be brought for a thousand pounds, the East India Company charge the litigants two hundred pounds, and then pay the Vakrel for conducting the suit, the costs of which are about thirty shillings or two pounds. The parties may sharpen the wits of their legal advisers if they please, but it is more in the form of a bribe than as legitimate pay. Most Indian farmers, and persons engaged in commercial transactions, have a Vakrel at all times in attendance in the courts, the pay being about sixteen shillings a month; the duty of this Vakrel being to make his employer acquainted with all new orders and regulations of the magistrates and Government, and to answer any complaints which may be brought against his master. The wealthy natives also have Vakrels in attendance, and it is looked upon as a mark of their respectability that they should do so. The Vakrels are a clever, shrewd class of men, familiarly acquainted with the practice of the court and the regulation law. They are treated with much courtesy by the Judges, and hold an influential position in native society.

The Prisoner (No. 4) is a thief by profession, and in being so does not consider himself a useless member of society. It is his misfortune—his fate—to have been detected and brought into his present difficulties, but he does not feel that his character is in any way injured by the crime he has committed. It is his vocation, and he fol-

lows it as he would any other. The adroitness used by this class is extraordinary, and has often been laid in India upon finding a man who should steal any article named, however carefully guarded. If he make up his mind to rob a person, it is all one to him whether it be to-day or this day month; he will follow an encampment, or hover about the parties, until his object be effected. In breaking into a house, he seldom enters by a door, but makes an aperture in the wall sufficiently large to admit his person and remove his booty. They follow the same plan in horse-stealing, making the hole in the wall at the horse's head, and leading him out. If the horse be a grey, they will remove him some six or eight miles, and then, in the course of a few hours, dye him another colour. If the object of plunder is in the tent, they will cut the canvas with a sharp knife, and thus obtain an entrance. With European articles they have little idea of the value of their plunder, and with a watch they will separate the gold or silver cases from the works and throw the latter into the first pond they come to. So incessant are their depredations, that every European is obliged to have at least one watchman, who keeps guard all night; and in marching, the village where the person halts is obliged to find four watchmen, as without this precaution, the party would assuredly be plundered.

The Burkundah, or native policeman, (No. 5) are retained regularly in the employ of the Government, and are always armed with a sabre. Their pay is about eight shillings a month, with which they have to feed, clothe, and lodge themselves. They obtain some slight remuneration for serving warrants, but nothing very considerable; perhaps, every thing considered, their situation may be worth about twelve shillings monthly. They are not very expert as thief catchers, and pay more attention to the cultivation of their beards and the proper arranging and dressing of them, than to anything else. They are also used as guards at the collector's treasury. A portion of the police are mounted and equipped as irregular cavalry, and posted at short distances throughout the country. These take notice of every traveller, and should the wayfarer not reach his destination, they at once make their enquiries and report accordingly. This is as much as can be done in an extensive tract of country, where considerable towns are seldom within twenty miles of each other, and the principal police station sometimes a hundred.



BURKUNDAH, OR NATIVE POLICEMAN.

The Witness (No. 6) holds in his hands the bottle of holy water, by which he swears the oath supposed to be binding on a Hindoo. The water is from the river Ganges, and the nearer it is procured to the source of the stream the purer and holier it is considered. At certain seasons of the year hundreds of pilgrims are to be met returning from Hurdwar with flasks of this water, which they convey even as far as Madras, a distance of more than two thousand miles. The Mussulman is sworn on the Khoran, which is placed in a folded cloth and then held in his hands the whole time he is giving his evidence. The form of oath most binding, but which is not allowed now to be used in the courts of justice, is by the witness placing his hand on a boy's head. If he has a son with him, then his own child is the person; but, if at a distance from home, he is required to adopt the boy by whom he swears, and the form of oath, or rather imprecation, is, that should he forswear himself may all the consequences fall on his child. It is very shocking that so dreadful an imprecation should ever have been in use, but at the same time it shows an utter disregard of truth. A witness invariably begins by telling you that he always speaks truth, well knowing the slight estimation in which his veracity is held. To obtain a plain assent or dissent from him is impossible, nor can you obtain any answer until you have allowed him to fire off the whole story with which he has come primed and loaded.



THE WITNESS.



THE OMIAN.





THE GREAT BERKSHIRE FESTIVAL, UNITED STATES.—THE PAVILION.

# THE GREAT BERKSHIRE (UNITED STATES) JUBILEE.

We have just received from our New York Correspondent, the originals of the annexed engravings of one of the most interesting festivals ever celebrated in the United States of America. Such is the Great Berkshire Jubilee, the details of which, we think, with the *New York Tribune*, will be perused with a deep and lively interest by many others than the Sons of New England. "It was," observes the Editor, "a glorious Social and Intellectual Festival, which we hope to see reproduced in many other counties and sections, not alone of New England, though we apprehend few counties can boast so brilliant a galaxy of sons and daughters as Old Berkshire."

This Jubilee is, indeed, a poetical example of love of country; since it consists of an annual reunion of as many of the natives of New England, as can return to their native state on that occasion. The occasion is stated to be an unprecedented one; it is different from all other great assemblies; those who attend the festival leave politics and the cares of life behind them, and hope again for a couple of days, and then return, strengthened to do good to the world. The Jubilee originated from a simple circumstance—when Mr. Joshua A. Spencer being asked if he loved Berkshire? "Yes," was the heartfelt reply, "I make it part of my religion to visit it once a year."

The proceedings, which commenced on the 22nd ultimo, took place in Pittsfield, Mass., and its vicinity, and consisted of meetings and greetings, prayer offerings, a great dinner (for, in the United States, this is an important feature in public rejoicings as in the mother country), and conversation, at which speeches are made, and many poems (written for the occasion) were recited, songs sung, &c. Early in the morning, a preliminary meeting was held in the Town-hall, at which it was announced that forty-four Vice-Presidents had been appointed, one in each of the forty-four towns, "which would accommodate, in all, over three thousand persons at dinner!" The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. T. A. Gold, Chairman of the Committee of Reception, who welcomed the New York Committee to Berkshire, congratulating them on the love which they bore to their native homes—some of the old families where they went. He hoped that that feeling would continue as long as the hills of Berkshire were clothed with verdure, or their fountains poured forth streams, which had made this the most delightful place on earth. He told them, in the language of the Good Book, that the failed call was killed; "Come and see our hospitality; drink from our fountains that need nothing to make our waters better. Above all, drink from the pure fountain of good feeling. Some are gone to better lands, where we shall soon all join them on a more joyous domain."

The Rev. Russell Cook, Corresponding Secretary of the American Tract Society, responded on behalf of the gentlemen from New York. "He and his friends from New York had come to say that we love Berkshire. We always loved her, but we'll love her more hereafter. We come back to gaze on the hills—to wander by the brooks where we spent our youthful days—we come to see the churches where we listened to the words of truth in our younger days; but our fathers, where are they? Hallowed is their memory to Berkshire leaves and Berkshire hills. Thirty years ago we saw some of these faces, and they appear familiar still. We know that those present have answered their native Berkshire." This last sentence illustrates the moral benefit of this reunion better than a whole page of disquisition.

After the meeting had partaken of the hospitality of the good people of Pittsfield, a procession was formed of the President of the day and thirty of the County, Vice-Presidents, Speakers, Clergy, Committees, Families, Engraved Sons and former residents, Clergymen, &c. of the county, Chief Marshal, and Marshals; and in this order, they marched to Jubilee Hall, west of the village; but here the meeting was so much dispersed by rain, after the singing of an anthem, "Wake the Song of Jubilee," &c., and an eloquent prayer, by Dr. Shepard, of Lenox. The interruption is thus characteristically related in the *New York Tribune*—

"While [Dr. Shepard was invoking the blessing of Heaven upon the proceedings, a shower struck the crowd, and then there arose a rush like a whirlwind, caused by the simultaneous development of three thousand umbrellas, which covered up under their dark canopies, as much brightness and beauty as ever the evening clouds shrouded in the sky. There they were, Fathers and Ancestors, huddled down the hill together, those under an umbrella, and one on each side—yet it was borne with resignation, as always by the Ladies in times of distress."

Our artist has succeeded in representing this somewhat grotesque scene. However, damped though not damped, the assembly sped on to the Presbyterian Church, in the square, where the services were continued, and an impressive sermon preached by Dr. Mark Hopkins; the pervasion is vividly described—

And this is the Berkshire Jubilee; we have come—the sons and daughters of Berkshire—from our villages, and hill sides, and mountain tops; from the distant city, from the far West—thus every place where the spirit of enterprise and of adventure breathes, we have come. The father has left his field, the mother her workshop, the merchant his counting-house, the lawyer his hall, and the minister his people, and we have come to retire and to cherish communion, and to renew former friendships—to strengthen the bonds and strengthen the stability of every kind and unbroken affection. Coming together as nations and citizens of a State, as the nation borders of which is Pittsfield Rock, what an admirable as that our first public act should be to assemble ourselves for the worship of the God of our Fathers, and our God! This is a local Thanksgiving to our town, but attended in another sense. This day our family altars are thrown around a whole country. It is fit, then, that we should adopt the language of the Psalmist, in the words which I have chosen for my text—

"Blessed be thy name, O my God, for the Lord hath dealt bountifully with them."—Psalm 118th, verse 7th.

After the sermon, an anthem was sung, and then we retired a poem of more than 100 stanzas, by Dr. Allen, pastor in Pittsfield, 65 years ago. The following, in reference to the many circumstances of Field, Bryant, and Sedgwick, against the Annexation of Texas, was received by a burst of applause from the audience:—

"Of Field and Sedgwick, marshals and law,  
Of Bryant's eloquence, and his noble aim  
To lead these Berkshire couples, and children here  
To the great image on the Texas plain."

There was another poem and a hymn given, and then the assembly dispersed. In the evening, every house in Pittsfield was "open" to strangers. The *New York Tribune* states:—

No words can express too much in terms of Pittsfield hospitality. In some houses all the parlours are full of beds, and some talked of taking up the church for conversion, and to give still more accommodations a house has been located on the railroad to carry people directly to Jubilee Hall, leaving with them in the morning a line that their last person would require to get across from the other side.

The second day of the Jubilee was opened by a gathering of the young men; then an informal meeting in the Presbyterian Church, at which the entire mass of Berkshire was welcomed, and the memory of the departed was honoured. The procession was then formed to Jubilee Hall, where from seven to eight persons (the majority of them ladies) were present; in the front of whom and Miss Sedgwick, the poetess. The proceedings consisted of a hymn, prayer, and reading, the latter an eloquent production, by the Hon. J. A. Spencer, of Utica; at the close of which was produced the first newspaper published in Berkshire, in 1776. Then followed a gift, a poem written for the occasion, by Mrs. Fanny Kemble Butler; a poem and song, by Mrs. Sigourney, &c.

The company next marched, in procession, to the dinner pavilion, where nearly 3000 guests took their seats, while thousands stood around, to witness the approach, and hear the speeches. The first ladies in the place were "out to Jubilee dinner!" the cry was loud, and was all prepared to receive. After dinner, the president, Governor Briggs, eloquently reviewed the great deeds of Berkshire men, during several crises, and claimed for their love the taking of Tuscarora; the detection of Arnold, the traitor; great service in the Florida war, &c. The following sentiments were then given:—"The women and friends of our childhood."—"The county of Berkshire—her memory and her soul,

giving upon these, she exclaims with the Roman mother, "These are my jewels." Dr. O. W. Holmes, of Boston, next addressed the company, and recited a poem of thirteen stanzas: a brass band played "Home, sweet Home!" Judge Dewey then complimented "the army of loveliness!" and Mr. Theodore Sedgwick eulogized the free Republic, quietly adding, "The stock of New England is the stock of Old England, with our equality added to their liberty and intelligence."

Mr. Macready, our distinguished tragedian, was next called for by the company, when he rose and said:—"Mr. President, and gentlemen—I cannot say brethren; and yet my heart beats as warmly at seeing such a spectacle as any American could desire. I confess, sir, that I am taken wholly unawares, for I came here only to witness the spirit with which you enter into this Jubilee. I cannot make a speech. Believe me, I wish I could banish from the minds of those that hear me, every suspicion that England is opposed to the prosperity of this country. But I will not attempt to make a speech. Instead of that, I will recite to you a short poem, expressing that spirit of love to man which ought to characterize the nations and the people of the earth." Mr. Macready then recited the following Eastern fable, which he gave with all that grace and energy which have given him such celebrity:—

When Ben Adham (may his tribe increase)  
Dwelt one night in a deep dream of peace,  
And saw, within the moonlight, in his room,  
Making it rich and like a life in bloom,  
An Angel writing in a book of gold.  
Rising, he went to the room he so loved,  
And in the presence of the room he so loved,  
"What wondrous thing!" The vision raised his head,  
And, in a voice made all of sweet accord,  
Answered, "The names of those who love the Lord!"  
And it came true!" said Ben Adham. "Nay, not so!"  
Replied the Angel. "Alas, speak more low,  
No shiver still!" "I pray thee, then, then,  
Write me the name who love his fellow men."  
The Angel wrote and vanished. The next night  
He came again, with a great wondrous light,  
And showed the names whom love of God had blessed;  
And he? Ben Adham's name led all the rest.

This recitation was received with loud applause, the band playing "God save the Queen."

Governor Briggs read an eulogy on Channing, by a daughter of Berkshire, and gave a sentiment to his memory, followed by the air of "Yankee Doodle." Dr. The next noticeable proceeding was the singing of a song by about sixty young ladies, dressed in white, with white ribbons pendant from their hair, accompanied by several gentlemen on musical instruments, and by the whole audience in chorus. A celebrated letter then gave, by proxy, the following sentiment:—

You cannot see through the world below,  
But you'll find the Berkshire men;  
And when you cross the world above,  
You'll meet them there again.

After a few more sentiments, the party broke up, and the *Tribune* reporter tells us that "many a manly cheek was wet, and many an eye of beauty shed dew-drops, to render still more lovely the white and red roses that were so profusely mingled where they fell."

In the evening, a meeting was held at the Town Hall, at which the people of Pittsfield were thanked for their hospitality. About an hour after the performance closed, when one of the most terrible thunderstorms came on that ever occurred, even in that region. "Among its effects," says the *Tribune*, "were the prostration of the tent, and a crash of about one hundred dollars' worth of crockery. 'Old Gray Lock' was clothed in fur, and the giant mountains threw living balls of flame at each other's heads. The Titan clouds, bearing terrestrial armour, seemed to rush to battle against the sky, only to be hurled again, weak as water, down to their mother earth. It was a magnificent finale to the Berkshire Jubilee."

## PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.—No. XXIV.

### LORD STANLEY.

The name of Lord Stanley is one of the best known among those of what may be called the later school of politicians. His political life does not date so far



LORD STANLEY

back as that of most of his colleagues. But what his career wants in length it has made up by activity; and there is yet a long course before him, for he is in the prime of life, though he has changed the sphere of his exertions somewhat before the time when the inevitable fall of nature would have called him to do so. The house of Stanley is conspicuous in the annals of England. It has produced both statesmen and warriors of great calibre. It was the first earl of the family who crowned Richmond as Henry VII. on the battle-field of Bosworth.

The Right Honourable Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley, Lord Stanley, is the eldest son of the thirteenth Earl of Derby. He was born on the 29th of March, 1799, and is now, therefore, more than forty-five years of age. He is her Majesty's principal Secretary for the Colonies, and till his late acceptance of the Chiltern Baronetcy, sat for the Northern Division of Lancashire. His first connection with public affairs was during part of the Godolphin Ministry, when he was Under-Secretary for the Colonies. When Earl Grey came into power, he was made Secretary for Ireland. There began that fierce animosity between him and O'Connell, which partook of the bitterness of personal as well as of political enmity. A sharp, arid, and irritable nature, which, having adopted strong party views defended them as strongly, frequently laid him open by its violence to the more wary and lawyer-like method of O'Connell. Great were their battles in the days of Stanley's Irish Secretaryship, and, indeed, long afterwards. His measures, however, with respect to the Irish Church and national education were good. He tried to alter the franchise, but here O'Connell foiled him, and he never afterwards succeeded in doing more upon this question than in thwarting the efforts of the Whigs, after he had quitted their ranks. In 1833 he was made principal Colonial Secretary, and held the office till June, 1834, when came that rupture with his colleagues which threw him for many years into the ranks of the Conservative opposition, along with Sir James Graham and others of less note. The whole of them were rather happily ridiculed by O'Connell as "the Derby Dilly and its six inmates." There was not at this time a better debater in the house, as his old associates often felt in his spirited and slashing attacks. But it was rather as an opposer of their policy than an originator of measures of his own that he was distinguished; he considered an opposition to be properly an attacking, not a legislating party. When the accession of the Conservatives became inevitable, he seemed likely to dispute the post of leader with Sir Robert Peel. Some of the more impetuous spirits of the party had far more sympathy with him than with the cautious and measured policy of Peel. But the safer men he carried it, and Stanley became a colleague, sometimes a zealous, sometimes impatient, but able ally. He resumed his old place in the Colonial Office when the Peel Ministry was formed, and has retained it ever since. There is a strong party out of doors who blame his management of the colonies most severely. His system seems to be pretty much that of all Colonial Ministers—leaving our distant possessions to govern themselves. He was early in Parliament, as he was returned for Stockbridge in 1820. He has sat also for Preston and Windsor; he has been Lord Rector of Glasgow University, and was sworn in as a Peer in 1838. The Ministry wanting a more active leader in the House of Peers, he is about to be raised to it; but no man, we should think, will be more out of his element in that very decorous and very dull assembly. Stanley is at home in the hottest of a party fight, where all is animation and excitement; though since he has been in office in the present Government he has spoken seldom, and then in that more moderate way which becomes a Minister possessed of place, but which was difficult to the high-spirited politician, impatient at seeing others holding it. As a diversion to the poverty line carried some



THE GREAT BERKSHIRE FESTIVAL.—JUBILEE HALL.



Digitized by Google







## THE QUEEN'S SECOND VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

We resume our illustrations of the Royal sojourn in Scotland, from our journal of last week. The details of the several scenes may be relied on, as they have been sketched by our artist on the several sites, and during the event thus pictorially recorded.

In our last edition of last week only appeared the substance of the following particulars of the

## ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT DUNDEE.

The Royal squadron was signalled for Broughty Ferry, at half-past three o'clock, A.M., on Wednesday. The authorities of Dundee, warned by the fact of the Edinburgh magistrature, had made every preparation in case of such an event. As soon as the arrival was known, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from Broughty Ferry, and the town was lit, and the streets thronged.

The Queen, however, did not disembark till the morning was more advanced. At half-past eight, her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert and the Princess Royal (in her nurse's arms), and her suite, left the Royal yacht, and entered the state barge, which was steered by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence.

At a quarter to nine o'clock, her Majesty landed at the quay, and was there received by the authorities. No salute was fired, but this had been determined on for sufficient reasons.

The Royal party included the Duke of Rutland, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Jersey, and their suites. The Black Eagle, the Stromboli, and the Volcan steamers accompanied the Royal yacht.

When her Majesty stepped ashore, the yards were manned, and the scene was animated by the clearing of the decks. Her Majesty's salute was fired, and they cheered most loyally. In a few minutes her Majesty had reached her carriage, and the Royal party drove off through the town amidst the rapturous cheers of the people.

The Royal carriages were accompanied by a town procession, and by the authorities, and proceeded with the Queen to Duthop church, where they took leave of her Majesty, who proceeded at a rapid rate on to Blair Athol. One of our engravings shows this interesting scene.

A guard of honour of the 80th Regiment was in readiness to receive her Majesty on landing, and parties of the Scots Greys were stationed at intervals of six miles on the road to Blair Athol, which is fifty miles from Dundee, in order to escort her Majesty as she passed along. A guard of 200 Highlanders, who have been under drill for some time by Lord Glenlyon, will attend her Majesty at Blair Athol.

While her Majesty, the Prince and Princess, were ascending the steps, the feeling of respect almost lost in the touching domestic affection the party presented. Her Majesty was received by the Provost, Mr. Duncan, the member for Dundee, and authorities, on the quay, to whom she graciously bowed and smiled, and also to the crowds around, from whom tremendous exclamations resounded on all sides, mingled with the ringing of the saluting guns and the ringing of the town bells.

Two of the illustrations represent these very animated scenes of the disembarkation.

The Royal party was followed by the Earls of Aberdeen and Liverpool; and to the former of these noble lords the addresses to her Majesty, and the address and burgess tickets for Prince Albert, were given in charge by the magistrature.



HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT DISSEMBARKING AT DUNDEE.



THE ROYAL PARTY AT KING WILLIAM DOCK, DUNDEE.



THE ROYAL PARTY PASSING THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH, HIGH STREET, DUNDEE.

They were followed by the rest of the royal suite. At the end of the covered way, her Majesty and Prince Albert entered the first carriage; the Princess Royal, with the Ladies in Waiting, in the second; Lord Aberdeen and Liverpool, and the suite following in two other carriages. They then passed on under the Triumphal Arch, escorted by the Scots Greys, and the procession followed in the pre-arranged order, and by the same route.

Along the whole line, great crowds of people were to be seen; and the windows, balconies, and scaffolds were all very closely filled. The rush upon the streets was very considerable, but, on the whole, excellent order was preserved.

Her Majesty looked exceedingly well, and was very calm and composed. The Prince is much improved in appearance, being stouter and more manly-looking than when last in Scotland.

## ARRIVAL AT BLAIR ATHOL.

The Royal party arrived at Blair Athol at three o'clock on Wednesday. Her Majesty was received at the mansion by a body of Lord Glenlyon's clanmen, armed in the Highland dress. The Queen appeared somewhat fatigued. The Prince looked remarkably well, and appeared to have been but slightly inconvenienced by the sea voyage. The travelling chariot, with its Royal occupants, was followed by four other vehicles containing the Princess Royal, Lord Liverpool, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Charles Wellesley, and the remaining members of her Majesty's suite, including Lord Glenlyon, who had fallen in with the Royal cortege shortly after it left Dundee.

On arriving at the principal entrance of the mansion, her Majesty was received by Lady Glenlyon, who was accompanied by the Young Master of Glenlyon and Mrs. Anne Drummond, her ladyship's mother. Four companies of forty each, consisting of his lordship's clanmen, attired in the Highland dress, were drawn up by the side of the carriage, the pipers, in full Highland costume, greeting her Majesty with the pibroch. The clanmen were commanded by Lord Glenlyon, seconded by the Major of the corps, the Hon. James Murray. The first company was commanded by Captain Drummond, with his Lieutenant, the Hon. W. Drummond; the second, by Captain Charles Drummond, with his Lieutenant, Sir David Dundas; the third, by Oswald of Gannoch, with his Lieutenant, Ker of Roxburgh; the fourth, by Stewart of Urris, with his Lieutenant, Master of Farnley, the owner of the magnificent mansion which is situated in one of the most picturesque spots in Scotland, just before entering the pass of Killin-crook. Her Majesty appeared much pleased with the manifestations of loyalty with which she was greeted; and after addressing a few remarks to Lady Glenlyon, entered the mansion, accompanied by Prince Albert.

Within a few minutes, however, after the arrival of the Royal party, the Prince came out into the front of the mansion, accompanied by his noble host, with Lord Aberdeen, Lord Liverpool, and Lord Charles Wellesley. His Royal Highness greeted the Highlanders, keeping his hat off, as he walked through the ranks, a mark of courtesy which will not be unappreciated by these fair fellows, and which evidently afforded them no small gratification.

The clanmen then marched round before the Prince, headed by the pipers playing the pibroch; and then her Majesty appeared at the window, and seemed much delighted at the picturesque appearance of her Highland subjects.

Lord and Lady Glenlyon were invited to join the Royal dinner party, which was strictly private.

His Lordship, with Lady Glenlyon, will occupy the residence of Captain Macdonald, his Lordship's sister, during the enjoyment of her Majesty at Blair Athol.





THE QUEEN AND LADY GLENLYON VISITING THE FALLS OF THE FENDER.



HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT VIEWING THE PASS OF KILLIECRANKIE.

BLAIR ATHOL, Thursday morning.

The fatigue attendant upon so long a voyage and journey rendered it necessary that her Majesty should enjoy retirement after her arrival at Blair Athol. It is understood that her Majesty desires to maintain privacy as far as possible during her temporary residence here; but every opportunity which the romantic scenery of the place affords for providing amusement—particularly out-door amusement—will, it is understood, be made available.

The reception of the Royal party at the different points on the road from Dundee to Blair Athol was most enthusiastic.

At Capar Angus, the first post stage out of Dundee, great numbers of

persons were assembled, who cheered her Majesty in the most enthusiastic manner. The same reception was given her at every place on the route.

At Dunkeld, the scene was repeated. Decorations of evergreen, and shouts from the people, expressed enthusiastically the heartiness of the welcome of the people of Scotland, and more especially those of the favoured district, offered to the Queen.

From Dunkeld, the road, after passing Darnley Kirk, Dalgleish, Kinnaird-house (belonging to the Duke of Athol), Monimarnock, Dunsinane, Dunsinane, and the village of Pitlochry, enters the famous pass of Killiecrankie, where a new road has been opened by Mr. Blair, of Faskally. The scenery in



BLAIR ATHOL CASTLE, FROM BEN-Y-GLO.

this pass is most romantic. Her Majesty appeared much struck with its grandeur and beauty. Here the Royal carriage halted, as shown in our engraving. Not more than four or five miles and further on to Athol House, formerly the Castle of Athol, now a family seat of the Duke of Athol. This is now placed at the entire disposal of her Majesty and suite during her Majesty's stay.

One or two trifling circumstances attended her Majesty's departure and leaving at Dundee. As soon as her Majesty had landed from the large and acknowledged by bows and smiles the cheering of the multitudes of spectators, Lord Dundas presented the Princess, Mr. Lawson, to her Majesty, who thanked him and the authorities for the arrangements made to receive her. The Princess presented addresses from the Town Council; and the Dean of Guild gave a vote from the Guildry Incorporation. The Princess of Argyll and the Princess of St. Andrew's also personally presented addresses from the corporations of those towns. During her Majesty's progress to the carriage (and she had a short distance to walk) she leaned on the right arm of the Prince, and the Princess Royal walked by the side of the Prince, holding his hand. (See the engraving.)

BLAIR ATHOL, Friday, Sept. 12.

There is little to record of the movements of her Majesty and the Court here than the more ordinary routine, as a visit to the park was desired and obtained. For the purpose of retirement, a more favourable spot could scarcely have been obtained, consisting as it does with natural beauties with such absolute quiet and seclusion from the bustle and turmoil of the world.

This morning the Queen was again early afoot, and went through the grounds with her Royal Highness and the Princess Royal, mounted on her pony. After breakfast, her Royal Highness, accompanied by Lord Glenlyon, Sir E. Bowater, and another gentleman of his suite, went out upon the hills to shoot grouse, of which there is a great abundance in the immediate neighbourhood of the castle.

None of the vicinity or scenery of the neighbourhood have called, in respectful deference to her Majesty's wish for complete seclusion during her residence at Blair. The church, which is close to the castle on the other side of the high road, is being prepared for the reception of her Majesty and suite, a large pew directly opposite the pulpit, handsomely lined with crimson satin and cushioned and carpeted, being fitted up within the last day or two.

The body of Athol Highlanders, who compose the Queen's guard of honour are on duty immediately round the castle, twenty mounting guard at a time, and the main body being encamped under tents in the lawn, a mile to the left of the house. At the time of her Majesty's arrival there were not more than 100 persons assembled, and these were drawn up on either side of the new Queen's gate, a little below the bridge of Glenlyon. Prince Albert called out to the possibleness to drive a little slower through the crowd, but mistaking his words they went at full speed up to the entrance.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert have been to the old village of Blair to the lodge, where there was a party of shepherds at work shearing sheep. Her Majesty and the Prince remained for some time looking on, highly amused with the proceedings. There were some fine Scotch terriers with the shepherds, of which the Queen took great notice, petting and playing with them. The royal pair afterwards visited Glenlyon, proceeding as far as the marble quarry, where there is a beautiful view of green verdant moorland. The Queen entered one of the shepherds' cottages, and found the "guide wife" at her spinning wheel, and conversed with her for some time in the most kind and unobtrusive manner. If report speaks truth the simple and hospitable inmates, quite unaware of the rank of their illustrious visitors, produced a bottle and glass, and invited the Queen and Prince Albert to taste the mountain dew.

BLAIR ATHOL, Saturday, Sept. 14.

Yesterday, after the return of Prince Albert from the hills, the Queen and the Prince went in their pony phaeton for the purpose of visiting the Falls of Bruar, about three miles to the west of Blair Athol. The Prince drove, Lord Glenlyon, Sir E. Bowater, and Mr. Edward Bowater, attended her Majesty on horseback. Their fall is one of the most interesting sights in the neighbourhood of Blair Athol. There are several separate falls, the waters rushing through a channel almost perpendicular. The sides above and around are covered with fir trees. The state of the weather, which had been threatening during the morning, prevented her Majesty from seeing the falls, as she would have had to walk a short distance. The royal party therefore turned back, after driving on the road towards Dalnacardoch. It rained heavily on her Majesty's return to

(Continued on page 187.)



HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT ALIGHTING AT BLAIR ATHOL CHURCH.







IRELAND.

MEETING OF THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

Although the much-expected meeting of the Repeal Association, held at the hall of the Repeal Association, on Monday, 19th inst., was a success, it was not a triumph. The hall was crowded, but the Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

On the motion of Mr. O'Connell, a resolution was passed, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

On the motion of Mr. O'Connell, a resolution was passed, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

On the motion of Mr. O'Connell, a resolution was passed, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the assembly in a long speech, which was a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success. The Repeal Association, which was the first of the kind, was not a success.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

GRISI, MARCO, AND F. LABLACHE.—This celebrated trio are to appear in Brighton early in October, at concerts which are to be given in the Town Hall, &c. We have not yet seen the programme, but do not doubt it will consist of their choicest morceaux.

BRUHAM.—This talented vocalist, with his two sons, has, during the last week, given two concerts in the Town Hall, at Brighton, which were brilliantly attended. No dissension of the great singer's powers was perceptible.

LOVE.—This popular artist—singer, poet, and musician—has been delighting the good folks of Brighton by his numerous songs and romances. The portions of his song are quite as striking as those of his pen. He was enthusiastically received at his first two concerts, and at the general request of his friends and the public he gave a third entertainment on last Thursday, which proved to be equally attractive.

CURRENT GARDEN THEATRE.—This house, we understand, has been taken by Messrs. Lawrence and Mason, with the intention of turning it out for the night, week, or month, at everything that may come in the way. We believe Julian's concert will be the first entertainment on the spot, after which, it is rumoured, Mr. Macready will appear. Next French opera company, and probably a span of Italian or German will be produced—altogether forming an odd production.

DECEASED OF THE DRAMA IN AMERICA.—The New York Herald of the 10th August gives the following detailed picture of the state of the drama in America:—Not for a long time past have theatricals been in dishonour throughout the Union as they are just now. In New York all the theatres, with the exception of Niblo's, are closed, and the same may be said of the other large cities throughout the States. With the exception of those establishments to which are attached gardens, and a few of the theatres, there is little or nothing doing. The consequence is, that a whole host of third and fourth-rate performers are "gentlemen with all the airs," living on their resources.

The prospect for the theatrical drama during the coming season is but very indifferent, indeed; how far the delinquent lady-managers may be able to reanimate it, remains to be seen. The taste of the people of this country, like that of the old, has undergone a very material change of late years. Music and opera are all the rage; and the actors in this line, from the sublime (the Hall) to the clowny performers on the horse-drawers, are drawing overflowing houses whenever they go. Mr. Macready, "the last of the cracked hats," has, in all probability, secured the last shows in the field of the legitimate drama in this country.

BRITISH THEATRE.—Mr. Wallack is displaying his versatile genius in a round of different parts; as *Richard and Henry*, on the same evening, afford a pleasant contrast. Two houses have been generally improving, since his first appearance on Monday last. A. J. Clark, if he be not an Edmund Kean, is the first actor of the day. There is no honest carter in his manner, and a gallant bearing about him which at once entitles him to his laurels. Moreover, he is a most correct reader—never misreading his author's meaning by unnecessary starts and pauses, as is the case with some others who have found favour in the public's eye.

THE QUEEN'S SECOND VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

(Continued from page 165.)

At 11 o'clock, Her Majesty returned to her residence about five o'clock. The evening was very wet.

The dinner party in the evening was the same as on the previous day, with the exception of Lord and Lady Glenelg, who did not dine at the table. The Hon. Mr. Darnley and Mr. Murray remained, the others immediately on receipt of the guard of Archibald Campbell, and left with Her Majesty.

The morning was a very wet one, and it was not till about one o'clock, when it had sufficiently cleared up to enable Her Majesty to take her accustomed walk in the park. The Princess Royal also took walking exercise in the grounds, attended by a groom.

In the afternoon, Her Majesty was accompanied by Prince Albert, who had returned early from his journey to the north, where his Royal Highness had been on a tour of inspection. At half past three, Her Majesty rode back to the Palace, and there Her Majesty and the Prince, accompanied by Lady Darnley and the Princess Royal, were seated on the balcony. The Queen, who was seated on the balcony, was accompanied by the Prince and the Princess Royal, who were seated on the balcony.

The Queen, who was seated on the balcony, was accompanied by the Prince and the Princess Royal, who were seated on the balcony. The Queen, who was seated on the balcony, was accompanied by the Prince and the Princess Royal, who were seated on the balcony.

The Queen, who was seated on the balcony, was accompanied by the Prince and the Princess Royal, who were seated on the balcony. The Queen, who was seated on the balcony, was accompanied by the Prince and the Princess Royal, who were seated on the balcony.

After breakfast the Prince left the castle with Lord Glenelg to shoot grouse on the hills around the castle, which have been hitherto strictly preserved.

Her Majesty continues in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits, and has completed her daily walks in the park and the castle grounds, where she is accompanied by the Prince and the Princess Royal, who are both in excellent health and spirits.

The Princess Royal, who is in excellent health and spirits, has been accompanied by the Prince and the Princess Royal, who are both in excellent health and spirits.

The Princess Royal, who is in excellent health and spirits, has been accompanied by the Prince and the Princess Royal, who are both in excellent health and spirits.

The Princess Royal, who is in excellent health and spirits, has been accompanied by the Prince and the Princess Royal, who are both in excellent health and spirits.

The Princess Royal, who is in excellent health and spirits, has been accompanied by the Prince and the Princess Royal, who are both in excellent health and spirits.

The Princess Royal, who is in excellent health and spirits, has been accompanied by the Prince and the Princess Royal, who are both in excellent health and spirits.

The Princess Royal, who is in excellent health and spirits, has been accompanied by the Prince and the Princess Royal, who are both in excellent health and spirits.





THE ROYAL ENTRY INTO BLAIR ATHOL.

entered her garden chair, which was drawn by two servants in plain liveries, and had been previously sent on for the use of her Majesty.

The Royal party did not return to the castle until a late hour. Conversations were laid for visitors. The dinner party consisted of Lord and Lady Glenlyon, Miss Murray, Oswald of Dunblair, and Small River of Rindriggan, the Officers of her Majesty's guard of Athol Highlanders, with the members of her Majesty's suite.

Her Majesty took her accustomed walk in the grounds this morning; accompanied by Prince Albert and the Princess Royal. Grand walks are being laid down and carefully rolled along the banks at the pass of Killcrankie, for her Majesty has expressed her intention of paying a second visit to the sublime scenery at the bottom of the pass during her sojourn at Blair Athol.

Prince Albert and Lord Glenlyon, both assisted in shooting jacks and coqs, have just left the castle in his lordship's phaeton, to try some moors in a distant part of the Athol estates; the Prince will, however, return to the castle to accompany her Majesty in her afternoon drive.

The weather is as propitious as could be desired, which enables her Majesty and the Prince to pass a great portion of their time in the open air.

There is a rumour that the Queen intends to visit some parts of the Western Highlands and Islands before returning to England, and that the royal yacht will be ordered round to the west coast to receive her. Staffs and lines are mentioned as likely to be visited by her Majesty, in which case she will probably return by Inverary and the Clyde. A little incident occurred on Sunday which has created some observation in the dearth of more important or stirring matter. In reading the usual prayer for the Royal Family at church, the clergyman, inadvertently omitted that for Prince Albert, and the Queen, when leaving the church looked and good-humouredly quitted the Prince upon the circumstance of his being excluded from the prayers of the congregation. Whatever occasioned her mirth, the Queen was certainly smiling and talking merrily to the Prince on leaving the church. It might have been caused by the mistake of the Prince, who, when the wooden ladies were being handed round at the altar, put his hand in his pocket and took out some gold, but the ladies were not thrust into the royal pew.

Although the majority of our illustrations have been severally referred to in our narrative of the Royal Visit, it may be interesting to add a few incidental notes on the localities and incidents.

The second engraving—King William the Fourth's Dock at Dundee—presents a very attractive appearance. Our artist was highly favoured in being the only person allowed to be in that part where the sketch was taken. The Royal party were attired in mourning: Prince Albert wore a white hat, with a crane head; and the Princess Royal wore white trousers. The guard presenting arms are the Rifles. The triumphal arch erected here was raised within 15 hours: it was designed by Mr. Leslie, civil engineer, and constructed under the superintendence of Mr. C. Goss; the contractor for the work being Mr. Boyd: it has a fine and imposing effect, with its appearance of solid masonry so artfully counterfeited as at a very short distance to bid defiance to detection.

In the high street, at Dundee (see the third engraving), five were planted across the street, and fastened with flumes, which is a very pleasing effect. The grand prevailing scene here also are the Rifles; and the holy guard, the Scotch Greys. A little to the west of this street, in the Northgate, are the remains of an old cathedral, which contained four places of worship, one of which was pure Gothic. Three of these churches were completely destroyed by fire, on Sunday morning, Jan. 3, 1841; measures were taken for repairing or rebuilding two of them, and of these one is just completed. This structure is said to have been originally built by David, Earl of Huntingdon, in 1161: at the west end is a tower, 150 feet high.

The Pass of Killcrankie (a portion of which is shown in the next view,) commences with the Pass of Athol, and stretches for the space of a mile or upwards along the transmission of the River Garry. The hills rise from the bed of the river flanking it on the western bank with a precipitous wall. The hill marks, lying in a channel, are marked over with masses of waving sea, brack, and oak, the light and graceful foliage of which, moving and changing its hues with every breeze, contrasts daily with the bleak crags that start at intervals through its leafy screen, and at length rise into the abrupt and rugged outline of Ben-Vracky.

This pass, in reference to its military history, has been styled the Scottish Thermopylae, and until the present road was constructed, might have been called with no less propriety the Via-Mala of Scotland. But the dangers of the pass,

which contributed not a little to its notoriety, have disappeared with the progress of art, and those unimpeded facilities of intercourse which have been thrown open by modern enterprise.

The next engraving shows Blair Castle, as seen from Ben-Vracky, which almost appears to the rank of mountains. Some of these hills are clothed to the tops with fir, related by masses of rich verdure; others are more barren, but strikingly grand. At all hours of the day—from the early morning, when the summits of the hills are hidden in mist, to the night, when their bold outlines form a grand amphitheatre enclosing the domain—the scene is beautiful to the extreme.

Blair Castle is, by no means, the castellated structure which its name imports. It is a large, straggling, and irregular building, which, upon a steep approach, arranges itself into a central nucleus of three stories, extending to the width of eight windows in front, and two in depth, without any architectural pretensions, the battlements and bastions with which it was formerly surrounded and flanked having been long since swept away, in order to disprove it of the importance attached to it in the feudal times, as the key of the pass into the northern Highlands, and commanding the valley and pass of Killcrankie. On the left of the main building, and across the high road from Perth to Inverness, is a long and low range of buildings, which contains many large and convenient apartments, in which ample accommodations have been found for her Majesty's suite and attendants. Behind these are extensive offices and stabling, all built in the most plain and unpretending style, which is the character of the whole edifice, although there are several spacious and magnificent apartments on the basement and principal story, furnished in excellent taste.

The castle fronts the south, and although surrounded on all sides by lofty hills, is situated on a high range of table land, which is completely shut out from the lower valley of the Tay by the mountainous bounding the hills of Killcrankie. Although there are few trees, and those of small size, in the neighbourhood of the castle, all the mountains around it are clothed over to the very summits with wood, the dark and majestic forest of Athol forming, with the lofty and black-capped range of the Grampians in the distance, a splendid background to the picture. The main entrance, from which the castle is distant about half a mile, leaves the high road from Perth, and is a massive square structure, west of the few remaining ruins of the old feudal times. The gateway in the neighbourhood is extremely wild and romantic: deep ravines, through which the mountain streams find their way to the Tummel or the Garry; lofty crags appearing at a distance like a steep Gull's foot running down the precipitous sides of the mountains; dark masses of loam and fir, and the bold and naked crags towering above all, form a combination of natural beauties which have rendered this portion of the Highlands deservedly celebrated.

The historical circumstances connected with the castle are extremely interesting. In 1513 it was besieged by Montrose, who experienced a very unexpected resistance on the part of the house and for whom it was garrisoned, which compelled him to retire. In 1547, Colonel Darnley, one of Oliver Cromwell's generals, marched against it with a numerous and well-appointed army, and eventually succeeded in taking it by storm. It afterwards, when under the command of Sir Andrew Agnew, stood a long and vigorous siege against the troops of the Pretender immediately preceding the battle of Culloden, which compelled the attacking party to raise the siege. But the most striking event in which it formed a prominent part was the well-known and bloody battle of Killcrankie between Lord Dundee and the Government forces, under the command of General Mackay.

The castle, with the rides and drives surrounding it, has an air of the most perfect seclusion and repose.

The gardens extend along the Tay, and command the most delightful and picturesque views. In the immediate vicinity, several thousand acres of forest trees were planted between 1660 and 1710 years ago, gradually improving and ornamenting the scenery around the Duke's domain. On the opposite side of the Tay, is Burness Hill, the lower part of which was covered with trees in the time of James VI., and now celebrated for its blue-violet quinine. The extensive lawn on which the castle stands, is nearly 400 feet above the level of the sea at Perth. On the river banks, about three miles from the village of Blair, there are several beautiful cascades, one of which is between 100 and 200 feet in height.

Our engraving represents the Falls of Fender, in the grounds of Blair Castle: these falls are formed by a burn falling into the water of Tay; they have been visited by her Majesty, attended by Lady Glenlyon.

The village of Blair, with the entry of the Royal party; and a group of cottages in the neighbourhood; are engraved in this page.

## MONUMENT TO GRACE DARLING.

Upon no occasion has the public sympathy been more worthily excited than by the untimely fate of Grace Darling; and, to perpetuate these sentiments, as well as to awaken kindred courage, and cherish kindred virtue, in the breasts of future generations, it has been resolved to erect a monument to the memory of the gentle maiden. Mr. Davies, the sculptor, of Newcastle, has received the commission to execute this interesting but unostentatious memorial, to be placed in St. Cuthbert's Chapel, on Fern Island. It will be, as the engraving shows, a cippus, of stone, six feet in height; with the cross of St. Cuthbert, and the following inscription:



MONUMENT TO GRACE DARLING.

To the Memory of  
GRACE DORSEY DARLING,  
A Native of Edinburgh,  
And an Inhabitant  
Of these Islands;  
Who Died Oct. 10th, A.D. 1843,  
Aged 26 Years.

Pure and pure, modest and yet so brave,  
Though young as we, though weak as we, we are.

Oh! that winds and waves could speak  
Of things which their united power could teach  
From the pure depths of her humanity!  
A maiden gentle, yet, at duty's call,  
Firm and unflinching as the lighthouse beared  
To the island-rock, her lonely dwelling-place;  
Or like the ivy-climbed rock itself that towers,  
Age after age, the hostile elements,  
As when it guarded holy Cuthbert's cell—  
All night the storm had raged, nor ceased, nor paused,  
When, as the breakers, through misty air,  
Sprang far off a wreck, amid the surf,  
Drawing on one of those disastrous tides—  
Half of a vessel, half—no more; the rest  
Had vanished!

WM. WORDSWORTH.

## NEW CHURCH, NEAR OSWESTRY.

Impure examples of the Norman style of architecture are becoming nearly as abundant as "carpenter's Gothic," among our new churches. The specimen here engraved is, however, a meritorious



NEW CHURCH AT LLANYMYNECH.

exception to the above architectural delinquency: it is pure Norman; and, although it will contain 400 sittings, the actual cost of the structure will be £1450, which is a small sum. We mention this circumstance as a set off to the plea so frequently urged in extension of the poverty of the pseudo Norman and Gothic churches of our day—disproportionate funds. Now, here is an instance of preserving strict architectural character at a comparatively small cost, which is highly creditable to the skill of the architect, the Messrs. Pearsons, of Oswestry, from whose design, and under whose superintendence, the above church has been erected.

This interesting edifice has just been completed in the village of Llanymynech, near Oswestry; the funds having been raised by private subscription, aided by a grant from the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels. It is constructed entirely of stone, with the exception of the arches and ornamental portions, which are of moulded fire-brick: the roof is covered with grey tiles. The tower is very characteristic in its details: at the apex of the roof is a round ball, whence spring the vane and weathercock. There is a chancel, which is so shown in our view.

The interior has little decoration. The roof is open. All the seats are open, but are provided with low backs.

EXTRAORDINARY PARCEL BY THE POST-OFFICE.—Last week, one of the most extraordinary packages, ever sent through the same medium, reached the post-office of Glasgow. This was no other than a parcel containing some fifteen or twenty live frogs. The contents of the parcel were discovered by two or three of them jumping out at the post-office. The frogs, it is believed, were of the Egyptian or some other rare species, and were addressed to Dr. Buchanan, of Mount-place, in that city. They reached their destination in safety.



COTTAGES AT BLAIR ATHOL.

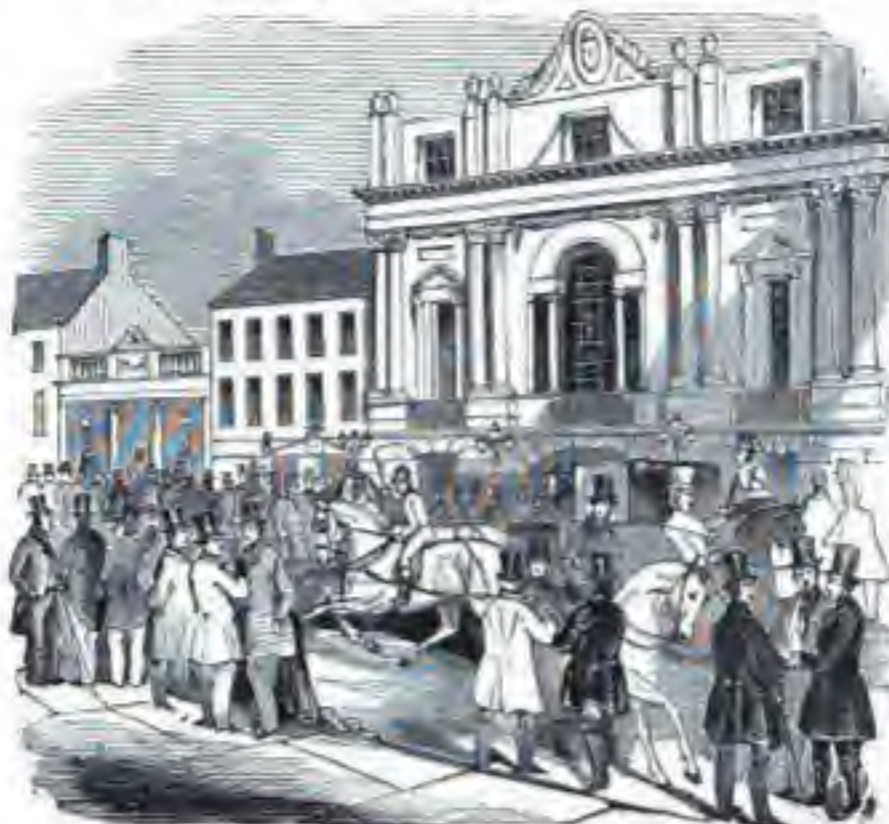


DONCASTER RACES.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF THE LAGER DAY.

Among the truest of all aphorisms is that which declares "there is a tide in the affairs of men." According to historians, the popular flood sets from east to west—at all events, that is the way the stream of gentility flows in the great metropolis. Occasionally, of course, there are exceptions to the general rule, as in all others—the latest variation it is our purpose to treat of in these presents. During the current week the north has been the fashionable point of the compass. The Court is away in sunny Scotland, exchanging the regal for the rural purple—"pomp and circumstance" for health and leather—the imperious ermine for the dun deer's spoil. But all this is to be a sealed book to the million; it is the Queen's pleasure that none intrude on the privacy of her Highland home; and shall not that wish be our law? Turn we then to another northern tryst, where the public was welcome in the exact ratio of its extent. Our scene is Doncaster Races—a rare rendezvous, such as erst it was in the time of the autocrats, the Fitzwilliams, the Harwoods, and similar worthies. The meeting of 1844 was the most brilliant within moderate memory. The recent fomentation of the turf has left it more bright and sparkling than ever; things had come to the worst and they have mended.

On Monday last the Great Northern Meeting commenced, and ended yesterday. Our affair, however, is with its principal feature, the renowned Lager, and, consequently, the time of action is limited to one day. This was Tuesday— which somewhat heavily, with clouds, brought on the fortunes and misfortunes of full many that in anxiety witnessed its dawn. By a very early hour the human tide had begun to flow, and long before noon it was high water—hot water in the rooms. There all who could were betting—these to make their book, those "to mend it, or he rid on't," (which means "going for the gloves"). All sorts of casualties had been



THE MANSION HOUSE, DONCASTER.

bust with the field, so that, at the last hour, out of 109 entries, only the poor units remained—and nine were declared to start. First of these was the Curé, a goodly steed, though small (and having an ungainly right foot withal), backed at even to win, and next him Foigh-a-Ballagh, the champion of Ireland, alone, just before the race, at 3 to 1. Others also had friends at Mr. Hanen's estimates, as will also here be seen. Precisely at three of the afternoon clock the courses began to appear—among the first being the pair aforesaid—"Foigh" looking as like a clipper as anything lately exhibited in horse-flesh. Thus, the cynosure of all eyes, the "nine" paraded before the stand, and eventually passed it for the great essay in the following order:—Foigh-a-Ballagh, first by a length; The Curé, The Princess, Lightning, Red Deer, the Amulet roll; Bay Mornus, Little Hampton, and Godfrey. The usual functionary started them, the matter being too uncomplicated to call for the aid of my Lord Bentinck. Godfrey made what they called the running, which was a bad substitute for an exercise gallop; in fact, the speed all through was, as Jim Robinson called it, "paltry." Of course, the lot came together to the straight ground. There Foigh-a-Ballagh was in front, with the Curé on his quarters outside, and the brace began to do their endeavour in earnest. Both were flagged—the latter deserving all he got, for he bolted half-a-dozen lengths from home, and finished a car as well as a liner. The Princess was a good third. Her gallant owner called for an investigation of the winner's mouth in the morning. Won't there be wigs upon the green if requests like these are to become common? There is a story of a Parisian and a Gascon who were playing a game of piquet, together when the Frenchman exclaimed, "Hullo, monsieur! you're cheating!" "Very likely," replied the provincial, with a horrible face, "very probable; but, observe, I don't like to be told so." Unless we are wrong, here and there men will be found who won't relish an imputation



DONCASTER RACES—THE ST. LAGER.

cast in their horse's teeth, though prove themselves to bite upon occasion.

The races were better attended than usual on the first day of Doncaster, and the weather, of which the indications in the early part of the morning were anything but encouraging, was as favourable as could have been desired.

The races commenced at half-past one o'clock on Monday with—

The Fitzwilliam Stakes of 100 sovs each, and 10 added.  
Mr. Balin's Allen Hawthorn, 4 yrs (Bashy) .. 1  
Duke of Richmond's Lethbridge, 4 yrs .. 2  
Match, 110, 1 ft, bet 7/6 each.—Red House Co. Lord Chesterfield's Lady Widdair (Nat), beat Lord Glasgow's sister to Falkinder, in a canter.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas. 3 miles.—Mr. Balin's Allen Hawthorn, 4 yrs, walked over.

Match 200, p p 100 each, 3 miles.—Mr. Johnstone's William Le Gros, 4 yrs, retired from Mr. Jacques's A British Yeoman, 4 yrs.

The Champagne Stakes of 10 sovs each, 1 ft.  
Mr. Worthington's Lancashire Witch (Nat) .. 1  
Mr. Ramsey's Mid Lothian .. 2

Plate of 400. Heads, St. Lager Course.  
Mr. Smith's Doctor Taylor, 3 yrs (Bashy) .. 1  
Mr. Robertson's Little Fairy, 3 yrs .. 2

TUESDAY.

The races commenced during a slight fall of rain with

The Cleveland Handicap of 50 sovs each, 80 added.  
Mr. Johnston's Flowers, 3 yrs, bet 1/10 (Riley) .. 1  
Mr. Jacques's Semisera, 4 yrs, bet 1/10 .. 2

THE ST. LAGER.

The Great St. Lager Stakes of 50 sovs each, 1 ft; the

second to receive 200, the third to save his stake, and the winner to pay 200 towards expenses; colts bet 7/6, fillies bet 1/10. St. Lager Course. (100 sovs.)

Mr. Irwin's Foigh-a-Ballagh (Nat) .. 1  
Mr. Williamson's The Curé (Macan) .. 2

Col. Anson's The Princess (Bashy) .. 3  
Mr. Metklem's Godfrey (Templeman) .. 4

Mr. Standish's Little Hampton (Fennia) .. 5  
Lord Glasgow's 2 by Velocipede—Amulet (Holmes) .. 6

Mr. J. Smith's Bay Mornus (Nat) .. 7  
Mr. J. Hampton's Lightning (Lee) .. 8

Duke of Richmond's Red Deer (Robinson) .. 9



THE SALUTATION.—DONCASTER.

The Selling Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 50 added.  
Mr. Deane's Harriet, 3 yrs (Cupland) .. 1  
Mr. Deane's 2 by Liverpool out of Molekin's dam, 3 yrs .. 2  
Harriet made the running from the Red House, and won in a canter by two lengths, but dropped immediately she was pulled up, and died in a few minutes.  
The Corporation Plate of 200, 2/10 for the second.  
Two miles.  
Mr. Metklem's Aristotle, 3 yrs (Templeman) .. 1  
Mr. Smith's Doctor Taylor, 3 yrs .. 2

WEDNESDAY.

The setting took place this morning at the Subscription Rooms, and, although a few billiards stand over, is admitted to have been unusually good—it passed off without a moment. A meeting of the club was held at their rooms previous to the races, and a resolution passed, that in future Doncaster Races shall commence on Tuesday and terminate on Saturday.

Match, 200, 1 ft, bet 7/6 each, both 2 yrs old. Red House Co.—Lord Chesterfield's Brother to E. O. (Nat), beat Lord Glasgow's 2 by Bay Middleton, out of Miss Whip, by a neck.—2 to 1 on Brother to E. O.

The Foal Stakes of 100 sovs each, 1 ft for three yrs old colts, bet 7/6, and fillies bet 1/10. One mile and a half.

Mr. Gully's Juvenal, he to Sallust (J. Day, jun.) .. 1

Mr. B. Baskley's Relington .. 2

Lord Westminster's Laurel .. 3

3 to 2 on Juvenal, who had it all her own way from end to end.

The Municipal Stakes of 200 sovs each, 1 ft for two yrs

colts. Red House Co.

Lord G. Bentinck's 2 by Camel, out of Constance (Nat) .. 1

Colonel Anson's Redger .. 2

Lord Eglington's Britannia .. 3

Lord Glasgow's 2 by Sweet Anchor, out of Canada .. 4

3 to 4 on Knight, 6 to 1 on Britannia, and 4 to 1 on Camel. Camel made all the running, and won by a neck.

The Great Yorkshire Handicap of 50 sovs each, 1 ft, and 5 only if declared, with 200 added, the second to receive 200, the third to save his stake, and the winner to pay 200 towards expenses. St. Lager Course. (100 sovs.)

Lord Eglington's Pompey, 4 yrs, bet 1/10 (J. Hewlett) .. 1

Mr. C. Munch's Glosby, 4 yrs, bet 1/10 .. 2

Lord Glasgow's 2 by him-a-Nam, 4 yrs, bet 1/10, .. 3

Won by half a length. Give-him-a-Name a good third.







Digitized by Google





THE NEW COMET DISCOVERED ON SUNDAY LAST—See page 191.

The Ven. Charles Perry Harvey, F.R.S., F.S.A., Archdeacon of St. Albans, president of the section, took the chair, and addressed the meeting in advocacy of the interesting character of the remains of the Medieval Age (from the Consecration of the Saxons to the time of Henry VIII.).

The first paper was one by W. Hatcher, Esq., of Salisbury: the subject an illustrated model of Old Sarum. The model was beautifully executed on the scale of two chains to the inch, and represented Sarum a fortified town in the time of the earliest Britons.

Dr. Fry then laid before the section a pencil drawing of a presumed fresco painting in Lankens Church. This was found during some repairs which were done to the church. The subject was allegorical, and represented an angel weighing two souls (a good and a bad one), and the sinner seeking forgiveness of the Virgin Mary, and the whole was highly emblematical of the covenant of mercy displayed in the New Testament. In the course of his remarks the Doctor vindicated the clergy from the charge which was frequently made against them of keeping back the truths of the Bible from the masses of the people. The charge was not correct. The price was the prohibition.

A desultory conversation followed, in the course of which some severe remarks were made upon the epistola now going on in many ecclesiastical circles, chiefly through the ignorance and caprice of churchwardens, to whom their care was too often entrusted.

A paper was then read by Mr. Woodlawn, on the frescoes in East Wicken Church, drawings of which he obtained, after much difficulty and opposition, on the part of a person who had paid a fee for liberty to erect a mural tablet, by which the paintings would be inevitably destroyed.

This led to the adoption of two resolutions, in pursuance of which letters were immediately despatched, to prevent, if possible, the erection of the monument against the walls of the ancient church of East Wicken. Dr. Buckland also stated, upon the authority of Mr. Hawkins, of the British Museum, that Alantree Church, Bedfordshire, famous for its antiquity, was about to be pulled down; and that ancient ecclesiastical edifices had been turned into a public-house, and then despoiled, as is part of the monastery of St. Augustine, at Canterbury, now used as a brew-house.

An account of "Ecclesiastical Embroidery in the Reign of Edward III.," with drawings of conventional patterns and figures, by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorn, was then read. Specimens of beautiful tapestry, exquisitely embroidered in rich Gobelins velvet, were produced, and illustrated. The rev. gentleman hoped the day would soon arrive when the fingers of the ladies of England, instead of working the coarse wools of Germany, would be employed in this elegant art, which was early learned, but had been strenuously reported to have been lost, in the present generation. The address was sedately applauded by the ladies, who formed the greater part of the assembly.

A paper on the "Burke and Badge of the Ancient House of Fetham," was read by J. B. Planché, Esq., and was well received; as was also a lengthy, and apparently learned, production, on the "Succession of William of Arce," by Thomas Stapleton, Esq., F.S.A., after which the assembly separated, some to visit the magnificent Cathedral, and others to the collection of curiosities of Dr. Fausset, both which have been thrown open to the members of the Institution.

The evening meeting at the Guildhall was more crowded than at any preceding sitting.

The Rev. Robert Willis, M.A., F.R.S., Jacksonian Professor, Cambridge, and president of the Architectural Section, took the chair at eight o'clock, and presented to read a translation of an account of the destruction of Canterbury Cathedral by fire, and its rebuilding; written by Gertrude, a monk of Canterbury, who flourished in the thirteenth century, whose opinions the rev. gentleman most ably sustained. The reading of the translation excited much amusement, the quaintness of style and expression being carefully preserved; and the comments of the president were much applauded.

Dr. Buckland, during a desultory conversation which ensued, stated some facts, which, coming from so high an authority, deserve serious attention. Two instances had come to his knowledge of churches having been destroyed by spontaneous combustion, caused by gases having accumulated, in consequence of birds being allowed to fly through the towers. On visiting the Cathedral of Canterbury this day, he saw at least fifty pigeons flying through its many broken

windows in the tower. If such a state of things were allowed to continue, and a storm arose, it was his opinion that the ancient edifice would be in great danger of being set on fire.

Other papers were read by different members, when the assembly departed to a conversation at Barnes' Rooms, which was kept up until a late hour.

## FIFTH DAY.

The interesting locality of Richborough, fully described in THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS, No. 77, page 319, was visited, to-day, by the members. The Dean of Rochester, Dr. Buckland, Dr. Fry, Mr. Bateson, and other eminent gentlemen joined the party. After the inspection of the ruins and excavations, a visit was paid to the mansion of John Gulliver, Esq., of South-east House, at Ash, near Wingham, and eventually to Barfleur. The rich sculpture of this venerable church, and especially its richly-ornamented doorway, excited universal admiration.

In the evening, under the guidance of Doctor Buckland and R. Smith, Esq., a visit was paid to the collection of Dr. G. Fausset. The objects principally exhibited were illustrations of the state of the arts in the Anglo-Norman and early Norman epochs.

Mr. W. J. Taylor has struck a medal in commemoration of the first annual meeting of the Association. On the obverse side is the inscription "British Archaeological Association, 1843," and upon the reverse the inscription "First Meeting, Canterbury, 1844—Lord Albert Conyngham, President," which evinces the sense of the day.

## FIFTH DAY.

The members of the Historical Section met. Amongst others previously invited were—T. Asplet, Esq.; T. C. Croker, Esq.; W. M. Ainsworth, Esq.; G. P. R. James, Esq.; F. Cunningham, Esq.; J. O. Halliwell, Esq.; F.R.S.; and several other eminent literary gentlemen. The noble President, Lord A. Conyngham, in the chair.

The Secretary, T. C. Croker, Esq., read a letter from Miss Mahood, relative to the history of the Becket's in the time of Richard III.

Mr. Halliwell described some curious manuscripts he had that morning found in the Cathedral.

Mr. John Barrow, a paper upon the State of the Navy in the time of the eighth Henry.

Mr. Croker, upon the "Autobiography of Robert Boyle, Earl of Cork and Ossington," on which it was a severe critique.

Mr. T. Wright, upon the Civil Annals of Canterbury, detailing several curious entries, illustrative of current times, manners, and customs.

After which, a few other papers of minor interest were read, and the meeting adjourned until the evening, when a Museum, said to have been brought from Thetford by Colonel Mordaunt, was opened at the theatre. The leading families of the neighbourhood were present.

T. J. Pettigrew, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., after a brief address, presided at the museum. This was performed after much delay, and difficulty, and the subject declared to be Har, the son of Ulfar, the son of the House of Salmons-Ed.

## LAST DAY.

The whole of the business of Saturday consisted in the adoption of preliminary motions to the several executive committees; after which, a vote of thanks was passed to the noble chairman, and the interesting proceedings terminated.

During the week, the members of the Association visited the objects of antiquity with which the city of Canterbury abounds. Our space being limited, we have not room to state the whole of the antiquities inspected. We, however, furnish the following original information, representative of the most curious of them, which will prove interesting from the fact of their state up to the present time being preserved to our readers.

The monastery of St. Augustine is commonly believed to have been founded originally by the saint whose name it bears; and in one of the works in the library of the Cathedral, it is stated that "the ground thereupon to build was given by great St. Augustine, by King Ethelbert, for dedication to St. Peter and St. Paul." By later records we find that St. Dunstan, in the year 958, renewed that dedication, adding to those of the Apostles above named that of St. Augustine.

Up to the present day, the history of this monastery is exceedingly curious. At the dissolution of religious houses, Henry VIII. "seized upon it," we are told, "as a palace for himself." Queen Mary afterwards granted it to Cardinal Pole for life. Having reverted to the Crown at the death of Pole, Elizabeth, in 1579, paid a visit to the city of Canterbury, and kept her court within the walls of this edifice. Lord Wotton subsequently became possessor of the monastery, and here it was that Charles II. was entertained at the Restoration.



STAIRCASE IN THE CONVENTUAL BUILDINGS, CANTERBURY.

At the present day, this building is a magnificent ruin. The west front stretches along the foot, and the walls, including an area of about fourteen acres, are still in part standing. For some years the chief building adjoining the ancient gateway has been occupied as a public-house; and the gateway itself, with a splendid room, the ceiling of which is very curiously painted, has been for some time used as a liveryhouse, and the painting recently defaced by the smoke and steam. The landlady has turned the great courtyard into a bowling-green, the first chapel adjoining the north of the church into a fire-house, and the great room over the gate into a cockpit. We are, however, glad to learn that three acts of vandalism are at an end in this case. To preserve from complete destruction an noble edifice, the ruins of which are consecrated by the religion of our forefathers, has been the object of an honourable member for Maidstone, Mr. Hope, who has purchased the estate for the express purpose of preserving it from further demolition and desecration, and restoring its pristine beauty.

Proceeding westward, from the ruins of St. Augustine's Monastery, we reached the brow of a hill upon which stands the venerable church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, orientated as the building in which Queen Bertha is said to have had the service of religion performed in her native and her Christian attendance, by her chaplain Luthard, before the arrival of the Roman missionary. Here also Augustine first performed mass, and King Ethelbert is said to have worshipped.



ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, NEAR CANTERBURY.

The body of this interesting church—now under substantial repair—is built of Roman bricks and flint stone, strongly connected with a concrete matter, which we found to be quite as hard, if not harder, than the flint portion itself. Upon entering the church by the eastern door, we found the masonry of the period when it was built, for the authorities could not exactly agree in our hearing, whether its structure preceded the Saxon invasion or not. The opinion most general was in favour of that latter date; that it was built of the materials, if not upon the site, of a Roman edifice: the masonry has been carefully restored, and every provision has been made to prevent the original from being marred by the mixture of modern masonry. The ancient font, which is pretended to be the identical one used at the baptism of King Ethelbert, is now being cleaned prior to its being again used in the sacrament of baptism. The inscriptions, which are of great antiquity, have been carefully preserved. One in the old black letter character, engraved in brass, is inserted in a mural space, of which the following is a copy:—



MEDAL OF THE BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Pray for the Soules of Stebyn Sawrs and Alps his wife the which decessed the 7 day of May M.CCCC.CC. and sex, on whose soules Et have mercy. Amen.

St. Peter's Chapel is an edifice of great antiquity, situate on the eastern side of St. Augustine's Monastery. The masonry and architecture appear to be Norman, and from the most ancient records of the city deposited in the ecclesiastical archives to which we had access through the liberality of the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral, we perceive that the tradition is that this was King Ethelbert's private chapel in which he worshipped his ancestral gods before his conversion to Christianity.

(For the two engravings, the ruins of the Augustine Monastery, and the fine Anglo-Norman staircase, acknowledgment is due to the publishers of the *Journey Book of Kent*, of which work they form illustrations. This volume is one of the series, to be entitled *The Journey Book of England*, which we hope to see completed; for the portion already published, is, unquestionably, the best work of its class: the information is correct, and sufficiently copious for any reasonable tourist, without being tediously minute.)

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 185, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Docks, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of St. Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1844.



RUINS OF THE AUGUSTINE MONASTERY, CANTERBURY.



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 126.—Vol. V.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE ROYAL VISIT TO SCOTLAND.



I have still the gratifying task of recording the daily pursuits and amusements of the Sovereign in the mountain retreat to which she and her illustrious Consort have repaired in merry and romantic Scotland. It must be gratifying to every loyal subject to find that an opportunity has arisen to enable her Majesty to recruit her

health and strength after a perilous period, and to relax from the heavy duties and responsibilities which attach to royalty, even where the Sovereign rules over a loyal people. It has been said that, "uneasy lies the head which wears a crown," and doubtless such must be the case when a kingdom is torn by domestic discord, or agitated by foreign commotion; but it must not be supposed that the task is an easy one, in cases where, as in the instance of our beloved Queen, her way is one of peace and love. In the best of times, the ruler of a nation like England, which excites the jealousy, if not the hatred, of foreign nations, from her very power and influence, there are various difficulties to contend against. Of late, too, there have been many portending symptoms of evil—"war, horrid war," has been the theme of every tongue. At one time the danger seemed imminent. Such was the complication of events, such the malignity of a small faction in a neighbouring state, that at one time it seemed almost impossible to avoid war without incurring a consequence almost as disastrous—the loss of honour. But, happily, under the beneficent auspices of Providence, wise and moderate councils have had the ascendancy both in France and England, and peace is likely to be perpetuated. It is true that, according to the French papers last received, impotent and unworthy attempts are still made to raise doubts of the continuance of the good understanding between France and Morocco; but we look upon such demonstrations as the last dying struggles of desperate men to effect their object of creating mischief. These displays of petty spite and bitterness only serve to prove the danger of the crisis which has passed, and at the same time confirm our supposition that the Sovereign and the Ministry have had of late weighty cares and anxious forebodings to contend with. We repeat, therefore, that it must be matter for unmingled gratification that our gracious Sovereign has not been prevented from throwing aside for awhile the cares of state, and is able to enjoy a privilege scarcely denied to the humblest in the land—that of enjoying the luxuries of ease and retirement, and reaping the advantage of recruited health and strength, from change of air and scene, and cessation from the daily routine of toil and anxiety.

The correspondents of some of the daily papers, individuals for the most part, exceedingly clever in making news out of everything, have been fairly puzzled to fill up a letter with a record of the daily proceedings of the Queen. Thus, one of these gentlemen says:—

Were it not for the anxiety which naturally pervades all circles of her Majesty's subjects to hear of the welfare of their Sovereign, and the interest excited by her Majesty's present mode of life, there is as little variety in this tranquil routine, that the daily movements of the Royal party are scarcely of sufficient importance to be chronicled.

Now, it must be candidly admitted that it is a sad thing for a journalist, when there is a paucity of startling events, and when it is almost impossible to discover any "moving accidents by flood or field;" but in this case we believe that our brethren generally will rejoice in the circumstance. For ourselves, we are unfeignedly glad that one great object for which her Majesty travelled to Scotland has been achieved, and that she is able to enjoy that "tranquil routine" which, after the many

exciting events to which we have alluded, the Queen must so ardently desire. Nor do we agree with some of the carping spirits who object sometimes that unimportant and seemingly frivolous incidents connected with the Court and "the World of Fashion," are chronicled with minuteness. A people so attached as the English to their Queen, naturally take an interest in ascertaining her daily habits and pursuits, not from vulgar curiosity, or from a desire to intrude upon the privacy of the domestic circle, but rather to admire, if not to imitate, the judgment and good sense which prompt the most illustrious of the land to set a good example at home. It is in England only that the magic words "at home" are thoroughly understood. Greatness does not always exist merely of the "pride, pomp, and circumstance," of splendour and festivity; but, as in the case of the "good Queen Charlotte," rank may be even more ennobled by the exercise of piety, and the proper performance of domestic duties. Our gracious Queen, following so good an example, fulfils with dignity not only

the duties imposed upon her by the State, but what is almost of equal importance, she is exemplary in the performance of those of an attached wife and mother. If "trifles make the sum of human bliss," so do apparently trivial and monotonous pursuits form, in the aggregate, tasks of importance. With these views, we do not regard with indifference the innocent, but unexciting, routine of her Majesty's daily life in Scotland; but we rather derive pleasure from the reflection that a Queen may for a time throw aside the trappings and pomps of royalty, to indulge in healthful and innocent "rural felicity," and the delights of a happy domestic circle.

The "simple annals" of the Royal visit to Athol may disappoint those who delight in excitement and stirring incident; but yet these unpretending records of the amusements of a Queen, and an accomplished English lady, must, nevertheless, interest all who admire true dignity when allied to unaffected simplicity, courtesy, and good-breeding.



BARRY, THE CLOWN, ON THE THAMES.

## NOVEL FEAT ON THE RIVER THAMES.

Talk of Apollo and his train  
Of winged horses, by which phrase  
We mean his swans, we more esteem  
And give approval in our days  
To him who, by the aid of geese,  
Has sailed up good old Father Thames,  
And poured a new, unknown of us,  
Of pin-bald feathers:—writing names  
In Rialty's Album Falls of this—  
But not being better, so "several slight"  
May we a'or hope-line of the lines.  
Full pleasure of unmingled delight  
Of seeing one with master horse along  
By some Goose quills, the trumpet stops of song!—ANON.

On Monday last, "the Silent Highway" (as Old Father Thames has been poetically named), was scared from its propriety by the performance of an eccentric feat of very rare, though not unprecedented enactment. Mr. Barry, one of the clowns at Astley's theatre, to give *color* to his "Benefit," on Monday evening, announced his intention of sailing from Vauxhall-bridge to Westminster-bridge in a washing-tub, drawn by four geese. The crowd assembled to witness this strange undertaking, was very great. The road from the new Houses of Parliament to Thames-bank was almost impassable, and an immense number of persons stationed themselves upon the wharfs and barges. The opposite shore, particularly Bishop's-walk, was also thronged, and for long before the hour fixed upon a number of boats filled with anxious spectators rowed up to Vauxhall-bridge, and took up favourable positions. At about half-past three o'clock Mr. Barry, in his clown's dress, and accompanied by several of his

friends, arrived at the bridge, and all things being prepared, he stepped into his tub and proceeded on his "voyage." The tide being in his favour he went along smoothly enough, and he had but little difficulty in making the geese swim in their proper course. An immense number of boats accompanied this strange water party, and the intrepid voyager having disembarked at Westminster-bridge amidst loud cheers, proceeded to the theatre.

A similar feat was performed on the Thames, several years since by Usher, the celebrated clown.

**NEW THEATRE ROYAL, MANCHESTER.**—John Knowles, jun., Esq., lessee of the late Theatre Royal, at Manchester, has just completed his purchase of the site and buildings of the late Wellington Hotel and Carriage Bazaar, in Peter-street, whereon he proposes to erect the new Theatre Royal. The architects appointed are Messrs. Irwin and Chester, who are preparing designs for the structure. The estimated expense is £17,000, and it is calculated that the new theatre will be opened by Christmas. The style of decoration will be that of the age of Francis I., closely resembling the style of the Princess' Theatre, Oxford-street. All the most recent improvements in architectural construction and stage detail will be introduced in the new edifice, for the purpose of insuring which the proprietors of the principal London theatres have liberally afforded the Manchester architects every facility.

**DEATH OF MR. ROSS.**—Mr. Ross, who was a great favourite at the theatres on the Surrey side of the water, died on Friday week. A little before the Christmas of last year he was engaged by Mr. Webster for the Liverpool Theatre. On the journey thither he caught a severe cold, dangerous symptoms appeared, and in May he returned to London. At his own request he was conveyed to Guy's Hospital, where his case received every attention. He expired about twenty minutes to seven on Friday night. It is a curious fact that he had a presentiment upon the subject, and declared that he should no longer survive.

















The fourteenth annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science is now assembled in the ancient city of York, in which place, the public will remember, the first meeting of the Association was held. The locality is an admirable one for the purpose, being well suited in various respects to the interests of many important sciences, and admirably calculated to furnish abundant and instructive amusement to the visitors. Indeed, few spots equal it in antiquarian or geological interest. Our leading displays a general view of York, combined with one of the venerable City walls; the Minster; the House of St. Mary's; the old walls; and other objects of interest. The president for this year is the Very Rev. George Peacock, Dean of Ely; and the vice-presidents, the Earl Fitzwilliam, Viscount Harcourt, Hon. J. B. Worsley, Sir David Brewster, Michael Faraday, and Rev. W. Vernon Harcourt. The reports on the Progress of Science, and of researches entrusted to members and committees of the Association, are undoubted to be of great interest and importance. With some of these we have been made acquainted; but as their details are mostly of a purely scientific character, we shall, in this notice, confine ourselves to a brief account of a paper which has already excited considerable attention among the mechanical community of London. We allude to Mr. Perigal's plan of raising stones of enormous magnitude, for the construction of pyramids, temples, &c., supposed to be the one employed by the ancient Egyptians in the erection of their ponderous structures. The precise method used by the mighty builders of the Nile Valley has for centuries remained a vexed question.

Whether Mr. Perigal has answered it satisfactorily, our readers will judge. We suppose the vast stones of which the pyramids were built to have been raised to



their several positions by successive stages, in the manner shown in the subsequent engravings. The first "pyramid" is intended to have been the

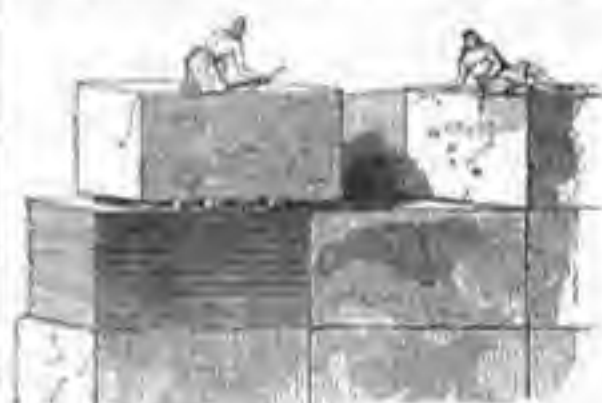


second by removing the earth beneath the stone to be raised, to the extent of one half, and then lowering the large block into the space so formed,



by the weight of a labourer placed on its unsupported end. After each lift, he imagines the height gained, to have been secured by the insertion of a board of

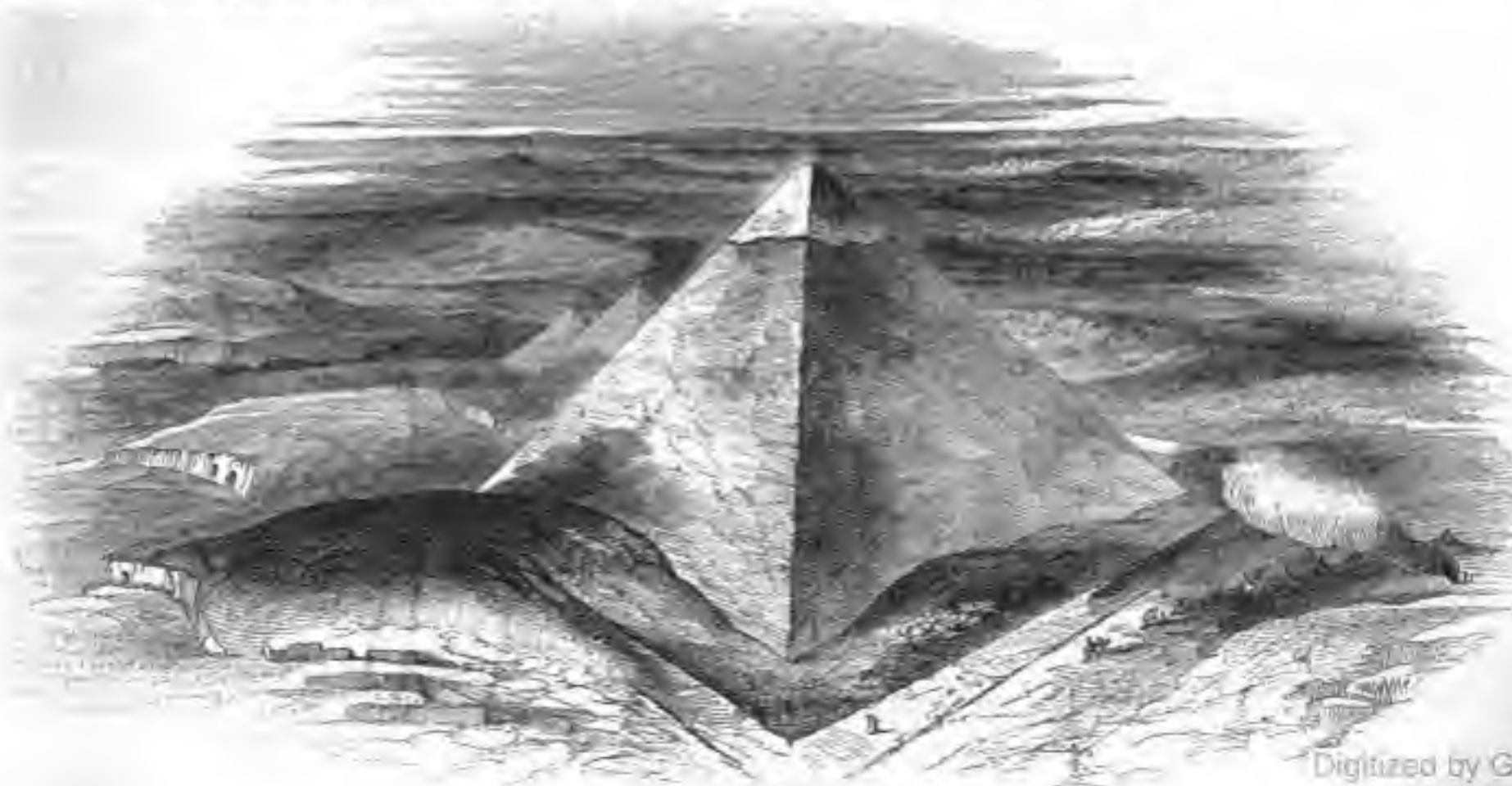
best wood, or a slab of sand, of a size corresponding with that of the stone to be raised. When the stone had, in this way, obtained the desired height, he supposes it to have been forwarded to its destination on rollers. Our note makes the successive stages of this proceeding utterly intelligible. In considering this proposition, it is unnecessary we should believe Mr. Perigal's method to be the identical one used by the Egyptians; it is enough for us to acknowledge that by such, or similar means, the hitherto insuperable labour—the "enormous stone wonder" as it was once called—might have been accomplished. We are convinced



BUILDING THE PYRAMIDS.

in this conclusion by the fact that a few years ago, Col. Denney partially used a somewhat similar mode in raising a ship to dock; and also, that in 1834, the authorities of the British Museum successfully tried a modification of the same principle, in moving and placing the Egyptian antiquities in the Great Saloon. Our cut of the pyramids of Jash, and viewed from the summit of the one known as Cheops, places the notion of Mr. Perigal's discovery in a very striking point of view.

Next week we shall resume our illustrated chronicle of the important proceedings of the Association.









speaks in a triumphant tone of the prospects of the Republic. He

English debtors to this country? England and Scotland, by the way, are the only countries of this hemisphere, that not Ireland! Is this justice? It is not. We have excluded our American, thousands of persons now suffering starvation, still be they poor, and enabled to enjoy their substance for the benefit of those now starving families, besides the immense savings of expense in supporting national armies in this country. If it were made a duty to the State, that should act as a direct stimulant to the laboring classes whose debtors exceed 40, and, consequently, it would be necessary to maintain that establishment at its present enormous expense.—*Dublin Freeman.*

**THE ALLIGED PLATE HONEST BY AN OFFICER.**—A letter has been written by Lieutenant Piddell to a brother officer, Walter Howland, near Cook, in which he states that, since his liberation on bail, he has been called upon by Lieutenant Colonel Hutton, to render his immediate resignation, a demand with which he refused to comply, as he felt confident that he would, at an approaching trial, which was to take place in Dublin, be enabled to prove and satisfactorily his complete and entire innocence of the foul crime laid to his charge.

POSTSCRIPT,  
THE LATEST NEWS RESPECTING HER MAJESTY

REAR AVENUE, Wednesday.

The Queen took her usual walk this morning in the grounds of the castle, accompanied by Prince Albert and the Princess Royal on her Highland pony. Her Majesty, it is said, spends at least ten hours every day in the open air, and the pure and bracing air of the Highlands has had the most beneficial effect upon her health.

A large supply of silk, woollen, and velvet tartans, of the finest texture and most novel patterns, has been sent up within the last two days for her Majesty's inspection.

Another curious Glen Tilt is projected for this afternoon. The Queen and her illustrious consort, accompanied by the ladies of her suite, Lord Glenflyn, Lord C. Widdow, &c., went yesterday down Glen Tilt to the Forest Lodge, his Royal Highness Prince Albert driving the pony phaeton. There being no post from London yesterday, the Queen set out at the unusual early hour of two o'clock, and the royal party reached the Lodge at half past three, where the Queen and her suite partook of luncheon, which had been sent on in the morning by Lord Glenflyn. The forenoon had been sent out at an early hour to drive in the deer, but the wind being unfavourable that wire was abandoned, and after some hours spent in endeavouring to make within shot, finally stopped, and her Majesty rode with Prince Albert some distance on the Highland pony, the gentlemen were obliged to return to the lodge, the entire party of the king being accompanied by Lord Glenflyn. The Queen returned to Blair Castle in the evening.

The Earl of Aberdeen left the castle this morning for Laggan, the seat of the Marquis of Aberdeen, to whom the noble earl is about to pay a short visit. He will return to Stirling Castle to-morrow night.

It is said that one of the huntsmen in charge of the other hounds has been dispatched to Haidi House to procure some others, there being none in the neighbourhood of Haidi, and the Prince having expressed a wish to witness the performance of a capture before leaving the Haidi estate.

It is now stated that the Queen will leave Bear Gards on Tuesday next, at half-past eight or nine o'clock, and so to arrive at Dundee between two and three in the afternoon, which will be within two hours of high water. Preparations were being made for a luncheon on a right royal scale for the Queen and her suite at Dundee, but I fear Her Majesty will not alight, but go ashore on board the royal yacht, which will proceed immediately down the Firth of Tay with the other elements of the royal aggrand.

**LOUIS PHILIPPE'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.**—Louis Philippe was to leave Paris on Wednesday evening for the Château d'Eu, preparatory to his departure for England. He was to be accompanied to Eu by M. Guizot and Admiral Michaud, who will also attend his Majesty at Windsor.

THE CONGRATULATORY DINNER TO O'CONNELL

**The Queen Dowager.**—We hear that the visit of her Majesty the Queen Dowager to Earl and Countess Grosvenor, at Belton House, near Grantham, has been postponed from the 2nd until the 10th of October, in consequence, it is understood, of her Majesty being invited to meet his Majesty the King of Denmark at Windsor Castle.

**BANQUET TO SIR ROBERT AND LADY SALE IN LIVERPOOL.**—On Thursday evening a splendid banquet was given to Sir R. and Lady Sale at the 700 Hotel, Liverpool, the Mayor (T. Sands, Esq.) in the chair. After the usual loyal toasts, the Mayor proposed the health of General Sir Robert Sale, who he said had aided England with his arms, and banded down the British flag to the world's domination. He alluded to the more than ordinary difficulties the General

[illegible]

**Burgomaster Races, Thursday.**—The Early Stake of 25 mts. each, were won by Sir J. General's Plume, beating the Cure, and two others. The Two Years' stake of 10 mts. each, were won by Wynter beating Alamo. The Gold Cup of 100 guineas, was won by Mr. Baldo's Alce Hawthorn. The Weight stake of 100 mts. was won by Zingibar. The Constitution Plate was won in four heats by Captain Harcourt's Elbe Infernal, beating Callaghan and two others.

THE DUBLIN CORPORATION AND THE IRISH PARLIAMENT.—On Wednesday a special meeting of the Town Council of the Corporation of Dublin was held, which was very fully attended, to discuss the following proposition of Mr. O'Mahony:—"That an honorable address be presented to the Queen, praying that her Majesty be graciously pleased to hold her court, and to convene an Imperial Parliament, to meet at or near Cork in every three years, in her locality of Dublin; and that she will recommend to the consideration of Parliament the propriety of making such provision as shall secure that the same be done in future times." Mr. O'Mahony supported his motion in a long speech, in the course of which he contended that it was calculated to serve Ireland, if agreed to it would decrease absenteeism, and bring capital to Ireland. Mr. O'Mahony also argued that it was an necessity to change the locality of Parliament. The speech was listened to with great attention, but the motion did not even find a seconder, and it therefore of course fell to the ground. Mr. O'Mahony replied to some remarks of Mr. Measham, which personally concerned him, and in so doing he forgot to the motion said, it was consequential to see that as political motions they had now come to a question of sentiment. Things would not run mainly as matters. (Cheers.) There must be a change. (Renewed cheers.) And God forbid that that change should be effected without the assent of men of all persuasions and all religions. We should consider it not a blessing but a curse, if it were forced on any one portion of the Irish people. He rejoined to see—and every hour was telling him—that new combinations were about to be formed. Renewed assistance he would possibly give would meet more than half-way the expectations of those who sought for Ireland some advantages of which the Learned Doctor has been speaking. (Cheers.) He would give the Irish a Parliament once in three years, but he (Mr. O'Mahony) liked to have one in Dublin every summer. (Applause.) A spirit of unity was now beginning to manifest itself, and, in the course of a few weeks, he believed one great junction of all parties would take place totally devoid of religious partisanship—combining in love for the benefit of their common country. (Great cheering.) [A very general feeling of dissatisfaction was evinced that Mr. O'Mahony's motion had found no seconder, was understood that if it had, the speakers would not have opposed, and that the motion would have been carried without a dissenting voice.]

Mr. BELAND and THE MURDER IN THE NORTH.—Last Wednesday week a man set fire to a barnyard where Mr. Beland was residing, at the village of Northumberland, near Sunderland. When Henry, who, with his brother and some friends, were then enjoying themselves at the village, saw the flames, he ran to the house as in haste, to save the barn, and, except with his bare hands, threw the water, while at the same time the water on his back, who was an inmate in Northumberland, where they remained, during the Thursday. On the following day, a post note was ordered from the Black Swan Inn, Alnwick, and proceeded to Northumberland, with a Newcastle friend of Beland's, the postman left Northumberland about four o'clock, with Beland's bag, and a letter, and, after traveling the road to Alnwick, where they arrived about six o'clock on Friday morning. The people gathered strong at Alnwick to get him a salute at the Willow Tree, but the gig was immediately seen going with the collector and driver at a rapid pace, and got to the public house before the people arrived; his friend jumped from the gig, and Beland got in and drove off at a shocking pace, to Felton, nine miles from Alnwick, on the other side, which place, to left the gig and walked away. The driver brought the gig back to Alnwick. The mail coach took up Beland about four miles from Felton, and conveyed him to Newcastle, where, it is supposed, he is now on a visit to respectable tradesmen. Beland, when at the Willow Tree, looked most nervous, thin, dirty, and shabby, and appeared to feel greatly the effects of his misadventure, and his recreation he had received since his arrival in the north.

FOREIGN.  
 THUNDERBOLTS IN THE SKY.—A letter from Havana of the 24th

**THE BRAZILS**—By the brig *Olinde Brumck*, of Jersey, which has arrived, Pernambuco from Bahia, with advices of August 1, we learn that the reports already published of the destruction of the packet, and the cause being the pending treaty between Great Britain and the Brazil, are correct. The packet was blown up at Bahia when the brig sailed. Accounts of the destruction of the *Monte Video* were also received as authentic at Bahia, and it was reported that a few men were in readiness to co-operate with Monte Video against Rosas' army. The chances of Bahia, so it is generally believed.



## THE QUEEN'S SECOND VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

The reviewing our illustrations of the Royal sojourn in Scotland, we have the extreme gratification to notify to our readers, that our artist, Mr. Landells, has been favoured by the Queen's commands to execute for her Majesty two sketches of the Falls of Rhine, the scenery of which has been so much admired by the Royal visitor. We now continue our illustrated chronicle, from the late edition of our Journal of last week.

HEATH ATHOL, Wednesday.

A heavy shower of rain came on suddenly at one o'clock yesterday, and continued to fall in torrents for upwards of two hours. This necessarily compelled her Majesty to defer her drive until a late hour in the afternoon, and Prince Albert was also obliged to retreat from the moors above Rhine, where his Royal Highness was enjoying excellent sport. The rain ceased to fall at half-past three. As soon as the sun made his appearance the carriages were ordered to convey her Majesty to the Falls of Tummell. The Royal party left the castle in two carriages and four, preceded by outriders.

As on the previous occasion, when visiting the Falls, her Majesty addressed several questions to an old Highlander, named William Macdonald, who became this day's companion. The old man is exceedingly proud at having been selected by her Majesty to point out the beauties of his native land, and dilates with inexpressible enthusiasm on being thus honoured by his sovereign.

The positions were then ordered to drive along the high road to Perth, and, on arriving at the bridge which leads to the Falls of the Tummell, her Majesty alighted, and proceeded on foot to view the waterfall. Her Majesty walked at a rapid pace along the road, which is nearly a mile in length, and was not, as may be supposed, in a fit state for ladies, on account of the heavy rains which had lately fallen. Her Majesty, however, headed neither the road nor the loose gravel, but walked, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, Lord Glenlyon acting as stearman. Lady C. Conke, Lady Gunning, and the other members of the royal suite were also of the party, the driving at the conclusion of the two drives, where the Tummell first falls over the rocks into the Garry, her Majesty expressed in enthusiastic language on this meeting of the waters.

(The engraving on page 204, represents the romantic Falls.)

After having passed three quarters of an hour in viewing the beauties of this spot, and in the immediate neighbourhood, her Majesty walked back to the carriage and returned to the castle.

Her Majesty rose early this morning, and took her usual morning walk in the grounds, accompanied by the

Prince and the Princess Royal. At eleven o'clock, her Majesty and the Prince, attended by two servants with laid ponies, left the castle on foot, and, accompanied by any of their suite, forded the river Garry, as seen in our illustration, attended by a Highland guide. The Queen was dressed in black, with a shepherd's plaid shawl, and looked remarkably well on the foils white pony. Prince Albert wore a shooting jacket, trousers of shepherd's plaid, white hat and cravat band. The Highlanders wore a short grey jacket, and carried the Queen's parcel.

Her Majesty and the Prince, with their guide, then proceeded to climb the precipitous hill of Tummell which overhangs the foot of the castle. Her Majesty succeeded in attaining the summit of the rocky mountain, a work of much labour and some peril. It appears that instead of taking the ordinary path-way, the Queen took one much more steep and difficult of ascent, the Royal pair having to cross the stream of the Garry twice, as also several mountain burns and narrow ravines.

(The engraving on page 204 shows the Royal pair on the crest of the hill.)

Her Majesty and the Prince, in their descent, ascended their ponies at the foot of the hill, and returned back to the castle at twelve o'clock.

Her Majesty, we understand, is generally up, and sometimes walking in the grounds, as early as seven o'clock in the morning; she breakfasts between eight and nine, luncheon at two, takes a carriage drive between three and four, and



PRINCE ALBERT AND LORD GLENLYON HUNTING AT ATHOL.

sums at night. The intervals are spent in making short excursions, accompanied by some of her suite, to various points of interest within the park. The Prince generally spends the earlier part of the day in morning, accompanied by Lord Glenlyon, and several ready Highlanders to carry the guns.

The Princess Royal is taken out every day on walking and riding parties. Her Royal Highness is a quick, lively, amiable child, and it is said her remarks upon the grounds and things passed by are most interesting. It is stated that her Royal Highness can already repeat the name of all the hills in the neighbourhood. She has a most interesting tale of the young heir of Glenlyon, an interesting boy of her own age.

It seems to be certain that her Majesty will make an excursion to Loch Tummell and Loch Broom, but it is not known if that year will run through, through that, it is not likely, as both of her way back. It is, we understand, confidently expected at Inverlochy, but little is said about it at the castle.

Her Majesty concludes her history of every evening. At seven o'clock Peter Mackay, her page, reads the prayers under the windows of the castle, where her Majesty rises, and all are expected to follow her example. Her Majesty has also given instructions that a lamp of fresh-purified tallow shall be in her bedroom every morning, together with a bottle of pure water from a spring in Glen Tummell, for the crystal purity.

Her Majesty appears to have a great taste for things peculiarly Scottish. At Inverlochy, Macdonald, and Blair, who tasted, and not only so, but, as the reports grow, highly relished the Ashel berries which was procured for her; and when asked in an enthusiastic and exuberant manner, "could you eat it?" an Englishman would say it is also in daily requisition at the royal table. It is even whispered that her Majesty is not altogether unacquainted with the mysteries of Scotch "bagging."

The Princess Royal, young though she be, is not slow to show things to imitate her royal mother. Not a child in all her Highland dress but to lunch on milk and oatmeal, or dine on haggis. Meeting the young son of Lord Glenlyon, the water boy, in the castle entrance, she told him how much she liked his tartan dress, and how it was the same as was worn by the Prince of Wales.

Perhaps, the most extraordinary circumstance connected with her Majesty's visit to this quarter is the entire absence of anything like gun or a crowd, or even curiosity. The number of strangers is extremely few, as few indeed, that when her Majesty drives out in the afternoon there are generally not more than 20 people assembled on the road to see and salute her.

Nothing occurred during the latter part of last week, to require any detailed notice.

On Friday (the 20th) the Queen and Prince Albert, after breakfasting at half-past eight, left the castle and after nine, on their ponies, attended by the servant (thanked as he is called) who has guided them on former occasions. They proceeded through a thick plantation at the back of the castle, up a hill which lies in a southerly direction. They continued on that and the adjacent hills until nearly half-past eleven, at which hour they returned to the castle. After an early luncheon, they again left the castle, to go to Glen Tummell, a spot which appears to be particularly favoured by her Majesty for her excursions.

The next day her Majesty went out in the grounds, accompanied by Prince Albert and the Princess Royal, and took her usual ride.

Her Majesty, who was always partial to equine exercise, appears to enjoy these rides extremely, and as simple and unostentatious as the whole turn out, that it is difficult to persuade the strangers who come to Athol to obtain a sight of her Majesty, that the lady in a plain black dress and bonnet, with a shepherd's plaid shawl wrapped round her, mounted on a little arching grey pony, is the sovereign, with whom ideas of pomp, state, and splendour have been associated in their minds.

The Marquis of Breadalbane begged a visit to her Majesty, to request the

Queen to visit Taymouth, but the invitation, although very pressing, was refused.

It is said that the complaint which the Queen reluctantly acquiesces upon her side, all her going to any great distance from the castle, until after the arrival of the mail from the north, is one reason why no excursions to any great distance are contemplated. The despatches are generally delivered at the castle at three o'clock, and the Queen peruses those which are addressed to herself or submitted to her by Lord Aberdeen, despatching answers as such as require immediate attention, and a special messenger is in constant readiness to be sent off to London, in the event of any matter of press or urgent nature occurring.

Her Majesty writes almost every day to the Duchess of Kent and the Duchess of Devonshire, and is constantly perusing in all the details of business, and trying to get their papers, that may be laid before her.

To show the constant attention from all most formally which her Majesty has been ordered to establish in her Highland home, various little incidents which are almost daily occurring might be mentioned. One morning, about seven o'clock, a lady, plainly dressed, left the castle, who, though observed by the Highland guard on duty, was allowed to pass unobserved, until after she had proceeded a considerable distance, when some one having discovered that it was the Queen, a party of the Highlanders immediately turned out as a royal body guard. She



GLEN TUMMEL



Majesty, however, signified her wish to dispense with their services, and they all returned to their stations. The Queen in the meanwhile moved onward through the castle grounds alone, until she reached the lodge, the temporary residence of Lord and Lady Glenlyon, where, upon calling, with the intention, as was understood, of making some arrangements as to a projected excursion to the Falls of Bruar, she was informed that his lordship had not yet arrived. The surprise of the domestic who was to be intimate as having called on his lordship. On her return, her Majesty having taken a different route, and finding herself bewildered by the various roads which intersect the grounds in every direction, applied to some person whom she met, to direct her to the castle by the nearest way. They, not being aware to whom they spoke, immediately did so, by directing her Majesty across one of the parks, and over a paling which lay before her; and which she at once passed, and reached the castle, a good deal amused, no doubt, with her morning's excursion.

On another occasion, the Queen and Lady Glenlyon having extended their walk a considerable distance up Glen Tilt, entered one of the gamekeeper's cottages, where they found no person except the gamekeeper's wife, he being himself on the hill with the Prince. They entered into conversation with the woman, and were soon furnished with a full account of all her little family arrangements, and also presented with a draught of goat's milk. On their leaving, she expressed her regret in a very homely way, that she did not happen to have any better fare to offer the ladies. It was only in the evening, on her husband's return, that she discovered who had been her guests in the morning.

One evening last week, two of the officers of the Athol Guard—the Hon. Mr. Drummond and the Master of Strathallen, had the honour of taking part in a game of whist with the Queen—an amusement that is generally introduced after the party have retired to the drawing room. The Master of Strathallen wears the sword which his great grandfather wielded at the Battle of Culloden, where he fell, and her Majesty, on learning the circumstances, made various inquiries relating to the history of the weapon, and the use made of it by his brave ancestor. After answering her Majesty's inquiries, young Strathallen is said to have added, with much gallantry, that he was ready to defend her Majesty, in the last drop of his blood, with the same good sword which had formerly been drawn against her royal ancestors.

#### BLAIR ATHOL, Sunday.

Early yesterday afternoon her Majesty left the castle, taking Lady Canning with her in the carriage. The Prince accompanied her Majesty, and the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Glenlyon, Lord Charles Wellesley, and Mr. Anson, followed on horseback. The royal party proceeded up the Glen towards the Forest Lodge, at which point it was expected the deer would be seen. Her Majesty's pony and guide had been sent on before, and when the party arrived at a place called Lochness, about two miles on this side of the Forest Lodge, the Queen mounted her pony, and proceeded, attended by the guide, up the side of a high hill called Cairn-na-huan (or the Hill of Hawks), from an elevated point of which her Majesty could command a view of the deer, and of every spot that might be had. The Prince went on for the purpose of deer-stalking, but there was no sport, and after her Majesty had enjoyed her mountain ride nearly two hours, during the latter portion of which it was extremely cold, she returned to her carriage, and the party returned home, reaching the castle about seven o'clock. They lunched at the Forest Lodge. These rambles up the hills seem to be the favourite amusement of the Queen. Had her Majesty been here and

lured a mountaineer, she could not enter on them with more spirit. Wrapped in her plain shepherd's plaid, and equipped like a Highland guide with, on her mountain pony, she leaves all anxieties following behind her, to breathe the pure air of the hills, and view from a 'vantage ground' the splendid prospects which spread themselves on every side. Was it at all holiday work to ascend these hills. On some there are winding pathways, but the Queen generally takes the more direct, and therefore the more difficult, road, and makes a way for herself, usually the more liked for being the shortest, notwithstanding that it often requires good horse-ship to keep the saddle at all. Some of the hill sides are nearly perpendicular, but a sure-footed pony, a cautious guide, and a fearless rider, overcome all difficulties. Her Majesty seems resolved to "rough it" when she goes in these rambles, skirting, without show or affectation, the manners of the country. The exploits and proceedings of royal personages seldom escape magnifying in the telling, but it is no flattery to say that there are very few of the lairds of the country around who would undertake, or could go through, what are the daily recreations of the Queen here.



LOWER FALLS OF THE AQUA.

The Earl of Aberdeen, who takes many solitary walks in the neighbourhood, was yesterday for some time on the Hill of Tulloch, at the back of the village. The Hon. Captain James Drummond, brother of Lord Glenlyon, Sir Philip Dunham, and other persons of rank, have lately arrived at Blair Athol.

#### BLAIR ATHOL, Monday.

Her Majesty was absent at an early hour this morning, walking in the grounds. The Princess Royal has also taken her usual ride on her Highland pony. The appearance of the parish church yesterday differed widely from that of last Sunday. The congregation then consisted of the resident parishioners alone, and many of them were deterred from going to the kirk by the inclemency of the weather. Yesterday, however, all parts of the country, within a radius of forty miles, sent their hordes of holiday folk. At an early hour in the morning vehicles of every description, in as great a variety as are to be seen at the Cock at Battron on a Derby day, rattled into the quiet village of Blair Athol, and groups of homely peasants made their way as usual to the church, which was literally in a state of siege at ten o'clock in the morning. The service does not commence until

twelve o'clock, but when the doors were thrown open at eleven, every pew in the church was indiscriminately invaded; and Lord Glenlyon's tenantry, the quiet country villagers, who had an undoubted priority of right to accommodation, were elbowed aside, and were pushed from their stools which they had occupied from childhood, by the substantial burghers from the towns in the neighbourhood.

As twelve o'clock approached, the congregation waited impatiently, but before Divine service commenced, her Majesty, with her accustomed punctuality, had already arrived at the church. Her Majesty came in the low close carriage, which was thrown open; Prince Albert, Lady Canning, and Lady Caroline Cocke were also in the carriage, which was drawn by a pair of horses, and preceded by a single outrider; Lord Glenlyon's phaeton followed. As her Majesty entered the church the courtesy of the congregation arrested their attention; the majority of them forthwith rose and stared at the Queen and the Prince with unswerving persistency, notwithstanding the bustling murmurs of the gentry of the neighbourhood. Her Majesty came into the royal pew leaning on the arm of Prince Albert. Lady Canning, Lady Glenlyon, Lady Caroline Cocke, and Lord Glenlyon, sat in his Highland dress, occupied the front seats of the pews. In the back seats were Lord Aberdeen, Lord Liverpool, Lord Charles Wellesley, Sir Edward Bouverie, and Sir James Clark. Her Majesty wore a black silk dress, with a shepherd's plaid thrown over her shoulders, and a white cravat. A guard of honour of the Athol Highlanders, but without arms, attended her Majesty, and were stationed from the high road to the church.

After the usual service, according to the Presbyterian form of worship, Dr. Macleod preached an excellent sermon from the seventh to the fourteenth verses of the second chapter of Titus. The concluding prayer was delivered with an earnestness which came home to the business and bosom of every member of the congregation, and a distinctly audible "amen" was heard from every corner of the church when the clergyman prayed with heartfelt fervour that her Majesty Queen Victoria might long wear her crown, and that she might yet see many happy days, and that at the last, when she left her earthly throne, she might ascend a throne of imperishable glory.

The service concluded, as before, with a benediction, after which her Majesty, with Prince Albert, the noble host and hostess, and the members of the suite, returned to their seats in the same order as they arrived.

The Prince has again left the castle this morning for the deer-stalking in Glen Tilt; and, as the wind is favourable, it is expected that his Royal Highness will enjoy some excellent sport. Her Majesty will not leave Scotland, in all probability, before Tuesday next, the 1st of October, as her Majesty will thus be enabled to reach Windsor before the arrival of Louis Philippe on the 5th instant. The royal route towards the sea is not yet definitely settled, but the good people of Perth are anxious that her Majesty should embark on the Tay from their fair city. Lord A. Fitzclarence has pronounced it to be utterly impracticable for the royal yacht to get over the shallows in the river, but there are smaller steamers, drawing less water, in the royal squadron, and her Majesty could avail herself of one of these vessels to embark at Perth, and view the beautiful scenery on the banks of the Tay, as far as Dundee, where the royal yacht is lying in readiness to receive the royal travellers.

There will be a grand golf match on the North Inch at Perth, on Wednesday next, at which the Duke of Cambridge will be present, as his Royal Highness will arrive on that day at Broom Palace, on a visit to Lord Mansfield. Her Majesty and the Prince will drive to Dunkeld before their departure, to view Lord Glenlyon's beautiful grounds in that part of the county.

#### BLAIR ATHOL, Tuesday.

The life of secluded retirement which her Majesty has led since her arrival at Blair Athol has not been disturbed by any incident worthy of recording. The morning walk or ride in the grounds of the castle with Prince Albert and the Princess Royal, the afternoon drive or scramble up the hill-side on ponies, the dinner party, the being roused by the shrill pibroch on the hill-top morning, and so on from day to day, pass their periods—in day the same as yesterday, and yesterday the same as the day before. Were it not for the anxiety which naturally pervades all classes of her Majesty's subjects to hear of the welfare of their sovereign, and the interest excited by her Majesty's present mode of life, there is so little variety in this tranquil routine, that the daily movements of the Royal party are scarcely of sufficient importance to be chronicled.

The present propitious weather enables her Majesty and the Prince to pass a great part of the day in the open air, and were it not for the mellow autumnal

(Continued on page 204.)



BLAIR CASTLE AND GLEN TILT, FROM THE TOP OF TULLOCH.













THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT FONDING THE DART.

(Continued from page 201).

ting on the rich foliage round the castle, it might be supposed that spring was going to return once more before the coming winter. Yesterday the Prince went out grama shooting on the moors in front of the castle, and her Majesty having expressed a desire to witness the sport, the young was ordered, and her Majesty set forth to ascend the neighbouring hill, which commands an extensive view of the moors. Her Majesty was accompanied by Lord Glenlyon, who rode by the side of the pony, and the gilly, Sandy Macrae, who has had the honour of leading her Majesty's pony during her rambles.

The Prince shot six pairs of grouse, which were immediately forwarded to the castle. His Royal Highness had intended to go deer-stalking yesterday in Glen Tilt, but as the wind was unfavourable the projected excursion was deemed impracticable. Lady Glenlyon and Lady Cananvaughan dined out in the afternoon to visit Mr. Butler, of Farnley.

Military law is adhered to most rigidly by her Majesty's guard of Arctur Highlanders. Lord Glenlyon's brother, the Hon. Captain Murray, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, who has lately arrived here, was refused admittance by the guard, because he was not furnished with the necessary credentials, although he offered to write an order for his own admission. We need scarcely mention that the hon. gentleman has since succeeded in gaining access to his archie house; but whilst the circumstance has occasioned some amusement, it has also evinced the strictness with which these fine fellows perform their duty.

Orders have been received on board the royal steam-yacht, *Victoria* and *Albert*, to have everything ready for her Majesty's embarkation on Monday, the 28th inst., on which day her Majesty has signified her intention of leaving Scotland on her return voyage. The yacht is still lying in the river Tay, off Dundee, and it is understood that her Majesty will embark at the same place where she landed, and that the royal party will leave Blair Athol on Monday morning immediately after breakfast, and arrive in Dundee between three and four o'clock the same afternoon, whence they will proceed at once on board the yacht. By this arrangement her Majesty will arrive at Woolwich near mid-day on Wednesday. The voyage from the river to Dundee occupied upwards of forty-two hours, and, calculating that it will take the same to return, should her Majesty embark at Dundee at four o'clock on Monday, the 30th inst., the yacht will reach Woolwich on Wednesday, Oct. 3, about ten o'clock.

[So far we quote the statement of a contemporary, for whose opinions although we are not responsible.]

Another account says, "It is now arranged that the Queen will leave Blair Athol on Tuesday, the 1st of October, and not Monday, the 28th of September. The reason assigned for the change is, that there would be very extensive preparations to make on the day preceding the journey, and that day being the Sabbath, which in Scotland is observed with very great strictness, there would be some difficulty and inconvenience in making the necessary arrangements."

It is generally understood that her Majesty has been so much gratified with her visit to the Highlands, that she will return to Blair Athol next summer. Orders have been given for a full-dress of tartan, for shooting, for his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and this has given rise to the report that the Prince is about to don the kilt. Her Majesty will also, as soon as the period of Court mourning has expired, have several dresses of tartan made, and the Scottish fabrics bid fair to be very fashionable in Court circles during the approaching winter.

The large engraving at page 200 illustrates the picturesque locality of Glen Tilt, wherein are vast herds of wild deer, said to number from 15,000 to 18,000. They are driven down from the hill in herds, three of them being generally in advance of the others.

The banks of the Tilt, along the whole of the glen, are beautifully wooded for some distance up the sides, and there is a succession of fine romantic walks and drives. Further on, at the Fender, a small tributary stream which falls into the Tilt, there are some pretty falls, but at this season the volume of water is so much reduced that they lose much of their striking effect. A few miles higher up, the sides of the glen become more naked and barren, and the celebrated geologist, Dr. Hutton, here discovered some junctions of the primary and secondary strata, which so delighted him, that his guides thought he had discovered a mine of gold, and the story runs that several of the peasants spent many days after Dr. Hutton's departure in digging about the neighbourhood, in the hope of finding the golden treasure. On the right, near the rivulet of Torbain, her Majesty was pointed out the remains of a cyprus palace of great extent, which had been built by a former Earl of Athol, in order to entertain King James V., the Pope's Legate, and other visitors of distinction. When the palace had served its purpose, it is said that it was ordered to be burnt, that strangers might be impressed with a high notion of the easy circumstances in which the Scottish nobility lived. The probability is that the cyprus mansion was destroyed by accident.

The original sketch of the above engraving has been submitted to her Majesty, who has been pleased to express approval of its spirit and fidelity.

The large engraving, upon the opposite page, shows the most picturesque view of Blair Castle and Glen Tilt, sketched from the Hill of Talloch.

Above this illustration is a view of the Lower Falls of Bruar, one of the beautiful scenes which our artist has had the honour of sketching for her Majesty.

In the other scene, Prince Albert and Lord Glenlyon are stalking deer. "That is a chase," says Mr. Keppel, "which shows all other field sports in the background, and, indeed, makes them appear wholly insignificant, as one, who has been initiated in it, will attempt to deny. The beautiful manners of the deer, his picturesque and noble appearance, his sagacity, and the skillful generalship which



THE FALLS OF THE TUNNELL.

can alone inspire wisdom in the pursuit of him, keep the mind in a state of pleasurable excitement."

"Magnificent creature! so much that I strain  
Through forest and glen, over mountain and plain;  
Yes, now thou art fallen, thy fate I deplore,  
And lament that the reign of thy greatness is o'er!"

THE HON. T. LINDSAY.

**DEATH OF THE DUKES OF WALLINGFORD.**—We are gratified to learn that the Duke of Wallingford has indicated to the authorities of Eton College that it is his grace's intention to present to that institution a host of himself.

**MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.**—On Tuesday morning the marriage of Henry Tait, Esq., M.P., and the Hon. Frances Byng, second daughter of General Lord Strafford, G.C.B., and niece to G. Byng, Esq., M.P., for Middlesex, was solemnized in the parish church of St. Mary-above, the Misses Hope Vere, and Miss Tait were bridesmaids. The same day the Hon. Henrietta Oway Carr, youngest daughter of the Marquess of Eglar and the late Henry Oway, Esq., of St. Edmund Hall, Leicestershire. The Rev. Lord William Somerset, cousin of the Duke, eldest surviving son of Henry, fifth Duke of Beaufort, and uncle of the present Duke, was married on Tuesday last, at St. John Church, Gloucestershire, to Frances, widow of the late Mr. Cornelius O'Callaghan, of Ballyvaughan, county Clare. We understand the marriage of the Hon. Frederick Paul Methuen and Miss Harriet Bentfield, only daughter and heiress of the Rev. John Bentfield, of Combehampton, will be solemnized early in the ensuing month.

**THE INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF DUGUESNE AT DIEPPE.**—The town of Dieppe on Sunday, from sunrise to long after nightfall, presented a scene of gaiety characteristic of the grand state-days of the French. The occasion was the inauguration of the statue of Duguesne, a French admiral, born in the town in 1618, which had been erected in the Place Royale, facing from St. Jacques to the Hotel de Ville. The vessels in the harbour and offing were decorated with the tricolor, as was likewise the Place Royale, the middle portion of which had been separated from the remainder of the square for the purpose of affording room for the military, the National Guard, and deputations from the various trades connected with ship building, to attend the inauguration. At sunrise the component of the *ville* was announced by salutes fired from the Government cannon in the roads, as well as from the Castle and batteries. Towards noon the military, marines, and National Guards, a portion of them joined in the costume of the time of Duguesne, went through their evolutions on the Place, in front of the Hotel des Bains, whence they marched round the town, ascending at the Place Royale. Precisely at three o'clock, the Place being crowded to excess, some speeches were made by the authorities, commemorative of the achievements of Duguesne, and at a given signal the statue, which is of bronze and of colossal dimensions, was uncovered amidst the plaudits of the multitude assembled to do honour to their deceased warrior and seaman, and salutes from the cannons and ramparts. A splendid display of fireworks took place in the evening, at the Castle, where a representation of the bombardment of Algiers was given on a grand scale. General Gerard, one of Napoleon's generals, was present, and Dieppe appeared to have at least doubled its population on the occasion.



THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT ON TULLOCH HILL.





OPENING OF THE MAIDSTONE BRANCH RAILWAY.

OPENING OF THE BRANCH RAILWAY FROM THE DOVER LINE TO MAIDSTONE.

Newton, of Wingham, writing of the "King's town" of Maidstone, in 1741, says, "The country almost every where round the town is full of populous villages, and good pleasant seats of the nobility and gentry. The greatest blessing is the roads, which used to be rough, steep, and narrow; but are now much mended and improved on every side of the town, to its very great advantage, and to the honour of several worthy gentlemen, who cheerfully contributed to so good a work." Much, however, remained to be done; the famous city of *Caer-Medway* continued to our own day to be almost an isolated place. The roads, generally, were "soft," and the only good ones were rendered comparatively valuable by the steep hills in their course. The reproach of Maidstone is now wiped away. On Thursday last a new branch railway, from the Fiddock-wood station of the South-eastern line, put the town in close and easy communication with the metropolis, or the north, and with Folkestone and the continent, or the south. These great advantages—to say nothing of the greater moral ones likely to accrue to the benighted villagers of mid-Kent—seemed to have been fully appreciated by the mayor, jurats, and commonalty of Maidstone, for, on the occasion of opening the branch line, they gave the Directors and friends of the Dover Company an invitation to dine with them under circumstances of more than usual "jollification." Accordingly, at eleven o'clock on Tuesday

morning last, a special train, richly dressed with flags and flowers, left the Bricklayers' Arms with the company, and, proceeding on its way, reached the Fiddock-wood, a distance of forty-five miles, in little more than one hour and a half. Here the admirable signals recently adopted by the Company, were examined by the visitors, and their use, in connection with the new line, explained. Starting thence, the Maidstone branch, leaving the main line on the right, proceeds by a gentle inflection towards the beautiful wood crowned heights of Mereworth. Soon afterwards the river Medway appears, and then commences the picturesque scenery for which the course of the line is so justly celebrated. The valley of the "Med-Vale," runs through the chalk, marl, ragstone, and gait strata, till it reaches the Shanklin sand, beyond Watlingtonbury. These formations are proverbial throughout Kent and Surrey, for the beauty of their landscapes, but, in this direction, owing to their sweet variety, and the presence of an ever-shifting stream, they seem to reach their greatest perfection. The hills are clothed throughout with hop gardens, cherry and filbert orchards (the natural produce of the soil), and, occasionally, with fine patches of Holm oak and other celebrated denseness of the Southern Weald. The boldness of Salutor's grouping seems, in fact, to be united in this charming valley with the softened tints of Claude or Gainsborough. On reaching Watlingtonbury station, Alderman Luck, surrounded by his family and a large party of friends, was observed standing beneath a flag, on which were inscribed the words, "Old England, our Church, and our Queen," and loudly hailing the approach of the train. The example of the stout old "water-jettie"

was followed by the inhabitants and peasantry assembled, and a scene of "Merric England" followed.

The worthy Alderman, having thus, in his own words, "bowed to the times and circumstances," mounted the innovating train, and, at eighty-seven years of age, went on a line to Maidstone! Before reaching the terminus, from an elevation near East Farleigh, a splendid view of the town is gained. In the centre is seen Courtney's church of All Saints, and the adjoining college; and, in the background, a noble sweep of the chain of hills, which constitute the northern downs.

The branch is a single line of rails; but provision has also been made for the laying down of another line, should the amount of traffic render the addition necessary. The inclination of the line varies little from a dead level, and its course embraces a succession of somewhat sudden curves, conjoined by what Hogarth would have called, lines of beauty. The length is about nine miles.

After the arrival of the long-expected "first train," the scene at Maidstone became, in the best sense of the term, a holiday one. Trains run up and down the line gratis. The shops were closed. Social parties were made between the inhabitants and the visitors, to explore the wonders of Allington Castle, Leeds Castle, Boxley Abbey, and other celebrated places in the neighbourhood. The directors and friends of the Company sat down, at five o'clock, to a most sumptuous dinner in the Town-hall. The ruder merry-makers burned tar-barrels in the street; and, finally, buzzed the Londoners to their cosy seats in the return train to town at ten o'clock. Thus ended a memorable, and, to all parties, a happy day.



THE IRON STEAM SCREW COLLIER, "Q. E. D."

THE "Q.E.D." (SCREW STEAM COLLIER).

A perfect novelty in the coal trade arrived in the river Thames, at the close of last week, and took in her moorings at the tier off Princes Stairs, Rotherhithe, where she has attracted considerable attention and curiosity. This was an iron vessel of handsome appearance, barque rigged, with taut masts and square yards, the masts raking aft in a manner that is seldom seen except in the waters of the United States. The hull was built by Mr. Coates, who is the owner, at Walker's-quay, near Newcastle, and is of peculiar construction, with a 20 horse power engine, by Hawthorn, which turns a screw propeller (a compound of several inventions), having four flaps or fins at right angles with each other, the bend of each flap at an angle of 45 degrees from the centre. Her length over all is 120 feet; breadth of beam, 27 feet 6 inches; tonnage by admeasurement, 273 tons, but capable of carrying 340 tons of coals, and with this weight her draught of water is 11 feet 9 inches abaft, and 10 feet 3 inches forward. Her hold is divided into separate chambers (so that injury to the bottom in one chamber will not affect the others), and each chamber has a false floor of sheet iron hermetically closed; and between the bottom and these floors are spaces to be filled with water by means of large taps, for the purpose of ballast—so that her only ballast is the liquid element which may, if required, be pumped out again in a very short time by the engine. Her bows are like the sharp end of a wedge rising to a lofty bilge-head, and her overhanging stem projects much more than is customary; but, though low, the flatness of what is usually termed the counters must lift her to every swell, so as to render it next to impossible for a sea to break over the taffrail; but we

fancy that when struck as she weeds aft, the concussion must be very great. On her stern is an armorial bearing, with the motto, "Spes mea Christus," and beneath these appears her name, the "Q. E. D., of Newcastle."

The cabin is commodious, with a raised roof surrounded with window-lights, enabling persons below to see what is passing upon deck. There are four sleeping apartments and a state-room for the Captain; a swinging compass is suspended, having a magnet on each side, and one before it, to counteract the attraction of the iron. Her shrouds are wire-rope served over, with a strong double screw to each shroud to set it up when slack without the smallest difficulty and with scarcely any labour. Her mainmast from the step to the cap is 65 feet in altitude, her mainyard 52 feet in squareness, and from the keel to the royal-trunk the height is about 120 feet; the other masts and yards are in proportion, the mizenmast being of iron, and hollow, so as to form a funnel for the engine-smoke, and it is not the least curious part about her to see the smoke issuing from the mizenmast head. This vessel was launched on St. Saviour's day (15th July), took in a cargo of coals at Newcastle from 10 to 20 keels, but getting aground on the Hook of the Gunfleet Sand, in the Swin, was obliged to heave two or three keels of coals overboard. She laid ashore several hours, but sustained no damage. We are informed that she steers with ease, sails remarkably well, and when tried with the screw propeller, rather exceeded expectation. Much ingenuity has been displayed in putting her together, and we feel confident that the time is not far distant when our ships of the line will be fitted with engines and screw in a somewhat similar manner. Of the success of the constructor's experiment we trust that he may hereafter be enabled to say Q. E. D.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF AULD SCOTLAND.

CASSILL'S CASTLE.

Cassill's Castle stands on a beautiful "haugh," on the left bank of the Doon, about a mile from the parish village of Dalrymple. The first mention that is made of it is, that it was transferred in the reign of David II., King of Scotland, from a family named Montgomery, to that of the John Kennedy, of Dunure direct male ancestor of the present Marquis of Ailes. Tradition, as is usually the case among the castles of the "olden time," has handed to posterity (in the shape of a beautiful ballad, sung to an air entitled "Lady Cassill's Lilt.") the following tale connected with Cassill's castle:—While John VI., Earl of Cassill, was attending the assembly of divines at Westminster, his consort is said to have been seduced away from this house by a party of gypsies, headed by a lover in disguise; the consequences of this imprudent was, her confinement for life in a tower, in the neighbouring town of Maybole. The "Countess's room," a small chamber in the upper floor (from which the tradition represents the unlucky lady before mentioned as conspired to behold her lover and wooer than a dozen of his companions, as they hung on a tree below) is still shown, but is now a sleeping-room for servants.

The grounds, through which the "Bonnie Doon," made sacred by the names of the poet Burns, "rose, wrimplin, clear," are laid out in the modern style, and are eminently beautiful.

Behind the castle rise three or four small hills, called "the Cassill's Broomies." On this enchanted ground it is, that the fays or fairies are supposed by the neighbouring inhabitants to hold their "midnight revels." Burns alludes to this in the opening of the poem of "Hallowe'en," when he says:—



CASSILL'S CASTLE.

"Up on that right, when fairies light,  
On Cassill's Broomies dance,  
Or, a' the lays in splendid blase,  
On sprightly courtesies praise."

On the top of one of these hills is a circular mound, probably the remains of a fort, as a fern on slope of the hill bears the name of Dooness, obviously Doonagh, the King's castle.



## NATIONAL SPORTS.

It may seem, at the first glance, a piece of barbarity to allude, under the head of "sport," to last Monday's town settling for the St. Leger; but, as *Harriet* says, "We would be cruel only to be kind." Whether it be right or wrong to bet upon horse-racing may be a matter of opinion; but, the wager being perpetrated, there can be no dispute about its being unhandsome to cheat the winner of his gains. Still this is a contingency which recurs upon every settlement of accounts following a race meeting; and so common has it grown as to become almost a matter of course. Now this is morally monstrous—we mean the term as relating to human affairs—beyond almost anything to be found in civilised policy. In London the whole business of betting, or very nearly all, is transacted at Tattersall's. There, nine-tenths of the betting books are made, and turf balances paid and received. What shall we say, then, of a society such as this, towards the preservation of whose honour and honesty the only precaution ever adopted is the placing of a policeman on guard at the door of its assembly-room on a few special days of the season? With a remedy so simple and so specific at hand, one can only attribute the present state of things to a misapprehension, or misview of the odds, which drives men to consider a wager, like virtue, "its own reward," and to despise all ulterior prospects of profit. Tattersall's being the sole mart of metropolitan turf speculation, it follows that if means were used to ascertain the probable solvency of parties admitted as members, a reasonable prospect of security would exist for those who made contracts within its walls. This duty by no means attaches to the landlord or landlords of the premises, but to the community therein holding association. A committee, elected by ballot, or otherwise, should be provided before the end of the present season, to provide over the solvency for next year. We don't desire to devise the plan, or to canvass its details, but simply to state that the system of indiscriminate access, as at present existing, is "a heavy blow and a great disencouragement" to the popularity and prosperity of the turf. We know ourselves an excellent Yorkshire 'quire that took some heavy hits of "a member of Tattersall's," who failed to settle at Doncaster. The man of the provinces, consequently, ran up to "the Currier" in time for Monday's settlement, when he had the gratification of learning that the "member" was a defaulter to the melody of some thousands; and of being assured that when his debtor became "a member," the amount of his capital would not have paid turnpike for a walking stick. As this is the era of racing reform, something ought to be done for the ring; nay, never turn up your nose, and your nose, at such a detriment; recollect it is the arena for gambling, according to act of Parliament.

Yachting, and rowing, and cricketing, and fishing, are over; and the rural catalogue, as concerns the men of enterprise and spirit, runs short. Give to Diana! however, pleasant shooting begins with the next week; green to Providence! it didn't begin without the aspirant some weeks ago, for John Frenchman grimes workaday through his mosquitoes, and John Bull was "tucking up his fingers for a fight." Your metropolitan sportsman has had a dull sojourn of it. The only morsel of excitement dealt him was the publication of the acceptances for the great Newmarket Handicap, which were out on Tuesday. These number forty-six for the Cresswicks, in the second October Meeting, and seventy-five for the Cambridgeshire, in the Hantsdon. Observe the policy of low prices; the forfeit for the former is fifteen sovereigns—for the latter only ten, which will probably make the stake to the winner a couple of hundred the best. To attempt any analysis of such odds is, of course, out of the question. This crumb of opinion we may venture on, however, and that is, to hint that the Cambridgeshire will be the best betting race of the year. An indiscreet man on the spot on the day will stand a fair chance of laying against a dozen of a score at about 10 to 1. There will be plenty, at the last moment, ready to back their fancies at any price. The Cresswicks, being so long in the market, affords the takers time to pick and choose, and make their own terms; but very little betting takes place on the Cambridgeshire till the eve of the race. For this reason a trip to the Hantsdon Meeting admits of being made on excursion of both profit and pleasure.

## TATTERSALL'S.

Monday.—The St. Leger settling was resumed this afternoon, but, it was very plain from the dissipated countenances that not an unweary part of the race was a waste of effort, and what is described, and moreover, we have to say taken place at Doncaster. There were some parties who did not expect to have "cut their sticks altogether," and others who did, and just as well have kept away. On the whole, we should say that of the money that ought to have been paid this afternoon, not one half was forthcoming, so much for the "town" settling. Of betting, there was no little that a horse-quartermaster will suffice.

## TUESDAY.

It is 1/20 for the Cresswicks (1) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (2) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (3) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (4) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (5) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (6) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (7) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (8) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (9) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (10) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (11) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (12) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (13) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (14) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (15) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (16) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (17) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (18) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (19) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (20) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (21) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (22) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (23) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (24) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (25) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (26) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (27) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (28) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (29) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (30) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (31) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (32) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (33) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (34) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (35) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (36) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (37) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (38) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (39) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (40) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (41) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (42) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (43) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (44) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (45) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (46) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (47) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (48) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (49) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (50) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (51) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (52) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (53) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (54) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (55) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (56) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (57) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (58) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (59) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (60) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (61) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (62) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (63) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (64) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (65) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (66) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (67) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (68) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (69) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (70) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (71) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (72) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (73) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (74) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (75) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (76) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (77) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (78) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (79) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (80) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (81) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (82) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (83) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (84) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (85) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (86) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (87) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (88) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (89) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (90) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (91) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (92) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (93) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (94) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (95) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (96) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (97) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (98) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (99) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (100) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (101) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (102) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (103) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (104) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (105) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (106) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (107) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (108) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (109) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (110) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (111) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (112) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (113) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (114) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (115) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (116) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (117) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (118) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (119) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (120) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (121) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (122) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (123) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (124) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (125) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (126) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (127) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (128) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (129) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (130) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (131) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (132) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (133) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (134) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (135) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (136) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (137) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (138) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (139) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (140) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (141) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (142) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (143) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (144) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (145) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (146) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (147) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (148) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (149) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (150) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (151) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (152) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (153) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (154) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (155) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (156) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (157) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (158) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (159) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (160) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (161) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (162) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (163) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (164) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (165) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (166) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (167) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (168) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (169) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (170) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (171) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (172) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (173) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (174) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (175) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (176) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (177) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (178) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (179) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (180) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (181) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (182) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (183) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (184) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (185) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (186) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (187) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (188) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (189) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (190) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (191) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (192) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (193) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (194) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (195) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (196) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (197) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (198) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (199) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (200) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (201) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (202) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (203) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (204) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (205) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (206) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (207) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (208) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (209) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (210) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (211) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (212) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (213) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (214) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (215) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (216) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (217) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (218) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (219) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (220) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (221) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (222) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (223) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (224) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (225) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (226) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (227) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (228) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (229) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (230) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (231) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (232) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (233) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (234) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (235) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (236) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (237) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (238) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (239) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (240) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (241) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (242) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (243) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (244) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (245) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (246) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (247) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (248) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (249) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (250) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (251) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (252) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (253) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (254) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (255) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (256) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (257) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (258) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (259) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (260) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (261) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (262) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (263) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (264) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (265) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (266) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (267) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (268) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (269) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (270) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (271) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (272) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (273) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (274) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (275) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (276) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (277) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (278) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (279) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (280) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (281) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (282) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (283) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (284) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (285) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (286) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (287) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (288) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (289) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (290) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (291) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (292) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (293) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (294) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (295) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (296) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (297) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (298) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (299) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (300) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (301) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (302) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (303) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (304) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (305) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (306) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (307) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (308) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (309) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (310) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (311) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (312) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (313) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (314) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (315) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (316) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (317) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (318) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (319) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (320) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (321) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (322) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (323) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (324) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (325) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (326) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (327) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (328) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (329) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (330) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (331) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (332) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (333) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (334) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (335) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (336) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (337) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (338) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (339) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (340) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (341) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (342) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (343) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (344) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (345) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (346) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (347) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (348) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (349) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (350) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (351) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (352) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (353) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (354) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (355) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (356) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (357) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (358) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (359) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (360) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (361) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (362) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (363) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (364) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (365) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (366) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (367) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (368) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (369) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (370) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (371) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (372) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (373) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (374) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (375) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (376) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (377) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (378) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (379) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (380) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (381) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (382) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (383) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (384) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (385) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (386) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (387) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (388) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (389) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (390) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (391) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (392) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (393) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (394) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (395) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (396) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (397) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (398) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (399) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (400) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (401) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (402) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (403) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (404) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (405) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (406) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (407) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (408) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (409) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (410) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (411) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (412) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (413) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (414) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (415) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (416) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (417) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (418) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (419) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (420) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (421) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (422) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (423) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (424) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (425) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (426) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (427) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (428) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (429) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (430) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (431) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (432) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (433) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (434) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (435) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (436) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (437) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (438) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (439) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (440) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (441) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (442) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (443) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (444) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (445) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (446) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (447) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (448) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (449) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (450) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (451) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (452) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (453) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (454) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (455) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (456) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (457) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (458) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (459) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (460) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (461) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (462) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (463) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (464) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (465) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (466) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (467) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (468) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (469) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (470) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (471) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (472) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (473) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (474) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (475) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (476) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (477) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (478) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (479) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (480) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (481) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (482) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (483) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (484) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (485) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (486) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (487) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (488) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (489) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (490) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (491) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (492) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (493) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (494) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (495) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (496) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (497) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (498) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (499) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (500) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (501) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (502) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (503) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (504) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (505) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (506) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (507) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (508) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (509) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (510) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (511) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (512) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (513) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (514) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (515) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (516) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (517) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (518) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (519) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (520) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (521) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (522) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (523) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (524) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (525) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (526) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (527) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (528) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (529) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (530) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (531) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (532) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (533) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (534) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (535) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (536) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (537) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (538) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (539) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (540) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (541) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (542) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (543) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (544) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (545) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (546) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (547) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (548) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (549) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (550) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (551) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (552) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (553) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (554) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (555) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (556) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (557) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (558) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (559) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (560) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (561) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (562) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (563) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (564) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (565) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (566) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (567) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (568) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (569) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (570) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (571) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (572) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (573) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (574) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (575) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (576) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (577) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (578) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (579) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (580) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (581) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (582) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (583) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (584) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (585) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (586) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (587) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (588) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (589) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (590) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (591) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (592) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (593) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (594) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (595) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (596) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (597) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (598) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (599) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (600) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (601) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (602) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (603) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (604) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (605) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (606) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (607) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (608) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (609) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (610) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (611) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (612) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (613) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (614) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (615) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (616) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (617) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (618) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (619) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (620) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (621) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (622) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (623) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (624) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (625) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (626) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (627) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (628) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (629) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (630) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (631) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (632) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (633) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (634) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (635) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (636) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (637) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (638) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (639) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (640) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (641) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (642) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (643) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (644) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (645) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (646) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (647) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (648) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (649) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (650) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (651) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (652) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (653) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (654) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (655) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (656) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (657) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (658) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (659) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (660) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (661) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (662) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (663) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (664) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (665) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (666) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (667) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (668) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (669) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (670) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (671) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (672) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (673) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (674) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (675) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (676) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (677) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (678) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (679) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (680) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (681) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (682) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (683) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (684) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (685) 1/20 for the Cresswicks (686) 1/2









LUNAR RAINBOW.

## LUNAR RAINBOW.

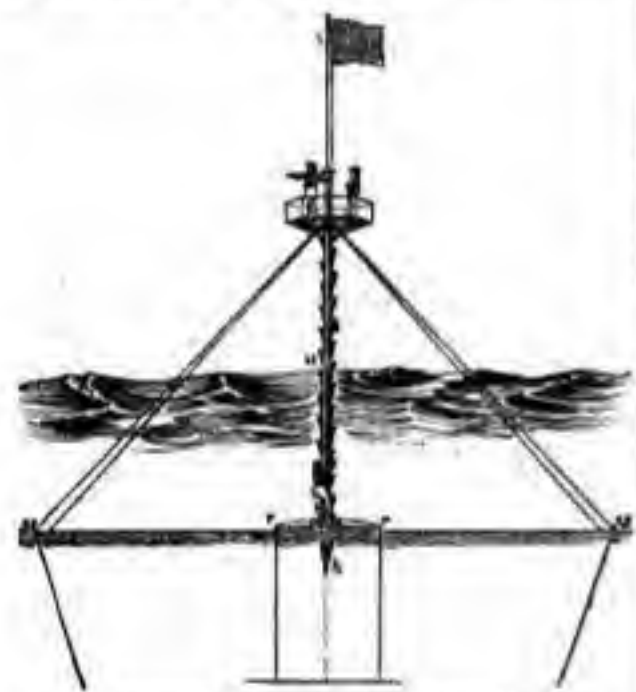
On the evening of the 19th inst. this rare phenomenon was witnessed by a correspondent at Highfield House, Lenton, Nottinghamshire, who has favoured us with the annexed sketch and details:—

The barometer was stationary during the day. Maximum thermometer, 62 deg.; and minimum thermometer, 52 deg. Wind, in the morning, west; and evening, east. Dull day, with slight showers.

At 7 h. 35 m. p.m. this rare and beautiful object was visible. It did not exhibit any of the prismic colours, being of a silvery hue. The bow was stretched across a dense nimbus in N.E., the summit extending nearly to the zenith. Sky overcast, except a small portion in west, near to the zenith, over which thin cirrocumuli swiftly passed. The bow disappeared at 8 h. 5 m. p.m. It may be added—the clouds at sunset in the west were tinged with bright orange-purple. At 10 p.m. many glow-worms (*Lampyris nocturna*).

## CAPTAIN BULLOCK'S SAFETY BEACON ON THE GOODWIN SANDS.

The Safety, or Refuge Beacon, was first erected on the Goodwin Sands through the indefatigable perseverance of Captain Bullock, to whom all the credit of the suggestion and execution is justly due, on the 18th of September, 1832; and it has, without injury, the violence of four most tempestuous winters. About two months ago, however, it was unfortunately run down, during a thick fog, by a Dutch galleon, rendering its entire reconstruction, under the superintendence of Captain Bullock, essentially necessary. This has just been accomplished; and it now stands erect on those dangerous sands, as the successful result of a simple design, which has led to attempts of a similar humane and praiseworthy character, but of a more elaborate and costly description.



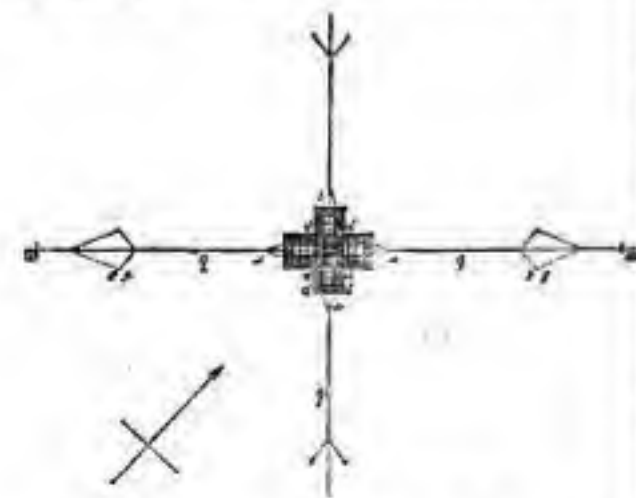
CAPT. BULLOCK'S SAFETY BEACON ON GOODWIN SANDS.

DESCRIPTION.—Total length of tower mast, 40 feet; mast head, 5 feet; in the end, 5 feet; from mast to top 15 feet; diameter of mast, 20 inches; diameter of cap, 10 inches; cap, 5 feet high; cap-mast, 15 feet. The whole supported by four pairs of chain strands, leading to right iron stumps at (B) from 14 to 17 feet in the sand. (C) Four iron bars, 2 inches square, four of them to secure porters and iron ballast work bags of strength, intended to be placed on the top of all. (D) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (E) High water-mark.

It has been re-affixed upon the same principle as at its first erection, with the exception that the base is composed of iron instead of wood; thus, consequently, penetrating considerably further into the sand than it did originally.

The Beacon has been already described in No. 36 of our Journal.

We should observe that the Goodwin Sands are, to a great extent, quite dry at low water; and as vessels which strike on them seldom go to pieces in a single tide, the probability is, that some of the unfortunate crew would be enabled to reach the sand during that interval, and the Safety Beacon would then become their only refuge.



GROUND PLAN OF THE SAFETY BEACON.

GROUND PLAN.—(a) Porters 10 feet long, 1 foot wide, 4 inches thick. (b) Four iron bars, 2 inches square, four of them to secure porters and iron ballast work bags of strength, intended to be placed on the top of all. (c) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (d) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (e) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (f) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (g) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (h) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (i) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (j) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (k) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (l) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (m) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (n) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (o) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (p) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (q) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (r) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (s) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (t) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (u) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (v) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (w) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (x) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (y) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (z) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (aa) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ab) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ac) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ad) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ae) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (af) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ag) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ah) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ai) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (aj) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ak) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (al) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (am) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (an) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ao) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ap) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (aq) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ar) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (as) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (at) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (au) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (av) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (aw) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ax) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ay) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (az) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ba) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (bb) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (bc) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (bd) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (be) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (bf) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (bg) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (bh) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (bi) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (bj) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (bk) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (bl) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (bm) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (bn) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (bo) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (bp) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (bq) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (br) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (bs) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (bt) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (bu) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (bv) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (bw) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (bx) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (by) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (bz) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ca) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (cb) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (cc) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (cd) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ce) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (cf) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (cg) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ch) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ci) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (cj) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ck) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (cl) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (cm) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (cn) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (co) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (cp) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (cq) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (cr) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (cs) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ct) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (cu) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (cv) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (cw) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (cx) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (cy) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (cz) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (da) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (db) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (dc) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (dd) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (de) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (df) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (dg) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (dh) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (di) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (dj) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (dk) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (dl) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (dm) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (dn) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (do) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (dp) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (dq) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (dr) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ds) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (dt) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (du) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (dv) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (dw) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (dx) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (dy) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (dz) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ea) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (eb) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ec) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ed) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ee) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ef) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (eg) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (eh) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ei) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ej) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ek) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (el) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (em) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (en) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (eo) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ep) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (eq) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (er) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (es) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (et) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (eu) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ev) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ew) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ex) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ey) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ez) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (fa) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (fb) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (fc) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (fd) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (fe) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ff) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (fg) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (fh) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (fi) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (fj) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (fk) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (fl) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (fm) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (fn) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (fo) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (fp) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (fq) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (fr) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (fs) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ft) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (fu) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (fv) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (fw) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (fx) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (fy) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (fz) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ga) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (gb) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (gc) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (gd) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ge) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (gf) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (gg) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (gh) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (gi) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (gj) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (gk) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (gl) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (gm) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (gn) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (go) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (gp) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (gq) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (gr) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (gs) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (gt) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (gu) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (gv) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (gw) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (gx) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (gy) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (gz) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ha) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (hb) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (hc) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (hd) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (he) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (hf) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (hg) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (hh) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (hi) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (hj) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (hk) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (hl) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (hm) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (hn) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ho) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (hp) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (hq) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (hr) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (hs) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ht) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (hu) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (hv) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (hw) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (hx) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (hy) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (hz) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ia) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ib) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ic) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (id) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ie) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (if) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ig) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ih) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ii) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ij) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ik) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (il) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (im) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (in) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (io) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ip) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (iq) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ir) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (is) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (it) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (iu) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (iv) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (iw) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ix) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (iy) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (iz) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ja) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (jb) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (jc) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (jd) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (je) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (jf) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (jg) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (jh) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ji) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (jj) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (jk) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (jl) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (jm) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (jn) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (jo) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (jp) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (jq) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (jr) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (js) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (jt) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ju) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (jv) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (jw) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (jx) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (jy) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (jz) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ka) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (kb) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (kc) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (kd) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ke) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (kf) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (kg) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (kh) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ki) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (kj) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (kk) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (kl) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (km) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (kn) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ko) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (kp) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (kq) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (kr) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ks) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (kt) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ku) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (kv) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (kw) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (kx) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ky) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (kz) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (la) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (lb) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (lc) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ld) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (le) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (lf) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (lg) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (lh) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (li) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (lj) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (lk) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ll) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (lm) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ln) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (lo) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (lp) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (lq) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (lr) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ls) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (lt) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (lu) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (lv) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (lw) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (lx) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ly) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (lz) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ma) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (mb) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (mc) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (md) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (me) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (mf) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (mg) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (mh) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (mi) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (mj) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (mk) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ml) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (mm) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (mn) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (mo) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (mp) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (mq) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (mr) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ms) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (mt) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (mu) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (mv) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (mw) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (mx) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (my) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (mz) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (na) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (nb) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (nc) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (nd) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ne) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (nf) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ng) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (nh) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ni) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (nj) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (nk) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (nl) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (nm) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (nn) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (no) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (np) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (nq) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (nr) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ns) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (nt) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (nu) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (nv) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (nw) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (nx) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ny) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (nz) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (oa) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ob) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (oc) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (od) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (oe) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (of) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (og) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (oh) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (oi) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (oj) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ok) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ol) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (om) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (on) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (oo) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (op) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (oq) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (or) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (os) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ot) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ou) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ov) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ow) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ox) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (oy) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (oz) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (pa) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (pb) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (pc) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (pd) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (pe) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (pf) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (pg) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ph) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (pi) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (pj) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (pk) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (pl) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (pm) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (pn) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (po) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (pp) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (pq) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (pr) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ps) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (pt) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (pu) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (pv) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (pw) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (px) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (py) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (pz) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (qa) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (qb) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (qc) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (qd) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (qe) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (qf) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (qg) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (qh) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (qi) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (qj) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (qk) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ql) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (qm) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (qn) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (qo) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (qp) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (qq) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (qr) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (qs) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (qt) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (qu) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (qv) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (qw) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (qx) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (qy) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (qz) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ra) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (rb) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (rc) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (rd) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (re) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (rf) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (rg) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (rh) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ri) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (rj) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (rk) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (rl) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (rm) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (rn) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ro) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (rp) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (rq) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (rr) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (rs) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (rt) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ru) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (rv) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (rw) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (rx) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ry) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (rz) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (sa) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (sb) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (sc) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (sd) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (se) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (sf) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (sg) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (sh) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (si) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (sj) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (sk) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (sl) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (sm) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (sn) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (so) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (sp) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (sq) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (sr) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ss) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (st) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (su) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (sv) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (sw) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (sx) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (sy) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (sz) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ta) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (tb) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (tc) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (td) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (te) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (tf) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (tg) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (th) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ti) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (tj) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (tk) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (tl) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (tm) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (tn) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (to) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (tp) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (tq) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (tr) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ts) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (tt) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (tu) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (tv) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (tw) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (tx) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ty) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (tz) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ua) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ub) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (uc) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ud) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ue) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (uf) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ug) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (uh) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ui) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (uj) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (uk) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ul) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (um) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (un) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (uo) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (up) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (uq) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ur) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (us) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ut) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (uu) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (uv) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (uw) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ux) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (uy) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (uz) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (va) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (vb) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (vc) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (vd) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ve) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (vf) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (vg) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (vh) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (vi) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (vj) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (vk) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (vl) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (vm) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (vn) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (vo) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (vp) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (vq) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (vr) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (vs) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (vt) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (vu) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (vv) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (vw) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (vx) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (vy) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (vz) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (wa) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (wb) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (wc) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (wd) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (we) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (wf) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (wg) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (wh) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (wi) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (wj) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (wk) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (wl) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (wm) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (wn) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (wo) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (wp) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (wq) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (wr) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ws) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (wt) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (wu) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (wv) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ww) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (wx) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (wy) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (wz) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (xa) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (xb) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (xc) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (xd) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (xe) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (xf) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (xg) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (xh) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (xi) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (xj) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (xk) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (xl) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (xm) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (xn) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (xo) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (xp) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (xq) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (xr) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (xs) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (xt) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (xu) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (xv) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (xw) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (xx) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (xy) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (xz) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ya) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (yb) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (yc) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (yd) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ye) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (yf) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (yg) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (yh) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (yi) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (yj) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (yk) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (yl) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ym) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (yn) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (yo) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (yp) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (yq) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (yr) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ys) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (yt) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (yu) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (yv) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (yw) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (yx) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (yy) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (yz) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (za) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (zb) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (zc) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (zd) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (ze) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (zf) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (zg) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (zh) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (zi) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (zj) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (zk) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (zl) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (zm) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (zn) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (zo) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (zp) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (zq) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (zr) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (zs) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (zt) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (zu) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (zv) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (zw) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (zx) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (zy) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead. (zz) Mast of mast, sheathed with lead.

## IRON CHURCH FOR JAMAICA.

In giving our readers, three weeks since, a description of a "Temporary Wooden Church," the work of Mr. Peter Thompson, Commercial-road, Limehouse, we were not aware of his being a worker in iron as well as wood, as the annexed sketch will show.

This Church has been sent out to Jamaica, as a specimen, as many of the kind are likely to be required. The pillars supports are of cast iron, on which are fixed the frame roof, of wrought iron, of an ingenious construction, combining great strength with simplicity of arrangement; the whole is covered with corrugated iron, and the railing formed in painted compartments, covered with felt, to act as a non-conductor of heat.

The body of the church is 65 feet by 40; the chancel, 24 by 12; a raking-roof and vestry are attached. The windows are glazed with plate-glass, one-eighth of an inch in thickness; the two chancel windows, and four others are of stained glass.

The cost of this Iron Church is £1000.



IRON CHURCH, FOR JAMAICA.

## POISONING BY THE DEADLY NIGHTSHADE.

An extraordinary instance of the fatal consequences of eating the berries of this poisonous plant is recorded in the *Lancaster Gazette*. It appears that on the morning of Tuesday week, Mr. Adam Clark, of Heat Bank, and a man named John Treddale, in returning along the shore from oil-seeping, had reached a spot where grows in considerable abundance the Deadly Nightshade (*Atropa Belladonna*), a perennial plant with herbaceous stem. The fruit has a berry as large as a small grape, and a dark purple colour. Two elderly women, both residing in Lancaster, were standing amongst the plants and eating the berries when Mr. Clark and Treddale came up. Mr. Clark inquired what the berries were, and on being told by the females that they were blaberries or barberries, he began to gather and eat also, as did Treddale.

The parties appeared, Mr. Clark and Treddale proceeding to the Heat Bank Hotel, and taking with them several of the berries, which were immediately procured to be poison. Finding this, Mr. Clark swallowed a dose of medicine which served as an emetic. Nevertheless, he was seized with an alarming illness, partial tongue, diarrhoea, difficulty of swallowing, swollen face and eyes, and delirium; and it was not until the following morning that he was brought round by medical aid.

Meanwhile, the two women made the best of their way home, but they had not proceeded far before the symptoms described above began to manifest themselves. Paralysis and thirst, the great desire was for drink, but one of the two having feared that drinking might be to her disadvantage, she refused to do so, and the other, who was possessed of the fortitude to abstain. They succeeded in reaching their homes, and obtained medical aid: they were in a state of moribund throughout the night, but eventually, after much suffering, the poor women both recovered. It should be mentioned that the one who abstained from drink, though she had eaten most, suffered the least. One ate about a pint of the berries, and the other only about a dozen. Mr. Clark thinks he could not have swallowed half-a-dozen, at most.

The tragic part of the story remains to be told. The poor fellow, Treddale, had been missed very soon after his arrival at the Heat Bank Hotel, about Tuesday noon; and was not found until Wednesday morning, when he was stiff and insensible, with the body swollen to an extraordinary size, eyes closed, &c. He was immediately put to bed, medical aid was procured, and every means taken to revive the patient: for a time, the patient rallied, but throughout Thursday, he grew worse, and next morning, died in a state of utter exhaustion. He was about sixty years of age, and of robust constitution.

THE DEADLY NIGHTSHADE.—(*Atropa Belladonna*).

We annex a representation of the insidious plant, with the view of aiding in the prevention of accidents similar to the above. The plant *Atropa Belladonna*, Deadly Nightshade, or *Deadly*, is found not infrequently in hedges and thickets in this country. The whole is of a lightish green colour, except the flowers, which are of a large and dingy-lavender purple; and the berries, which are of the rich deep black of blackberries. The stem of the whole plant is succulent and upright, as if it were one of the succulent nature; the berries, from their resemblance to cherries, have often been eaten by children, with fatal consequences. The active property of the leaves and roots is employed medicinally.

In the engraving: 1, a Corolla, not open, showing the position of the stamens; 2, the calyx, with the pistil; 3, a berry cut in half, to show its two seeds, in each of which are several seeds.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PENITENT.—It is stated that the anti-penitents of Chelsea Hospital are to be identified every six months, and "any to be considered as a nearly similar feeling as when they were in the service." We shall be glad to know how this will affect those penitents who have lost their legs, and who cannot be supposed to be on anything like the same footing as when they were in the service.—*Punch*.

A CHURCHWARDEN.—It is now two years since the horrors of Royal war broke out in the core peaceful parish of Whitechapel-Union-Apprentice. For two years have the afflicted parishioners had their souls and pockets torn by thoughts of unnumbered—two years have they nightly fallen to sleep to groan and wail beneath a nightmare sitting on their breasts in the horrid shape of a Churchwarden, pinning and dragging in his arms an iron-ringed spectral book! Neither one nor the other has escaped the evil influence of the time: old women wax older when they talk of Churchwarden-Gluttons; and the faces of little children become sharp and thin as daggers when they clamour out his name. True it is, the parishioners have put him in the cage of Chancery; nevertheless, with a magnanimous philosophy, he does nothing but make moans at them through the bars.—*Punch's Complete Letter-writer*.



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 127.—Vol. V.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE NAPOLEON OF PEACE.



LOUIS PHILIPPE has formally announced his intention of visiting the Queen of England. The intention was known, but its performance was uncertain; Tahiti and Morocco—wars and rumours of wars—disputes—bitter feelings—and their expression in angry articles, which flew like poisoned arrows between Paris and London, created a state

of things that rendered such a visit doubtful; but the clouds, if they have not quite disappeared, are at least dispersed. We hope the two nations are welcoming home again their, for a while, discarded faith in each other's good intentions, and that they have almost expended their anger in type and paper—a more harmless combination of the two materials than balls and cartridges. In conjunction, too, with the announcement we have alluded to, appears an account of the reception given by Louis Philippe to addresses from the societies established in England and America for the dissemination of the principles of peace. The reply of the King to these addresses is a noble one; it is worthy a wise ruler, and the impression it will make here will be the best herald he could send before him to make his welcome among us a hearty one. He pledges himself to that pacific policy, from which it is now more than madness for nations to depart. He does so strongly, and without reserve. In the face of such an excitement as that kept up by the war party in France, the declaration is bold, as well as sagacious. While the conjunction of circumstances fixes public attention on this monarch, it may not be out of place to draw a brief estimate of his career, his position, and his policy. The first has been eventful; the second is anxious; the last, hitherto, successful.

Louis Philippe is an able man. He is one of the very few monarchs of Europe who govern for themselves, mark out their own policy, and, though securing good ministers to manage the details, contrive to retain them in their position as instruments, rather than powers. Without consummate tact, judgment, and courage, he never could have so long sat firmly on his throne, founded as it is on the ruins and wrecks of three systems, which, in the course of his own life, he has seen rise and fall; he looks back from his elevated position on the Republic, the Empire, and the Legitimate Monarchy. From the Republic he learned how short-lived is the wild, unhealthy licence which the French baptised in blood, and called Freedom—and, stranger still, mistook for the sacred thing whose name they had thus taken in vain. The Republic of France taught Louis Philippe much—and he has remembered the lesson. It beheaded his father, and com-

pelled himself to eat—and, it is said, to earn—the bread of an exile. From the Empire, too, though no sharer in its triumphs, he might gather much also; it was a system more brilliant than solid; talent and energies almost superhuman directed its machinery, but the talent was without feeling for the mass of mankind, and the energy the greatest when engaged in the work of destruction. The good of all was sacrificed, without scruple, to the personal aggrandisement of one; the true end of Government and policy was reversed, and the system fell with the extraordinary man who had raised it, leaving little behind but the memory of the blood and treasure that had been wasted without profit, and spent without lasting result. Then came the Monarchy, with its revival of legitimacy, and etiquette, and right divine; but the world was no longer the same as when these things had a life, and power and command over men; everything had changed—except the Bourbons. They were not pliant enough to yield in time to the inevitable, nor dexterous enough to turn events to their advantage; for discontent they could imagine no remedy but force, yet when the unhappy hour came when force was resorted to, the sword broke in their hands; ruin again overtook the race of St. Louis, and Charles X. died in exile, neglected by other nations and forgotten by the bulk of his own. The ruins that had fallen from the weak hands of the elder representative of his family were then seized by Louis Philippe, and he is now, after fourteen years of active government, firmly seated on the throne, ruling shily, as we said before, if not always on principles that Englishmen would be likely to approve, or endorse if they were applied to themselves; profiting by the errors of his predecessors, and the calamities of the past, the better to direct his efforts for the security of the future. It may be that his long and intimate knowledge of the world and of men, and of much that is the worst in both, has something hardened his heart, and given him a low estimate of human motives. It is also possible that the political excesses of the people, ere Napoleon crushed every semblance of liberty beneath the weight of a military organisation, and a knowledge of the bad effects of the mingled feebleness and desperation of the policy of Charles X., have rendered him a little too jealous and distrustful of free principles, and too ready to repress their progress by the "strong hand." But it must be remembered that he knows his subjects well, and the use they made of liberty when they gained it, was not beneficial either to themselves or their neighbours. Before we censure Louis Philippe too severely for his cautious régime, let us be sure that his people are fit for freedom. It is the remark of an acute author, "That whether the French walk or run upon the path of liberty, they always contrive to stumble upon despotism."

But, there is one trait in Louis Philippe's character, that, for Englishmen, and indeed for the whole world, ought to be a subject of congratulation. Like all men of clear judgment, and calm sense, he is not dazzled by the brilliancy of that phantom called

military glory: he has gazed on it, and seen its empty vanity; he has shared its toils, and knows well the suffering and mischiefs it inflicts. He is, therefore, a man of peace. Those who know best what war actually is, are never the most anxious to plunge into it. Wellington and Soult are the two greatest of living warriors, and the cabinets in which they have powerful interest are the most pacific in their policy, the respective countries have seen for many years. M. Thiers was, and is, not for war, probably because all he knows of it is from books. He was a journalist, and is now a man of letters as well as a statesman; but the "bookish theoretic," we may take for granted, is all he knows of warfare:

*He never set a squadron in the field,  
Nor the division of a battle knows  
More than a spectator.*

From the same ignorance, stimulated by vanity, "Young France" is all warlike, ready to quarrel with any nation, for any cause—the slightest perhaps the better; and Tahiti being perfectly useless as a possession, is, on that principle, better worth fighting for than the old "frontier of the Rhine." We can form but a slight notion in England of the extent to which the war-madness prevails among the young men of France; they connect with the idea of war that of political progress, and are at least persuaded that it would break up the existing order of things. Whether it would lead to a better condition or a worse, does not occur to them to consider.

That all this is folly and madness Louis Philippe sees clearly enough; and, luckily for the world, is sufficiently strong and sufficiently bold to stem the current instead of going with it. He does it skilfully, too; taking advantage of the policy of the last years of his predecessor, he has contrived to turn much of the unquiet, restless spirit of a large portion of the army against barbarous tribes, who give it constant occupation, while there is not any imminent danger of such a collision with the European powers springing from it as would bring on a war with any of them. Louis Philippe found Algiers occupied; he could not have given it up in the early part of his reign without danger to the stability of his authority. The occupation is a continual drain on the resources of France, to which it returns not a penny; but it furnishes bulletins and despatches, the chance of magnifying skirmishes into battles, now and then a standard or two, and recently the splendid trophy of an umbrella. A collision with a neighbouring people, as savage as the Arabs themselves, is but an excitement the more; and altogether Algeria may almost be considered the safety-valve for getting rid of some of that high pressure of the war excitement, which, in spite of this outlet, still rages uncomfortably high.

But when there is any risk of a collision with the great civilized powers, we are bound to say that the anxiety of the French Government to prevent a resort to the last fatal extremities, is quite equal to that of our own Ministry; though in France none know better than those at the head of affairs the unpopularity















ANTI-RENT INSURRECTION—ATTACK ON THE SHERIFF OF ALBANY.

sion, about eighty men in disguise, and armed, violently entered the Deputy-Sheriff's house, seized him, forced him from his house in the presence of his family, and turned and feathered him.

The Sheriff was, however, still determined to maintain his authority, and for that purpose had summoned a civil posse of four men to attend him in a second expedition to the Heiderberg. On the other hand the farmers in that region are regularly drilled at stated times, to the number of many hundreds. The whole district is organized against the payment of rent, and are determined to fight to the last. Patrols of men, disguised as Indians, sweep the mountains and valleys, and every road and pass are guarded. It is believed that the Governor's

proclamation will have no effect. The insurrectionary spirit of these western farmers is stimulated by the journals which circulate among them, and encourage them in resistance to the payment of rent and the execution of the laws.

Two new weekly papers have been recently established which support their views. What the end of this insurrection may be no one can tell. Most likely blood will flow before all is over.

We have just received the sketch for the second illustration, with the accompanying details, from our artist at New York, who adds that "the circumstances of a magistrate daring to do his duty in defiance of danger, and even of death, is, in this country, a startling novelty."



THE GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—See preceding page.

## DEATH OF THE DUKE OF GRAFTON.

The life of George Henry Fitzroy, fourth Duke of Grafton, terminated on Saturday evening last at Eaton-hall, in Suffolk. For some years past he had lived in comparative retirement, and for a great many years had ceased to take any active part in public affairs. He was the eldest son of Augustus Henry, the third Duke of Grafton, the nobleman on whom Junius poured the vials of his wrath. The late Duke was born on the 14th of January, 1766, the last year of the reign of George III.; his Grace, therefore, may justly be said to have lived to be the subject of five successive monarchs, and quitted this world in the 66th year of his age. The father of the Duke was in his day Chancellor of the University of Cambridge; and his heir, the young Earl of Euston, whose life and character now engage our attention, entered Trinity College at the above celebrated seat of learning. Here his lordship was the friend of the celebrated William Pitt at college; for a long time his warm partisan in the House of Commons; and for many years his colleague as the representative in parliament of their common alma mater. The year 1784 is, in the biography of Lord Euston, rendered remarkable by two important events—namely, his entrance upon the scene of married life, and the commencement of his career in the duties of a legislator and the business of a politician. He engaged in the latter at a time when party struggles were marked by circumstances of no ordinary interest. Lord John Townshend and Mr. Mansfield—afterwards Chief Justice—had represented the University for many years, but Mr. Pitt's memorable India Bill proved fatal to their interests at Cambridge, for several of their constituents greatly disapproved of the measure. Mr. Pitt and Lord Euston were not the men to let such an opportunity escape them. At the general election in 1784, they offered themselves to the University. Against such opponents, the Mansfield and Townshend interest could not bear up, and the result of the contest was as follows:—The Right Hon. William Pitt, 361; the Earl of Euston, 222; Lord John Townshend, 27; James Mansfield, Esq., 161. It is, therefore, 60 years since the deceased duke took his seat for the first time as a member of the House of Commons. Men born to dual dignity and princely revenues are found, at least, as frequently as others, to be deficient in the intellectual aptitude, no less than in the energetic industry, for practical life. To this rule the subject of the present notice cannot be said to have formed any very striking or brilliant exception. He was a man of respectable talents, but of no very great attainments; the records of Parliament, therefore, contain fewer evidences of his ability as a legislator than of his zeal as a partisan, and his activity as a politician.

On the 16th of November, 1784, being then in the twenty-fifth year of his age, Lord Euston married the Lady Maria Charlotte Waldegrave, the second daughter of James, second Earl of Waldegrave, whose widow (mother of the Countess of Euston) married the Duke of Gloucester—an event which is considered to have had much influence in producing the Royal Marriage Act. By the union of her mother with the Duke of Gloucester, Lady Euston acquired a royal stepfather; but her husband, the subject of this notice, could boast of a royal lineage, at least an illegitimate descent, not only from a royal but a kingly ancestor, the first Duke of Grafton being one of the sons of Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland, one of the mistresses of Charles II.

To return to the political life of the noble Duke. For many years he adopted the views and supported the government of Mr. Pitt, but possibly he felt little inclination, and less necessity, to stand forth in Parliament as a very prominent advocate of either the one or the other. Mr. Pitt, while he had Lord Euston for a supporter, took more pleasure in obtaining his vote than in listening to his speeches; and for this steady devotion with which that vote was always forthcoming, Lord Euston received an amount of patronage that was generally considered a fair equivalent for all his political services. He was chosen a Knight of the Garter, appointed Lord Lieutenant and Customs Receiver of Suffolk, and Vice-Admiral of the coast of Suffolk, Receiver-General of the profits of the sale in the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, and King's Gamekeeper at Newmarket. For some years he was Ranger of Hyde-park and St. James's-park. Besides these offices, conferred on himself by the Minister of the day, he was Secretary Ranger of Whitchurch Forest, Recorder of Thetford, a trustee of the Hunterian Museum, President of the Economic Society of London, &c.



THE LATE DUKE OF GRAFTON.

While he held a seat in the House of Commons, it does not appear that he ever represented any other place than that which first retained him to Parliament. Yet, in 1799, Mr. Laurence Dundas strongly contested the seat with him, but from that time till 1807, being a period of seventeen years, he remained in unbroken possession of that much-coveted distinction, "member for the University of Cambridge; and of course Mr. Pitt continued to be his colleague. When the death of that great man caused a vacancy, Lord Henry Fitzroy (now the Marquis of Lansdowne), Lord Althorpe (Earl Spencer), and Lord Palmerston, became candidates. Of these three, the first-named was returned by a large majority. At the general election in 1807, Lord Euston again encountered a formidable opposition presented by Lord Palmerston and Lord Henry Fitzroy. On that occasion the numbers were—Earl of Euston, 224; Sir Vane Gifford, 213; Lord Palmerston, 210; and Lord Henry Fitzroy, 208. Thus, during seven-and-twenty years, he sat for Cambridge, nor did his Parliamentary connexion with that University cease until he succeeded to the peerage, on the death of his father, the third Duke in 1811. It must not, however, be taken for granted, that during the whole of this time he gave himself up to the support of Mr. Pitt. On the contrary, in proportion as the conduct of the war against revolutionary France became more difficult, and the embarrasments of his quondam friend thickened around his head, Lord Euston appeared the more disposed to withdraw from him; and, long before the death of Mr. Pitt, Lord Euston became a Whig.

In 1820 he became a widower, and so continued to the end of his days. Lady Euston, therefore, never lived to be Duchess of Grafton, but her ladyship lived long enough to be the mother of eleven children, of whom six survive; one of these is Lord Charles Fitzroy, who has been many years in Parliament; and who, ever since the passing of the Reform Act, has sat for Bury St. Edmund's.

Generally speaking, the deceased peer was not more active in public life since his elevation to the peerage than he had previously been; to this, however, one exception arose, where the Bill of Pains and Penalties against the Queen of George IV. was presented to the House of Lords. On that occasion the Duke of Grafton stepped forth with unweakened energy and zeal; but this was pretty nearly the last occasion on which he took any prominent part in the business of Parliament. After a lengthened retirement of nearly twenty years, he has quietly sunk to rest, leaving behind him numerous descendants to perpetuate his honors and enjoy his wealth.—*Abridged from the Times.*

The dignities of the house of Grafton have devolved upon the Duke's eldest son, Henry, who has been up to this time styled by courtesy Earl of Euston, and who is now in the 14th year of his age. His lordship is Colonel of the West Norfolk Militia, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of that county. His lady, who is now become Duchess of Grafton, is daughter of the late Admiral Sir George Cranfield Berkeley, and was married to his lordship 32 years ago. The present Duke and Duchess of Grafton have several children.

The celebrity and good fortune of the late Duke of Grafton as one of the leading sportsmen of the turf, remain to be noticed. His Grace inherited this taste and success from his father, who, according to Nimrod, was a keen sportsman, and an excellent judge of racing; and his horses having been well and honestly ridden by South, he was among the few great winners amongst great men. The late Duke, upon the same authority, was a great winner, having inherited, with his domains, the virtues of old Prunella; but owed some of his success to his brother, Lord Henry Fitzroy, a horse judgment in racing was equal to any man's. The late Duke won the Derby Stakes four times, and the Oaks eight; and "most of the good things at Newmarket," for a few years in succession: in the year 1820, his Grace won £13,000 from public wagers alone! "But," adds Nimrod, "we must do the Duke of Grafton the justice to say, that in his stable he has marched with the times, his horses having been always forward in their work, the grand desideratum in a training stable." His Grace also deserved success, for he was a sportsman of high character upon the turf.



## THE QUEEN'S SECOND VISIT TO SCOTLAND.



ENTRANCE TO COUPAR ANGUS.



BLAIR ATHOL.



HER MAJESTY LEAVING BLAIR ATHOL CHURCH.

We this week complete our narrative of the incidents connected with Her Majesty's visit to Scotland. The subsequent account, taken from the most authentic sources, comprises a connected detail of every circumstance worth



ARCH AT COUPAR ANGUS.

mentioning, connected with this, our gracious Queen's second visit to the "land of cakes."

BLAIR ATHOL, Friday, Sept. 27.  
Yesterday morning after breakfast Her Majesty rode in the grounds. The Princess Royal was taken her usual ride.



PORTRAIT OF A HIGHLAND GUARDMAN, AT BLAIR ATHOL.

In the afternoon, at about half-past 3 o'clock, Her Majesty left the castle to visit the park of Killinchrane and the grounds of Mr. Butler of Faskally. The Prince drove Her Majesty, and Lord Charles Wellesley and Lord Glenlyon accompanied them on horseback. They drove straight on to the entrance of Mr. Butler's grounds. Mr. Butler received Her Majesty, and presented her with a



ARCH AT COUPAR ANGUS.







For example, the time on the other day from London, England, to New York, Iowa, is only an interval of one day, with that number.









"FOIGH-A-BALLAGH," THE WINNER OF THE GREAT ST. LEGER AND GRAND DUKE MICHAEL STAKES. DRAWN BY HERRING.

#### THE WINNER OF THE GREAT ST. LEGER.

Since our announcement of this characteristic portrait of Foigh-a-Ballagh, "the Champion of Ireland," and winner of the great St. Leger, at Doncaster, on the 17th ult., he has added to his reputation by winning the Grand Duke Michael Stakes, at Newmarket, on Tuesday last.

Foigh-a-Ballagh is the property of Mr. Irwin, who, in July 1842, purchased him of Mr. G. Knox, of Brownstown House, Kildare, by whom he was bred. He is a brown horse of fine temper, and good courage; when in action he goes rather wide behind. He stands fifteen hands three and a half inches high; he has a good head, well set on to a light neck; his shoulders lie well back; his back is straight, with arched loins and long quarters, the tail high set on; deep in the brisket; capital ribs, fore and hind; good arms, thighs, and hocks; full in the gaskins, smallish flat legs, and good open feet. His near hock is a good deal blemished from the dressing for a curb. With

the exception of his fore legs, he is a horse of much power, and is very blood-looking.

The late William Arnall has been frequently heard to say, that winning or losing a race by half the length of his walking stick, made all the difference between a good and a bad jockey,—the one who lost, could not ride a bit, whilst the winner generally rode most beautifully. This remark is certainly applicable to the two last St. Leger.

When Marson won a very fine race on Nettleth, beating Frank Butler on Cothertstone (who, to speak impartially, must be classed amongst the best horsemen of his day), it was remarked that had William Scott been on Cothertstone, he could have won ten or twenty lengths. Marson was then spoken of as likely to be the best horseman in the north. He now has the misfortune to be put on one of the rankest curs that has shown for some time; and the present cry of the multitude is—had Templeman been on him, he could not have lost. What will the disappointed party say now? Templeman did ride the Cure, at Richmond, and got beaten in a similar way, but by

an inferior horse to Foigh-a-Ballagh, it being, while running, 100 to 1 on him. Surely this is a satisfactory proof that Marson was not fairly used in the observations made on his riding for the Dunster St. Leger.

By the way, the Great St. Leger Dinner at Leeds, on Wednesday week, went off with great spirit. Nearly 100 enthusiastic sporting gentlemen sat down to a splendid entertainment at the Leeds Arms Inn, West-street, which was served up in admirable style by Mr. and Mrs. Denton. After the cloth was withdrawn some excellent songs and toasts were given.

#### PETERBOROUGH BRIDGE FAIR.

This is a scene of genuine old English interest, associated with the manners and customs of many centuries since. Fairs, are, indeed, but greater kinds of markets, granted before Christian times were established, and the necessities of life, from the necessities of communication and the increase of provincial civility, could be procured in various places: to these, as to one universal mart, the people



PETERBOROUGH BRIDGE FAIR.













[ GREAT MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE  
ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AT YORK.

The meetings of the British Association have continued through the week with increasing interest and popularity. "Thirteen years since," said the Earl of Essex, at the opening general meeting, "the Society, at its first meeting in York, was but an infant assembly, but it had now returned to its native place, full of health and vigour, having achieved great works in the intellectual and moral improvement of mankind, and having still higher prospects in view." In this estimate of their highly responsible but most gratifying position, the members and visitors were generally in accord; and, as the preliminary affairs of the Association are in a satisfactory condition, the good fellowship, the philanthropy, the patriotism of the sessions has literally known no bounds. Even the stations, and their "dry-as-dust," but all-important papers have entered on a new life of smiles and welcome. In this propitious state of affairs it is not to be wondered at that the social instincts have been largely drawn upon to grow the "feast of reason," and give it "flow of soul." Dinners have abounded. His Grace the Archbishop of York has thrown open the hospitable doors of Bishopsthorpe to hungry but enlightened multitudes. The same generous example has been followed by the Earl Fitzwilliam, at the Earl de Grey House; and, as far as the unassuming hands of good old Yorkshire would permit, the very humblest rooms of the meeting have been made to feel that wisdom's ways are "ways of peace."

science," and that in "Ethereum," at least, "her paths are peace." We congratulate the Association and the city of York on these happy circumstances, and should have been glad to have joined their auspicious union in greater length; but the overwhelming claims of other departments of our paper forbid enlargement.

The papers read being mostly of local or abstract interest, we shall, notwithstanding their vast intrinsic value, adhere to our usual mode of illustration, and give only the principal points of each paper as touched upon subjects interesting to all readers.

The sixth section of the Association presents us with the first point of consideration. The members and friends of this division of the Association meet chiefly of the members of a society recently formed in London, called the Ethnological Society, whose object it is to collect and enlarge the "proper study of mankind—Man"—in all his race, variation, and circumstances. In the metropolis, they succeeded in calling much attention to the great subjects of their study; and we rejoice to learn that in their expedition with the Association at York, they have also commanded a very large share of public consideration and esteem. At one of their meetings Mr. Schomburgk read an interesting paper on the aborigines of Guinea, accompanied with a living illustration, in the person of a Maroon Indian, dressed in the costume of his tribe.—Professor Latham communicated his researches on the southern limits of the European language.—The Rev. W. Richards read a paper on his conjectured Asiatic origin of the Poly-

esian tribes, founded on certain correspondences between the Malayan and Polynesian languages.—But the paper which attracted most notice was one by Dr. Hodgkin, entitled, "The Dog as a Companion to Man;" or, in other words, an attempt to establish, by the analogy furnished in the variation of species in the dog tribe, the fact that the variation of the human race are, in like manner, accidental, and not specific; and, consequently, that, whether black or white, red or olive, "God has made of one blood all that dwell upon earth." The paper, as might be expected, occasioned much discussion; and it has also been the subject, out of doors, of great consideration. The statements of the doctor may be summed up in the words of Carver, who says—"The domestic dog is the most complete, the most singular, and the most useful creature that man has gained in the animal world. The whole species has become our property; each individual belongs entirely to his master, acquiesces his disposition, knows and defends his property, and remains attached to him until death; and all this, not through constraint or necessity, but purely by the influence of gratitude and real attachment. The swift nose, the strength, the sharp scent of the dog, have rendered him a powerful ally to man against the lower tribes; and were, perhaps, necessary for the establishment of the dominion of mankind over the animal creation. The dog is the only animal which has followed man over the whole earth." The position of the Ethnologists is another and wholly distinct matter. In the pursuit of their "theory of variation," some of them suppose the dog to be identical in species with the



THE GREAT GLACIER OF LATVERAA.





BISHOPTHORPE, THE SEAT OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

wolf; others, that old Reynard claims him as a cousin, at least; and others again, that dogs, both of high and low degrees, are simply so many translated jackals! Now, without going into the merits of the numerous arguments used by the partisans of this theory, we would simply direct attention to the circumstance that the Newfoundland, the water spaniel, and other water dogs, have their feet webbed, and are, in other respects, manifestly created for the special exigencies of an aquatic life; which is in no degree the case with the wolf, the

scout, nor a fox into a bull-dog. But this, although true, is perhaps, an untrue way of putting the case; let us then, come to the actual matter in dispute of the dog. The shepherd's dog is known to be the parent whence all varieties of dogs have descended; and this shepherd's dog is supposed to have had a wolf for his father, or a fox for his mother, or some sort, or exclusively, from one of these. This is peculiarly unfortunate; for we find that offspring, in their direct or remote line, invariably inherit the instincts of their progenitors;

gallery of canine portraits—the heads given by Mr. Pritchard, the great partizan of the theory, and relied on by the dispartisans of York—and tell us if this be not the true view of the case. The common origin of the human family—the descent of man from one pair—is a great truth, resting on wholly different foundations.

Another paper, which was received with great attention and deserved respect, was Professor Forbes' on Glaciers. His object was to establish the feasibility of



HEAD OF THE SCOTTISH TERRIER.

on, or the jackal. It follows, therefore, that as a whitish fur is an organization required for an especial purpose, the advocates of this "variation theory" must necessarily involve themselves in the absurdity of maintaining the truth of the supposed process upon so prevalent on the subject of spontaneous generation, accidental creation, creations of habit, and the like. We are quite ready to allow that domestication produces great changes in animals; but such changes



HEAD OF THE OLD ENGLISH SHEPHERD.

Westwell's line-dogs possess the noble bearing and shy malignity of their several parents. But the variations tell us that the son of a wolf and a fox, both of them, the strength and increased voracity of sheep, valour, intemperance, and in total opposition to all the forms and analogies of nature, become, "a dog's dog," the friend of the parent's prey, and the honest, docile, faithful friend of man! At what period, let us ask, did this strange conversion take



HEAD OF THE BULL DOG.

glacier for direct experiments. This doctrine is considered, we believe, to be necessary to account for the motion of the glacier; but the general nature of the subject will be best understood from the following extract from the Professor's account of the phenomena of glaciers, and by a reference to our cut, which exhibits very clearly this general form and character. Professor Forbes says:—"The common form of glacier is a river of ice fill-



HEAD OF THE SHEPHERD'S DOG.

In animals are always confined to modifications of form, size, colour, &c.; they never amount to a creation of new organs, as must be the case if we admit the possibility of the unwhetted foot of a wolf becoming, in time, the webbed foot of a water-dog. Ponds have been bred into thousands of varieties; but they have always continued ponds. No! we cannot believe that by a change of temperature, or food, an African jackal could ever be improved into a Spanish pointer—



HEAD OF THE WOLF DOG.

place? "Long years" is not an adequate answer. The shepherd's dog is mentioned in the book of Job, the oldest book in the world; and the bones of species are found in recent strata. When then, and how, we ask, did the change take place? The real truth is, that the variation of the dog are created species; that different kinds of the same genus were originally made by God to suit different climates and circumstances, and to serve the various wants of man. Look at our



HEAD OF THE ICELAND DOG.

ing a valley, and pouring down its masses into other valleys yet lower. It is not a frozen ocean, but a frozen torrent. Its origin or fountain is in the ramifications of the higher valleys and gorges, which descend amongst the mountains, perpetually snow-clad. But what gives to a glacier its most peculiar and characteristic feature is, that it does not belong exclusively or necessarily to the snowy region already mentioned. The snow disappears from its surface in summer, un-



HEAD OF THE GREYHOUND.



HEAD OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.



HEAD OF THE DALMATIAN DOG.



regularly as from that of the rocks which sustain its mass. It is the prolongation of the water which flows above; its solid mass is protruded into the midst of warm and pine-clad slopes and greenwards, and sometimes reaches even to the borders of cultivation. The very base of the glacier is sometimes invaded by this moving ice, and many persons now bring back from the full cave of snow touching the glacier, or gathered ripe berries from the trees, with one foot standing on the ice. Thus much there is, in plain, that the existence of the glacier is comparatively warm and sheltered situation, exposed to every influence which can insure and accelerate its liquefaction, and only is accounted for by supposing that the ice is produced incessantly by some secret spring, that its daily waste is renewed by the daily descent, and that the intervention of the glacier, which prevents a serious barrier or crystal wall immersion, and having usually the same appearance and position, is, in fact, perpetually changing—a stationary form, of which the substance water—a thing permanent in the act of dissolution. The result of the heat of the valley in thawing the ice, is a stream of ice-cold turbid water, which issues from beneath its extremity, and which, by gradually undermining, works out a lofty cavern, from beneath which it rolls. This water is derived from various sources; in the first place, from the natural springs which, it may be conceived, rise from the earth beneath the ice, just as they would do in any other valley. This source remains, in a great measure, even in winter, when the glacier stream, though diminished, does not cease. Secondly, from the heat of the earth in contact with the ice, which probably melts a small quantity of its mass. This, too, will not depend upon the season. Thirdly, the fall of rain upon the whole area which the glacier valley drains—which sets, in the first place, by melting the superficial ice and snow; and the rain water, being thus reduced to its freezing point, seeps through the cracks and fissures of the ice by impenetrable strata, which unite beneath its mass, and send the general stream. Fourthly, the waste of the glacier itself, due to the action of both sun and rain—a most important item, and which constitutes the main volume of most glacier streams, except in the depth of winter. It is on this account that the Rhine and other great rivers, derived from Alpine sources, have their greatest floods in July, and not in spring or autumn, as would be the case if they were sustained by rain water only. On the same account, the mountain torrents may be seen to swell slowly, and rise more loudly, as the latter part of the day advances, to diminish towards evening, and in the morning to be smaller."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

**UNEXAMPLED NOVELTY and Overturn to MAZEPPA**—and the MIRACLES of CARTER, at ARTHUR'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE. Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. R. CARTER. The appearance of Mr. Carter, the American Lion King for a few nights more. Mr. Carter, who is a most accomplished and popular performer, has been engaged to appear for a few nights more at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, in the character of Mazeppa, and to perform the most wonderful feats of strength and agility. He is accompanied by a large and talented company of artists, and the performance is expected to be of the highest interest and interest.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.**—The PRO-TECTOR, an original OPTICAL INSTRUMENT, constructed by the celebrated Mr. J. R. ROY, of the Royal Polytechnic Institution, is now on exhibition at the Institution, and is open to the inspection of the public. The PRO-TECTOR is a most valuable and interesting instrument, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of optics. It is also a most valuable and interesting instrument, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of optics.

**GEOLOGICAL MINERALOGY.**—Mr. J. TENNANT, F.R.S., will deliver a COURSE of LECTURES on MINERALOGY, with a view to the knowledge of the rocks and minerals of the country. The lectures will be delivered at the Royal Polytechnic Institution, and are open to the inspection of the public. The course of lectures will be of the highest interest and interest, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of mineralogy.

**METROPOLITAN LOAN COMPANY—ESTABLISHED 1825.** Office, No. 1, Change Alley, Strand, London. This Company is established for the purpose of lending money to the public, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of finance. The Company is established for the purpose of lending money to the public, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of finance.

**FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.**—Price 4s. 6d. Performed by Mr. J. R. ROY, of the Royal Polytechnic Institution. The performance is of the highest interest and interest, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of dentistry. The performance is of the highest interest and interest, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of dentistry.

**FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, for Cash only, at RALPH and CO.'S, 54, Chancery Lane, London.** This Company is established for the purpose of furnishing ironmongery to the public, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of ironmongery. The Company is established for the purpose of furnishing ironmongery to the public, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of ironmongery.

**MOURNING—Court, Family, and Complimentary.**—The Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warehouse, No. 10, St. James's Street, London, are now open for the reception of the public. The warehouse is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of mourning, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of mourning.

**WOOLLESTON'S PATENT GELATINE,** for immediately softening and dissolving in water, and for the purpose of illustrating the principles of gelatine. The gelatine is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of gelatine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of gelatine.

**IMPORTANT to the FASHIONABLE WORLD.**—By far the most important of all the goods that contribute to personal adornment is the hair. The hair is the most important of all the goods that contribute to personal adornment, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of hair.

**MARINERS' and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.** Established by Act of Parliament for the Insurance of the Lives of Mariners, and for the Insurance of the Lives of Mariners. The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of life insurance, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of life insurance.

**THE RIGHT HON. CAPTAIN LORD VISCOUNT DUNDAS, F.R.S., M.P.** The Right Hon. Captain Lord Viscount Dundas, F.R.S., M.P., is now open for the reception of the public. The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of life insurance, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of life insurance.

**JOHN DAWSON, Reader Manager.** The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of life insurance, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of life insurance. The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of life insurance, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of life insurance.

**THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE for OCTOBER,** price 1s. 6d. This magazine is a most valuable and interesting work, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine. The magazine is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**ON LORD WHARFCLIFFE'S CATHOLIC REQUEST** WILL AND THE CATHOLIC MATTER. By J. J. DUNDAS. The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**THE FOSSIL REMAINS of the ANIMAL KINGDOM.** By EDW. DOUGLASS. The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, AND AVOID;** addressed to the Young and the Old. By J. J. DUNDAS. The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**CHEMISTRY MADE EASY for the USE of AGRICULTURISTS.** By J. J. DUNDAS. The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**THE ELEMENTS of MUSIC;** by C. DAWSON, price 3s. The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**THE Musical Public will find a Large Stock of all kinds of VOICES and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,** in good condition, at the Polytechnic Institution. The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**THE LOVE MATCH.** A book of the most popular and interesting character, designed to illustrate the various modes of love, and to illustrate the principles of love. The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**LADIES' GAZETTE of FASHION for OCTOBER.** The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**DR. MADDOCK'S POPULAR TREATISE on a Superior Mode of treating Consumption,** Asthma, Bronchitis, Cough, Hoarseness, and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs. The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**SACRED MUSIC by CLARE.** His popular Psalms, in the Church, in the House, in the Field, in the City, in the Country. The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**POPULAR MUSIC in the PIANO for OCTOBER.** The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**POLKA LESSON BOOK, or Ball-room Guide.** In addition to a complete Course of Polka, with beautiful illustrations and notes to the student. The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**THE COUNTING-HOUSE GUIDE to the Higher Principles of Arithmetic.** By WILLIAM TATE, Author of the "Modern Accountant," &c. The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**CUVIER'S ANIMAL KINGDOM.** Translated by E. GIFFITH, F.R.S., and others. The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**HINDS GREEK-ENGLISH SCHOOL LEXICON.** The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**L'EMPIRE'S CLASSICAL DICTIONARY,** containing a complete Account of the History, Geography, and Literature of the Empire. The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**THE WORKS OF SHAKESPEARE,** containing a complete Account of the History, Geography, and Literature of the Empire. The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**DODD'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE,** and TITLED CLASSES of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND. The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**GREENWOOD'S METHOD-LATER.** The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**FIRST LATIN GRAMMAR and EXERCISES on GREENWOOD'S METHOD.** By WILLIAM HENRY FISCHER, of the University of Cambridge. The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**THE WORKS OF SHAKESPEARE,** containing a complete Account of the History, Geography, and Literature of the Empire. The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**DODD'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE,** and TITLED CLASSES of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND. The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**GREENWOOD'S METHOD-LATER.** The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**FIRST LATIN GRAMMAR and EXERCISES on GREENWOOD'S METHOD.** By WILLIAM HENRY FISCHER, of the University of Cambridge. The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**THE WORKS OF SHAKESPEARE,** containing a complete Account of the History, Geography, and Literature of the Empire. The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**DODD'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE,** and TITLED CLASSES of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND. The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**GREENWOOD'S METHOD-LATER.** The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**FIRST LATIN GRAMMAR and EXERCISES on GREENWOOD'S METHOD.** By WILLIAM HENRY FISCHER, of the University of Cambridge. The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**THE WORKS OF SHAKESPEARE,** containing a complete Account of the History, Geography, and Literature of the Empire. The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**MRS. TROLLOPE'S NEW NOVEL.** Just Ready, in 3 vols. post 8vo. BY HER TROLLOPE. Also, Just Published, ARTHUR ARUNDEL; a Tale of the English Revolution. By ROBERT SMITH, Esq. Author of "The English Revolution," &c. 3 vols. 8vo. "The English Revolution," &c. 3 vols. 8vo. "The English Revolution," &c. 3 vols. 8vo.

**A NEW BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY,** containing a complete Account of the Lives of the most distinguished Persons and Remarkable Characters in Every Age and Nation. By STEPHEN PIERCE. The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**THE HAND-BOOK to the PIANOFORTE,** comprising an Easy and Complete Introduction to the Study of that Instrument and Music in General. By J. J. DUNDAS. The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**POPE and PLANTS, Manufacturers of all the best descriptions of WINTER and COTTON GOODS,** as to quantity and quality, and to the most improved and latest styles of the season. The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**SILVER FLAT HORIZONTAL WATCHES,** carefully finished, with elegant cases, and in the most improved and latest styles of the season. The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**SOCIETY of DANCERS and TEACHERS of DANCING.** The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**INVALIDS and CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.** The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**CHURCH HALL VAULTS, 33, Bishopsgate-street With.** The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**EMPLOYMENT.**—Persons having a little time to spare, are invited to apply to the company for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**TRUE ECONOMY** consists in purchasing at the lowest price, and in the most improved and latest styles of the season. The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**NEW PATENTS.**—BROCKEDON'S IMPROVED STOP-VALVE. The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE—ONE HUNDRED** PIANOFORTES for GENERAL SALE. The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**MONEY.**—GRAND DISTRIBUTION OF £70,170. The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**SUPERIOR WINTER WATERPROOF WRAPPERS.** The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**FARMERS' and GRAZERS' MUTUAL CATTLE** INSURANCE ASSOCIATION. The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE and FIRE** ASSURANCE COMPANY. The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**JOHN TRING, Esq., M.P.** The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**WILLIAM GILBERT, Esq., M.P.** The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**THOMAS RICHARDSON, Esq., M.P.** The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**JOHN TRING, Esq., M.P.** The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**WILLIAM GILBERT, Esq., M.P.** The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**THOMAS RICHARDSON, Esq., M.P.** The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**JOHN TRING, Esq., M.P.** The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**WILLIAM GILBERT, Esq., M.P.** The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**THOMAS RICHARDSON, Esq., M.P.** The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**JOHN TRING, Esq., M.P.** The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**WILLIAM GILBERT, Esq., M.P.** The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**THOMAS RICHARDSON, Esq., M.P.** The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**JOHN TRING, Esq., M.P.** The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**WILLIAM GILBERT, Esq., M.P.** The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**THOMAS RICHARDSON, Esq., M.P.** The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.

**JOHN TRING, Esq., M.P.** The company is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine, and is well adapted for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the magazine.



**EARLY CLOSING OF SHOPS.**—A great Public Meeting will be held at EXETER HALL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, the 10th inst. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor will take the Chair, at eight o'clock, and will deliver a most interesting discourse on the subject of the early closing of shops. Tickets for Ladies' seats, to be sold at Messrs. Rogers and Co., General Stationers, and at Messrs. Atkinson and Sons, Stationers, &c.

**POLKA MANTLE.**—BUTLEY and CO. have just received a new and beautiful Polka Mantle, made of the finest materials, and in the latest style. It is a most elegant and useful article, and is now on hand in large quantities. Price, 10s. 6d. per pair. Address, 10, Pall Mall East, London.

**DANCING TAUGHT,** in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. The dancing is taught in the most perfect manner, and the pupils are enabled to perform with ease and grace. Tickets, 1s. 6d. per lesson. Address, 10, Pall Mall East, London.

**LESSONS IN MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.**—MR. HOWELL, of 20, Regent Street, is now teaching the art of Dress-making in a series of lessons, and is also teaching the art of Millinery. The lessons are given in the most perfect manner, and the pupils are enabled to perform with ease and grace. Tickets, 1s. 6d. per lesson. Address, 20, Regent Street, London.

**SPORTSMEN should see BOUNDARY and SON'S celebrated** Sporting Goods, 10, Pall Mall East, London. The goods are of the finest quality, and are now on hand in large quantities. Price, 10s. 6d. per pair. Address, 10, Pall Mall East, London.

**UMBRELLAS.**—SHEPHERD, of 10, Pall Mall East, London, has just received a new and beautiful Umbrella, made of the finest materials, and in the latest style. It is a most elegant and useful article, and is now on hand in large quantities. Price, 10s. 6d. per pair. Address, 10, Pall Mall East, London.

**PATENT PARAGON CAMPHINE LAMPS.**—The great benefit which will be derived from the use of the Paragon Lamp, is that it will burn with a steady flame, and will not smoke. It is a most elegant and useful article, and is now on hand in large quantities. Price, 10s. 6d. per pair. Address, 10, Pall Mall East, London.

**IMPROVED CAMPHINE LAMPS; also ENGLISH'S PATENT CAMPHINE.**—The great benefit which will be derived from the use of the Improved Camphine Lamp, is that it will burn with a steady flame, and will not smoke. It is a most elegant and useful article, and is now on hand in large quantities. Price, 10s. 6d. per pair. Address, 10, Pall Mall East, London.

**KINAHAN'S LI. WHISKY.**—The great benefit which will be derived from the use of Kinahan's Li. Whisky, is that it will burn with a steady flame, and will not smoke. It is a most elegant and useful article, and is now on hand in large quantities. Price, 10s. 6d. per pair. Address, 10, Pall Mall East, London.

**COVENTRY and HOLLIER** beg to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that they have just received a new and beautiful article, made of the finest materials, and in the latest style. It is a most elegant and useful article, and is now on hand in large quantities. Price, 10s. 6d. per pair. Address, 10, Pall Mall East, London.

**DAWSON'S AUXILIAR,** a delightful and economical article, made of the finest materials, and in the latest style. It is a most elegant and useful article, and is now on hand in large quantities. Price, 10s. 6d. per pair. Address, 10, Pall Mall East, London.

**COGAN and GILLO'S NOVARGENT, or SILVER**—The great benefit which will be derived from the use of Cogan and Gillo's Novargent, is that it will burn with a steady flame, and will not smoke. It is a most elegant and useful article, and is now on hand in large quantities. Price, 10s. 6d. per pair. Address, 10, Pall Mall East, London.

**GOOD FURNITURE AT MODERATE PRICES.**—The great benefit which will be derived from the use of Good Furniture, is that it will burn with a steady flame, and will not smoke. It is a most elegant and useful article, and is now on hand in large quantities. Price, 10s. 6d. per pair. Address, 10, Pall Mall East, London.

**ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE.**—The great benefit which will be derived from the use of Rowland's Odonto, is that it will burn with a steady flame, and will not smoke. It is a most elegant and useful article, and is now on hand in large quantities. Price, 10s. 6d. per pair. Address, 10, Pall Mall East, London.

**THE HAIR.**—Of the numerous compounds constantly advertised, for promoting the growth of the hair, few are so good as the one which is now on hand in large quantities. Price, 10s. 6d. per pair. Address, 10, Pall Mall East, London.

**SELF-MEASUREMENT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION.**—The great benefit which will be derived from the use of Self-Measurement, is that it will burn with a steady flame, and will not smoke. It is a most elegant and useful article, and is now on hand in large quantities. Price, 10s. 6d. per pair. Address, 10, Pall Mall East, London.

**THE HAIR.**—Of the numerous compounds constantly advertised, for promoting the growth of the hair, few are so good as the one which is now on hand in large quantities. Price, 10s. 6d. per pair. Address, 10, Pall Mall East, London.

**THE HAIR.**—Of the numerous compounds constantly advertised, for promoting the growth of the hair, few are so good as the one which is now on hand in large quantities. Price, 10s. 6d. per pair. Address, 10, Pall Mall East, London.

**THE HAIR.**—Of the numerous compounds constantly advertised, for promoting the growth of the hair, few are so good as the one which is now on hand in large quantities. Price, 10s. 6d. per pair. Address, 10, Pall Mall East, London.

**COUNTRY PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS, &c.**—The great benefit which will be derived from the use of Country Publishers, is that it will burn with a steady flame, and will not smoke. It is a most elegant and useful article, and is now on hand in large quantities. Price, 10s. 6d. per pair. Address, 10, Pall Mall East, London.

**COMMERCIAL and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE.**—The great benefit which will be derived from the use of Commercial and General Life Assurance, is that it will burn with a steady flame, and will not smoke. It is a most elegant and useful article, and is now on hand in large quantities. Price, 10s. 6d. per pair. Address, 10, Pall Mall East, London.

**FRANKLIN'S PATENT EXTENSION AND LOSS OF NINETEEN.**—The great benefit which will be derived from the use of Franklin's Patent Extension, is that it will burn with a steady flame, and will not smoke. It is a most elegant and useful article, and is now on hand in large quantities. Price, 10s. 6d. per pair. Address, 10, Pall Mall East, London.

**THE EXPLOSION AT HAWELL COLLIERY.**—The great benefit which will be derived from the use of The Explosion at Hawell Colliery, is that it will burn with a steady flame, and will not smoke. It is a most elegant and useful article, and is now on hand in large quantities. Price, 10s. 6d. per pair. Address, 10, Pall Mall East, London.

**THE EXPLOSION AT HAWELL COLLIERY.**—The great benefit which will be derived from the use of The Explosion at Hawell Colliery, is that it will burn with a steady flame, and will not smoke. It is a most elegant and useful article, and is now on hand in large quantities. Price, 10s. 6d. per pair. Address, 10, Pall Mall East, London.

**THE EXPLOSION AT HAWELL COLLIERY.**—The great benefit which will be derived from the use of The Explosion at Hawell Colliery, is that it will burn with a steady flame, and will not smoke. It is a most elegant and useful article, and is now on hand in large quantities. Price, 10s. 6d. per pair. Address, 10, Pall Mall East, London.

**THE EXPLOSION AT HAWELL COLLIERY.**—The great benefit which will be derived from the use of The Explosion at Hawell Colliery, is that it will burn with a steady flame, and will not smoke. It is a most elegant and useful article, and is now on hand in large quantities. Price, 10s. 6d. per pair. Address, 10, Pall Mall East, London.

**THE EXPLOSION AT HAWELL COLLIERY.**—The great benefit which will be derived from the use of The Explosion at Hawell Colliery, is that it will burn with a steady flame, and will not smoke. It is a most elegant and useful article, and is now on hand in large quantities. Price, 10s. 6d. per pair. Address, 10, Pall Mall East, London.

**THE EXPLOSION AT HAWELL COLLIERY.**—The great benefit which will be derived from the use of The Explosion at Hawell Colliery, is that it will burn with a steady flame, and will not smoke. It is a most elegant and useful article, and is now on hand in large quantities. Price, 10s. 6d. per pair. Address, 10, Pall Mall East, London.

**THE EXPLOSION AT HAWELL COLLIERY.**—The great benefit which will be derived from the use of The Explosion at Hawell Colliery, is that it will burn with a steady flame, and will not smoke. It is a most elegant and useful article, and is now on hand in large quantities. Price, 10s. 6d. per pair. Address, 10, Pall Mall East, London.

**THE EXPLOSION AT HAWELL COLLIERY.**—The great benefit which will be derived from the use of The Explosion at Hawell Colliery, is that it will burn with a steady flame, and will not smoke. It is a most elegant and useful article, and is now on hand in large quantities. Price, 10s. 6d. per pair. Address, 10, Pall Mall East, London.

**THE EXPLOSION AT HAWELL COLLIERY.**—The great benefit which will be derived from the use of The Explosion at Hawell Colliery, is that it will burn with a steady flame, and will not smoke. It is a most elegant and useful article, and is now on hand in large quantities. Price, 10s. 6d. per pair. Address, 10, Pall Mall East, London.

**THE EXPLOSION AT HAWELL COLLIERY.**—The great benefit which will be derived from the use of The Explosion at Hawell Colliery, is that it will burn with a steady flame, and will not smoke. It is a most elegant and useful article, and is now on hand in large quantities. Price, 10s. 6d. per pair. Address, 10, Pall Mall East, London.

**THE EXPLOSION AT HAWELL COLLIERY.**—The great benefit which will be derived from the use of The Explosion at Hawell Colliery, is that it will burn with a steady flame, and will not smoke. It is a most elegant and useful article, and is now on hand in large quantities. Price, 10s. 6d. per pair. Address, 10, Pall Mall East, London.

**THE EXPLOSION AT HAWELL COLLIERY.**—The great benefit which will be derived from the use of The Explosion at Hawell Colliery, is that it will burn with a steady flame, and will not smoke. It is a most elegant and useful article, and is now on hand in large quantities. Price, 10s. 6d. per pair. Address, 10, Pall Mall East, London.

**THE EXPLOSION AT HAWELL COLLIERY.**—The great benefit which will be derived from the use of The Explosion at Hawell Colliery, is that it will burn with a steady flame, and will not smoke. It is a most elegant and useful article, and is now on hand in large quantities. Price, 10s. 6d. per pair. Address, 10, Pall Mall East, London.

**THE EXPLOSION AT HAWELL COLLIERY.**—The great benefit which will be derived from the use of The Explosion at Hawell Colliery, is that it will burn with a steady flame, and will not smoke. It is a most elegant and useful article, and is now on hand in large quantities. Price, 10s. 6d. per pair. Address, 10, Pall Mall East, London.

**THE EXPLOSION AT HAWELL COLLIERY.**—The great benefit which will be derived from the use of The Explosion at Hawell Colliery, is that it will burn with a steady flame, and will not smoke. It is a most elegant and useful article, and is now on hand in large quantities. Price, 10s. 6d. per pair. Address, 10, Pall Mall East, London.

**THE EXPLOSION AT HAWELL COLLIERY.**—The great benefit which will be derived from the use of The Explosion at Hawell Colliery, is that it will burn with a steady flame, and will not smoke. It is a most elegant and useful article, and is now on hand in large quantities. Price, 10s. 6d. per pair. Address, 10, Pall Mall East, London.

**THE EXPLOSION AT HAWELL COLLIERY.**—The great benefit which will be derived from the use of The Explosion at Hawell Colliery, is that it will burn with a steady flame, and will not smoke. It is a most elegant and useful article, and is now on hand in large quantities. Price, 10s. 6d. per pair. Address, 10, Pall Mall East, London.

**THE EXPLOSION AT HAWELL COLLIERY.**—The great benefit which will be derived from the use of The Explosion at Hawell Colliery, is that it will burn with a steady flame, and will not smoke. It is a most elegant and useful article, and is now on hand in large quantities. Price, 10s. 6d. per pair. Address, 10, Pall Mall East, London.

**THE EXPLOSION AT HAWELL COLLIERY.**—The great benefit which will be derived from the use of The Explosion at Hawell Colliery, is that it will burn with a steady flame, and will not smoke. It is a most elegant and useful article, and is now on hand in large quantities. Price, 10s. 6d. per pair. Address, 10, Pall Mall East, London.

**THE EXPLOSION AT HAWELL COLLIERY.**—The great benefit which will be derived from the use of The Explosion at Hawell Colliery, is that it will burn with a steady flame, and will not smoke. It is a most elegant and useful article, and is now on hand in large quantities. Price, 10s. 6d. per pair. Address, 10, Pall Mall East, London.

**THE EXPLOSION AT HAWELL COLLIERY.**—The great benefit which will be derived from the use of The Explosion at Hawell Colliery, is that it will burn with a steady flame, and will not smoke. It is a most elegant and useful article, and is now on hand in large quantities. Price, 10s. 6d. per pair. Address, 10, Pall Mall East, London.

**THE EXPLOSION AT HAWELL COLLIERY.**—The great benefit which will be derived from the use of The Explosion at Hawell Colliery, is that it will burn with a steady flame, and will not smoke. It is a most elegant and useful article, and is now on hand in large quantities. Price, 10s. 6d. per pair. Address, 10, Pall Mall East, London.



place the ventilation was good. The air was usually good, and there was no deficiency. The pit, he thought, was one of the best-ventilated pits he ever knew, and he is upwards of fifty years old, and has been a pitman about forty years. Has not been at the place since the explosion. When he left there was no appearance of gas. In his opinion, the explosion was purely accidental, and not caused by negligence. As far as he can judge, nothing could have prevented it.

By Mr. Marshall: Has worked in his life for nine collieries, and never saw one better ventilated. Lost a son by the explosion.

By the Coroner: Does not believe the explosion took place for want of ventilation.

By Mr. Marshall: When they were at work on Saturday morning, they heard a noise like thunder, in the god, and had never before heard such a noise; we thought it was above where we were working, and we left the place, and what it caused we returned. The goal is the place where all the coal has been removed. At that time the Davy lamps did not indicate the presence of gas. The noise was heard shortly after seven when they went in; it was not until the first mine. They told him of the danger of the mine, and he said it was caused by the falling of the old boards, and that they were themselves. The person in whose room they were was John Williamson, the agent, who was killed. Ralph Errington: Has been employed nearly eight years in Haswell Colliery, and worked with last witness, and left at ten o'clock on Saturday morning, when the ventilation was as good as possible. Can form no opinion as to the cause of the explosion, and cannot tell whether it was the result of accident or negligence. Nothing could have been done, in his opinion, by the management, to have prevented the accident. When they were working the tunnel of the air was so strong that they could scarcely keep their lamps burning.

By Mr. Roberts: If there had been a current of air going through the pit, where the accident occurred it would not have happened. Where he was working is the place where the accident is generally supposed to have occurred. The evidence of this witness was generally a confirmation of that previously given.

Thomas Hunt: Lives at Haswell, and has been a pitman twenty-three years, eighteen of which he has been a hauler. He has been seven years and a half at Haswell pit, and has worked in the waste six years and a half. Was at work in the waste on Friday night, and left at two a.m. on Saturday. Was not at work at that time in the little pit. Has a month previously had been working in the waste of the little pit—generally previously in Monday before the explosion. Was



HASWELL COLLIERY—THE SCENE OF THE LATE AWFUL EXPLOSION.

Through the waste of the waste during that time. The ventilation was always very good. Did not know how to work in that waste before he was in. Has been a little way into the waste since the explosion took place, and it was in a good state as far as ventilation is concerned. Could not see any deficiency where the explosion took place. The Haswell pit was considered the best ventilated pit on the river Wear.



HASWELL COLLIERY EXPLOSION—BURIAL OF THE DEAD

Has worked in all parts of the pit, and never found any want of ventilation. Has frequently heard the men complain that there was too great a current of air in all parts of the pit. The three strange workmen in the waste are under the charge of those experienced pitmen, in whom they are only assistants, and in no way responsible for the work done; the experienced pitmen are alone responsible, and if anything happens, they are accountable. The men that are with them have to take charge of both them and their Davy lamps. It was possible enough for the explosion to have taken place if there had been a current of air into every part of the pit. If a heavier body of gas came off than there was air to overpower, an explosion might be the result, and it is his opinion that was the case in this accident. It was possible for a sufficient quantity of gas to have come off from the removal of the jigs as would cause the explosion. He has never seen any gas in the mine of six years and a half in Haswell waste. He has known in the Charlie pit, at Lambton, the air as clear as in a bell, and in half an hour the Davy lamps were coming full of gas. Considers the Davy lamp very secure—no more so, than any other that he knows anything about. Is very certain every man is taken that is possible in the air course in the waste.

Mr. R. Fenwick Boyd: I am clerk-cleaver for the owner of the royalty of Haswell Colliery. Since the explosion I have been very frequently down the pit, and carefully examined the Meadows flat. I found a very good air travelling, and works on the whole side of the timber, the effects of the explosion, all in one direction. The shavings and woodings were blown down in a contrary direction from the working planes. There had been large falls of stone from the roof. I consider the explosion had taken place near the highest headways course of that flat, and near to the face of the working planes. I also examined a few of the boards in the Brockley Whin's flat, and found the blast had gone in that direction, but the fire had not been so strong. I am in the habit of visiting 10 collieries, and I only know of one so well ventilated as Haswell—in the quantity of air, and general attention to direction of that air. On examining the temperature, I found it at the surface 48, and at the bottom of the pit (which is 100 fathoms deep), 50; at the face of the workings, close by where the bodies were found, 58. In one instance I recollect the temperature being robust; the air was returned upon the furnace cooler than when it went in. I can only state that the explosion must have been occasioned by a lighted candle or lamp coming in contact with an explosive mixture.

After some other immaterial evidence, the inquest was adjourned till the next day (Wednesday).

#### THIRD DAY—WEDNESDAY.

The inquest was resumed this morning. The whole day was consumed in taking the evidence of Robert Thompson, master waterman of the pit, which went to corroborate that given on the previous day. His testimony went to show that nothing more could have been done to prevent the accident. After some discussion it was agreed to adjourn the inquest till Wednesday in next week; and in the meantime the jury begged the coroner to request Mr. Nicholas Wood and Mr. George Hunter to examine the mine and report their opinion to the jury.

#### ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Haswell colliery is one of the most extensive in the county of Durham. It employs upwards of three hundred men and boys, and is celebrated for the very superior quality of its coal.

The pit, though essentially one, is divided into separate workings, called respectively the Big-pit and the Little-pit. The explosion took place in the latter. The number of men and boys usually employed in this part is about one hundred, and when the explosion took place there were ninety-nine down—ninety-five of whom have perished. The other four would also, without doubt, have suffered, had not the course of the explosive current been interrupted by some waggon laden with coals, in what is called a "rilly" way—a railway used for the purpose of conveying the coals to the bottom of the shaft to be drawn to the bank. The four men who escaped were at the end of these waggons nearer to the shaft. They saw the flame approaching, having the appearance of forked lightning, when it fortunately struck the waggons relieved to the horse attached to them was killed, and thrown completely over in the form of a comet, falling on his back.

About fifty of the unfortunate sufferers were interred on Monday, and the remainder on Tuesday afternoon. The funerals were very decently conducted, and the spectacle was a most touching and melancholy scene. The neighbourhood may truly be said to be the scene of "a lamentation and mourning, and woe," as the calamity has entered the shades of almost every inhabitant in the district, and some families have been bereaved of their only earthly support and protectors.

Our engravings represent the colliery, the scene of the awful catastrophe; and

A visit to the church, where the greater number of the dead were buried, in October on Monday afternoon.

In the Church, at Ouseburn, near  
The awful lot with history  
May live the life, and pray stand  
A few cold hard drops on his head;  
But here, where hundreds for our good,  
Are undermining life for food,  
Must hardly earn it, how should we weep  
To see at such a moment away  
So many beings snatched by Fate—  
So many lives, left desolate!



GREAT MEETING IN RHODE ISLAND.

How many that were broken there,  
How many hopes changed to despair?  
Oh! this is nothing but a grief,  
Which is to be here, and not there!  
And then, the solemn revelation—  
The solemn long parade,  
That through the streets of Providence,  
With widows, orphans, slaves, friends,  
Followers and mothers, all in tears,  
Weeping a requiem here:  
This is a sight to wound the soul,  
Or heart with pity's latest pain.

#### GREAT MASS MEETING AT PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

The people of Rhode Island, it will be remembered, being dissatisfied with the limited suffrage under the charter of Charles II., from time to time, petitioned for its extension: this was granted, but with an slave or sabbat day, and they, at length, met in mass, convoked the constitution on the universal suffrage principle, declared the existing government null, elected their own officers, and, with one day of their trial, marched to enforce the will of the people. But they were too late: the government was prepared for them. Our was taken, tried, and sentenced to hard labour for life, in the prison of the State. Hence the extraordinary movement of delegates from various States, toward the Great Mass Meeting for Democratic Reform.

This extraordinary and stirring assemblage took place on Wednesday, the 1st, at Providence. It was, indeed, a vast gathering: a steam-boat, chartered from New York, moored, at least two steamers in Providence; a band of music was on board, and the steamer was decorated with banners inscribed with democratic mottoes, and an excellent portrait of Governor Dorr; and land and sea signs were the voices of the steam-boat bells at the wharves, &c., as the vessel of "proclaimed spirit" progressed.

The "French Ward Rover" which was placed on the bow of the boat, attracted the crowds that were assembled on the wharves and piers, with watermen with the heavy shores of the assemblages. The boat was crowded to overflowing, and such a multitude for justice, maintenance and justice was seen, except no boat on North River steam-boat, which the fare was "Six pence and board." The night on the sound was beautiful and clear, the moon, above silvery bright, and as the boat struggled through the waters with her headland, she seemed a thing of life breathing and soaring through the ocean air. After a pleasant run with a light breeze from the north-east, she approached Providence at about nine o'clock in the morning, and arrived at the wharf at ten, under the salute of artillery, martial music, and the cheers of the dense assemblage.

A procession was then formed, headed by the Chief Marshal, and a cavalcade of so horsemen, and numbering "1000 ladies" in a body; "Revolutionary soldiers in carriages, &c.; delegations and bands of music, &c." They proceeded through the principal streets of the city, accompanied by banners and devices, and numbering in procession 1771. The portrait of Governor Dorr, in a large frame, was carried at the head of the New York delegation; and the picture, the ladies, and the revolutionary soldiers, were the great points of interest in the procession.

Among the banners we noticed the following, carried by the ladies, which fully prove their spirited feeling on this occasion:—"We are Rhode Island women—friends of Liberty, Freedom, and equal and just laws;" "If this be treason, make the most of it;" &c. In the music part of the procession were the following, among others: "T. W. Dorr—I will not compromise the people's rights;" "Oh, Rhode Island—Whoregery has done this;"

The procession passed in full view of the state prison, where Dorr is confined. From thence they proceeded to the Pickney Farm, the place selected for the great assemblage to convene, which is about a mile northwest of the city, on the hill at the rear of the prison. The spot selected for the speakers was a valley, forming an amphitheatrical view from each side, covering a space of about ten acres, which was filled with spectators, including several hundred ladies, who occupied the centre of the vast assemblage, with Mike Walsh in their midst, directly in front of the speaker's stand. A platform was erected at the foot of the valley on which a band of music was stationed to entertain the scene. The ground under the speakers was not a drop of intoxicating liquor was sold on the ground, nor was a person present who appeared to be labouring under its effects.

The meeting was organized by the selection of General Thomas F. Carpenter, as President, and thirty-one Vice Presidents, being one from each town in the State, and five Secretaries. The President called upon the Rev. Eldon Wake-man, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Cumberland, to address the throne of Grace, which he did in language which is a curious specimen of stammering piety.

A voice in the crowd here cried out, "I move we now proceed, forthwith, to liberate Thomas W. Dorr from the State Prison," which was followed by cries of "no, no!" "order, order!" The band of music then struck up the national air of "Hail Columbia," concluding with "Tackles Doodle."

The meeting was then addressed by the President, after which the assemblage began to disperse, and other speakers took the stand occupied by the music at the foot of the valley, and the report says, "addressed the lower five acres of the assemblage."

The resolutions were next read, embodying the views of the suffrage party, and the sovereignty of the people, a protest against Governor Dorr's imprisonment; against the election of Henry Clay. Another resolution sympathized with O'Connell; and another in favour of Polk and Dallas, and their principles. Indeed, the object of the meeting was a little for Dorr, but a great deal for the Democratic Presidential candidates, Polk and Dallas.

We have not space to enumerate the speakers. Letters were read, approving of its objects, from Gen. Jackson, James Buchanan, Martin Van Buren, Col. Johnson, Mike Wright, &c.

In the yard of the prison where Dorr was confined, several companies of soldiers were stationed, as well as in the armories at the upper part of the city. Several pieces of artillery were stationed in front of the prison, and one of the soldiers who had the charge of them, replied to a question of a New Yorker by the presentation of a six-carved pistol to his breast, with directions to make him well aware to risk the consequences. Crowds of persons were scattered about the prison during the day, and from one of the cells, supposed to be that of Governor Dorr, a white handkerchief, marked with stripes and stars with a part of charcoal, was every now and then thrust forth, as if to satisfy the spectators that the inmate was rejecting in spirit, although his body was cramped in a dungeon.

Perhaps, after all, the greatest attractions of the day were the ladies' white banners, on which they had worked—"If this be treason, make the most of it," and the speakers at the various meetings ringing the changes during the day.



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 128.—Vol. V.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE KING OF THE FRENCH AT WINDSOR.



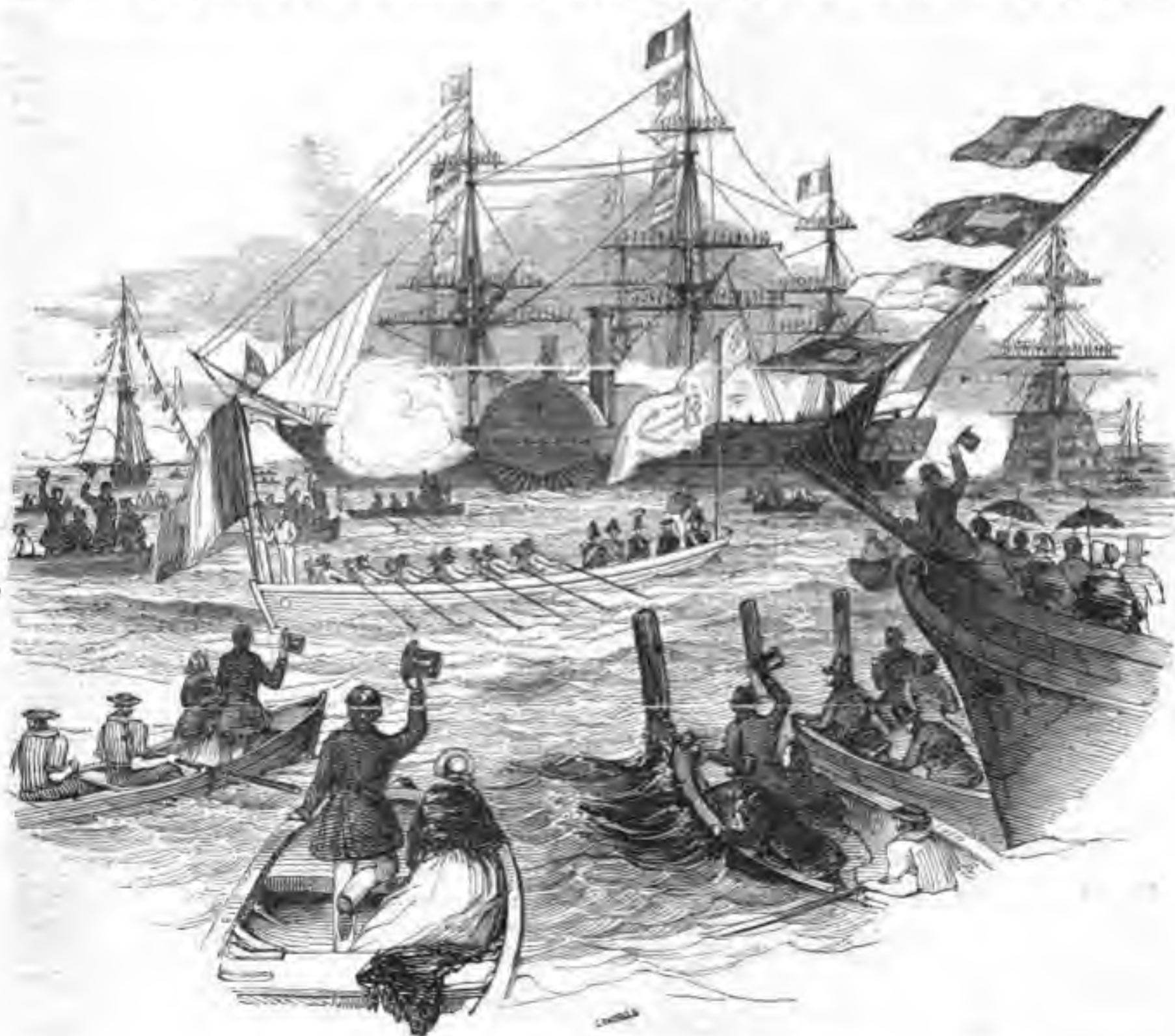
WINDSOR has been the place, and Louis Philippe the person, which have been combined, for the past week, in all conversations. There is generally some one topic or occurrence which absorbs all the attention a busy people can give to the events of the hour; other subjects are alluded to, but it is the great one only that is discussed; and thus, though the everlasting tide of events, which "knows no retiring ebb, but flows right on," throws to the surface its usual number of casualties, public and private, we pass them

by with slight notice and slighter comment; they may be quite as great in themselves, in their future consequences perhaps more important; but some of them are removed from us by distance, and consequences are things evoked only by time. Although, then, the news from Tahiti is not such as to remove all uneasiness, and though the materials for some stormy debates are being wafted from India in the vessel that brings Lord Ellenborough, we hope the best as to the first; and, on the principle that it is useless to meet evils half way, postpone consideration of the latter; and with little talk about either, turn to the Royal Castle of Windsor, where the Queen of England is entertaining, as a guest, the King of the French.

This visit the French Opposition Journals are converting into a national grievance. If so much political importance is attached to it, we, as Englishmen, ought to look upon it in the light of a national triumph. Yet we are content to take it for what it really is—a courteous return of the compliment paid by her Majesty to

Louis Philippe last year, in accepting the hospitality of the Chateau d'Eu. Our brethren of the French press persist in seeing all sorts of plots and schemes for the degradation of France, and the aggrandisement of England in the banquets and concerts and receptions given in honour of the King. His answer to the worthy mayor and councillors of Portsmouth will, no doubt, be construed into "another insult" to France, as the papers have already designated the resolution of the Duke of Wellington to receive the Monarch on his landing, forgetting, or possibly not knowing, that Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire, it was on the part of the Duke a mere act of official duty—and official duty, even to its minutiae, the Duke of Wellington was never known to neglect. When her Majesty went to France, we never dreamed that the excursion was part of a diplomatic web of policy, the terminating knots of which were to be tied amid the uncorking of Champagne bottles in the forest fites of Eu.

But the French do not make so quiet and simple an estimate of



ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH, AT PORTSMOUTH, ON SATURDAY LAST.











## VISIT OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH TO QUEEN VICTORIA.



HIS MAJESTY KING LOUIS PHILIPPE.

This important event has already excited very considerable interest and expectation, to gratify which, we have been fortunate enough to secure such authorized aid as will enable us to illustrate the principal scenes of the Royal Visit with strict attention to fidelity of detail and circumstances, and due regard to artistic execution. The landing of Louis Philippe at Portsmouth, and his Majesty's Reception by our Gracious Queen at Windsor Castle, are the leading incidents of this week's illustrations; but, in our next journal, we shall resume this graphic record, with several more pictures of the magnificent hospitality at Windsor, and of the most attractive characteristics of this deeply interesting visit.

We now proceed with a copious account of the several incidents, commencing with

## THE EMBARKATION AT TREPORT.

On Monday evening his Majesty and suite reached the picturesque town of Treport. As it was known that the King could not arrive before nightfall, all the houses were illuminated, while the wives and daughters of the fishermen, in a very considerable number, lined the way from the quay to the harbor strand, where lay the royal gig, each holding a flaming torch; the effect was most striking from the cheerful and primitive simplicity. About six o'clock, three carriages dashed down, amidst cries of "Vive le Roi," and from these descended the King, wrapped in a travelling cloak, his son the Duke of Montpensier, M. Guizot, and other distinguished personages. The King led the way to the Admiral's gig,

bowing with marked courtesy to his fair guard of torch-bearers. The gig dashed through a heavy swell over the bar, riding gallantly; even afterwards the officers of the different ships went on board a tender steamer, and followed the gig at a respectful distance. The Queen, waiting for the King, was anchored at about two miles from the shore. Immediately upon the approach of the coast, as it is called, a sudden illumination took place of the most striking effect; her lights were shown from the deck and from the yards, so that the vessel seemed enveloped in a sheet of flame. Rockets after rockets were then shot up, and replied to by the Queen and the Elan. The fleet did not weigh anchor for a full hour afterwards, when the Queen, which lay covered the shore, sailed past and took the lead. Her appearance was lovely; the light from the range of cabin windows was intense enough to look like an illumination, while three lights of great brilliancy were attached to the stern; she seemed a moving illuminated castle. During the King's embarkation, the marine band played away merrily; and the sound over the waters, rising with the effect of the light upon the waves, the rockets in the air, the shooting of the salutes, and the shouts of "Vive le Roi" from the shore, formed a most beautiful and affecting scene.

## THE ARRIVAL AT PORTSMOUTH.

On Tuesday morning, the guns of the Queen, 112 gun-ship, at Spithead, began to boom in the distance, announcing the coming in sight of the squadron of the rapidly reported Sovereign. This occurred at a quarter to eight, and King Louis Philippe might have arrived much earlier. The wind and the weather were so fine and favourable that he passed our shores at seven o'clock, but know-

ing that his Royal Highness Prince Albert would not reach Portsmouth until nine or ten o'clock, the Queen's squadron was ordered to stand out to sea once more. The King of the Queen brought out the three regiments of the Line and the division of the Royal Marines from their quarters, with their bands playing and colours flying, whilst the whole population thronged the beach. This general movement, combined with the display of flags streaming in every direction in the town, and covering the yachts and ships of war in the port, presented a scene of animation beyond all power of description. Every moment this scene increased in interest. The French squadron came on slowly and majestically, each ship of war saluting as it advanced, and each battery in turn taking up the salute; the climax, however, was when the armed steamers entered the harbour; then the cheers of the population on the shore, and of the sailors who manned the yards, struggled in intensity of sound with the reports of the cannon fired by the batteries, by the Tamlane, and by the Victory (Nelson's renowned ship), moored within the harbour. Whilst the French steam squadron was coming to the anchorage which Admiral Linois, its commander, had fixed upon a few days previously, the troops took up their position. They were disposed in two lines, each three deep, from the Royal Dock-yard to the railroad terminus. All the inner and outer gates of the railroad station at Gosport, and in other favourable spots along the line of the royal progress, tasteful triumphal arches of laurel and other evergreens, with complimentary mottoes, had been erected. From the moment the monarch, the Queen, which bore his Majesty, was an object of revived and eager attention; round her crowded every disposable boat in small craft about the port, whilst the most distant spectators examined her with their telescopes. Nor was this steam-tyrant unworthy of their curiosity. She presented an aspect at the moment imposing and interesting. Her form is admirable, the wide expanse of her spars and deck, her masts, yards, and rigging show she has been the pet handmaid of the French shipwrights, and that she is the favourite of her captain and crew, who manœuvre her in silence, and with a most remarkable celerity and ease. Below she has all the character of a floating palace—the drawing-rooms are as commodious as they are magnificent; that in which the King received his visitors has its sides lined with crimson velvet, whilst in every direction you behold tables of the richest woods, and luxurious roomers and sofas lined with yellow satin. (One of the engravings represents this magnificent steam ship.)

On the deck could be easily discovered, on one side, the French Minister in this country, M. de Montigny, with his staff, and the head of the French Government, M. Guizot, the Colonel General de Chabannes; Captain Thiers, attending the young Prince; the physician, Dr. Esquirol; the surgeon of the King, M. Fauguet; his secretary, Baron Fain; the Comptroller-General of France, M. de Montigny; his confidential officers of bright and of different colours, were constantly coming and going, according as descending in the direction of orders. Another three groups were conspicuous: the night and day guard of the Admiral's residence, M. Linois; the party of the Admiral's staff, with his aide-de-camp, Capt. Pellet and Page, standing behind him; and the most distinguished figure of the great Minister of France, M. Guizot, the least known to the public. The carriage, which, however, perhaps attracted the greatest attention, was his Royal Highness the young Prince de Montpensier, whose noble height, with a noble countenance. This youthful Prince (thirteen years of age) possesses a handsome appearance and a ready bearing with a gracefulness of the most striking appearance.

By the time the Queen had reached the Victoria-jar (a place of embarkation for the royal party) the steam-ship in the neighbourhood, and which is situated near the old Admiralty at the bottom of the High-street, the Mayor and corporation were assembled for the purpose of going on board to present their address. The pier was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, and the numerous officers were in their places, so that the pier formed a pleasing object when seen from the ship. Addressing her, with loudness from the background, were in waiting off the pier, in which the corporation welcomed to the Queen, which stopped opposite the pier in order to allow them to go on board. About six o'clock in the morning, Mr. Lewis V. Smith, M.P., the Council at Portsmouth, were off in a steamer, accompanied by M. de Montigny, Comptroller-General of the King's sailing yacht La Reine Anne, to announce to his Majesty the fact that the address of the corporation would be presented to him on board the Queen, and not later to be laid down, as the jurisdiction of the corporation extends to the Royal Clarence-yard. His Majesty, in compliance with the suggestion, stopped before the Victoria-jar.



TIPPI HALL'S PRIDE.

The corporation were shown into the saloon of the Queen, a beautiful chamber, decorated with yellow damask, where they were most graciously received by the King. M. Guizot was there, as was also the Duke de Montpensier, Admiral Linois, Admiral de Mackau, and the chief members of the King's suite.

The Minister, Mr. Montigny, then read the following address:—

"TO HIS MAJESTY LOUIS PHILIPPE, KING OF THE FRENCH.

"We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Portsmouth, the loyal and affectionate subjects of our Most Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria, desirous of expressing the sentiments by which we are actuated on the auspicious occasion of your Majesty's visit to England, and availing ourselves of the opportunity afforded to us by your Majesty's arrival within the limits of the port and borough of Portsmouth, beg leave to offer to your Majesty, with unfeigned sincerity and respect, the respects and congratulations of this ancient municipality."

"Regarding your Majesty's arrival as an honour conferred on our locality, we feel it the more especially so, a highly important national event, from the tendency to remove those kindly feelings of mutual respect which should ever subsist between two such powerful and influential countries as France and Great Britain."

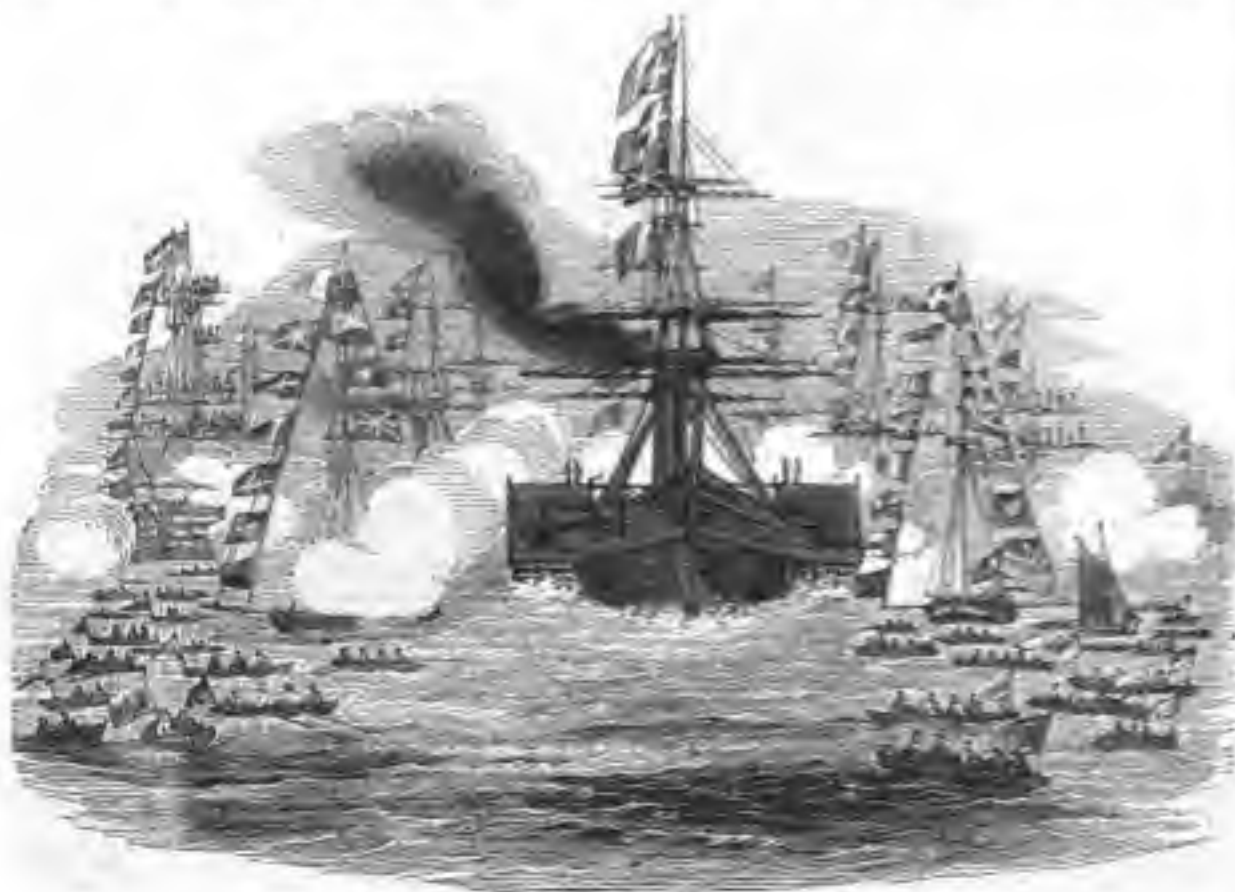
"Solicitous to welcome the illustrious guest of our beloved Queen with every demonstration becoming so great and memorable an occasion, permit us to assure your Majesty of our sincere interest in your Majesty's health and welfare, and in the joyful celebration of your royal visit."

"We rejoice in the new era it is calculated to form in the history of the two countries, and in the hope it affords of a more enlarged and general intercourse between them, which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, shall contribute to their mutual welfare, to the preservation of the peace of Europe, and to the advantage of every part of the habitable globe."

The Majesty received the address most graciously, and immediately delivered in English the following reply:—

"Mr. Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses,—

"It affords me particular pleasure to know that her Most Gracious Majesty your Queen has permitted you to present me with an address on my arrival on your hospitable shores. I have not forgotten the many kindnesses I received from your municipality during my residence among you many years since. During that period I was frequently pained considerably at the expressions of difference and strife between our countries. I assure you, gentlemen, I shall endeavour at all times to prevent a repetition of those feelings and conduct, believing, and so, most sincerely, that the happiness and prosperity of a nation depend quite as much on the peace of those nations by which she is surrounded."



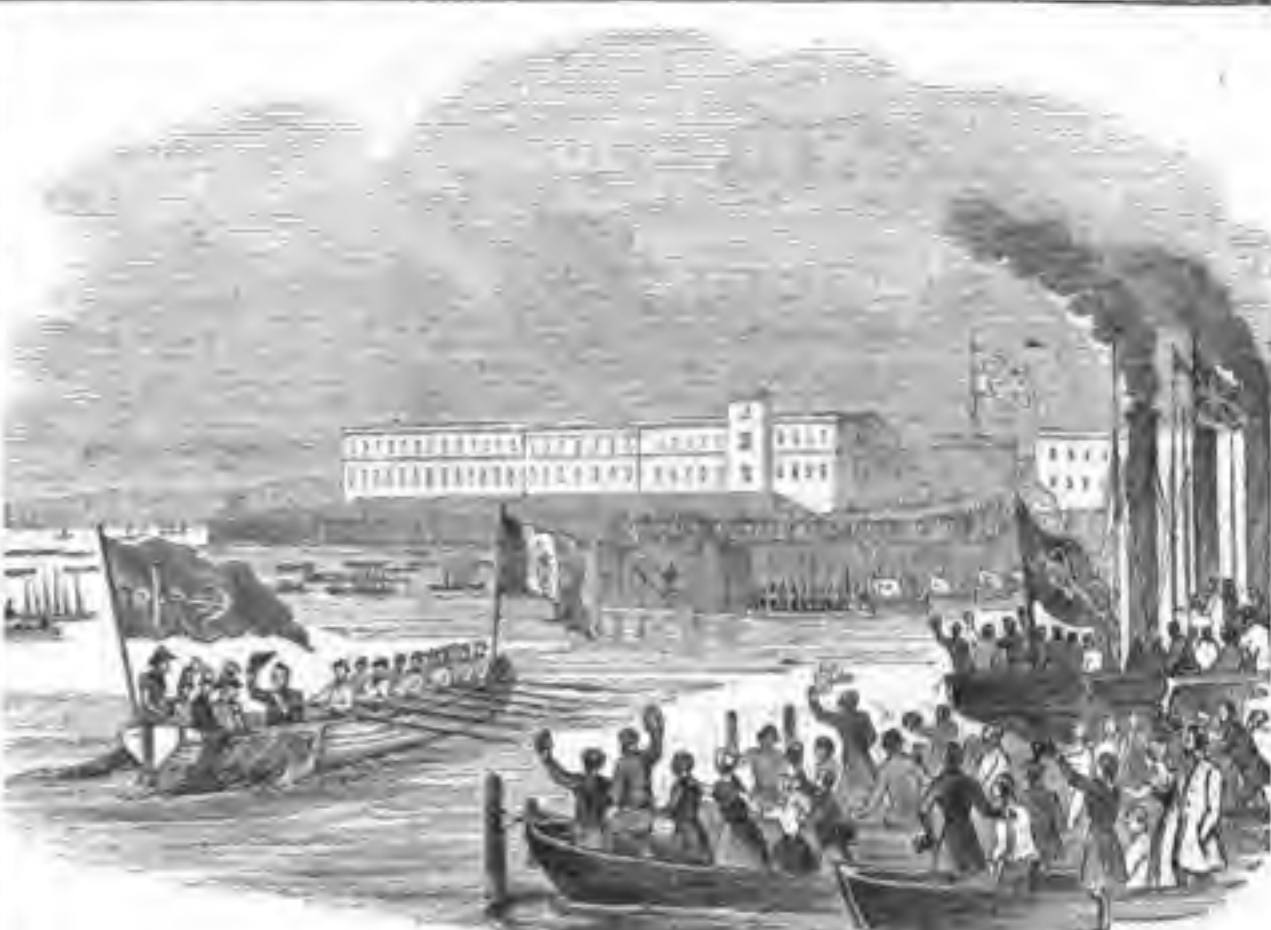
THE QUEEN'S STEAMSHIP COMING INTO PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR.



as on quiet within her own dominions. I was peculiarly gratified at being honoured with the presence of your beloved Queen in France during the last year, and it is a source of pleasure to be able to accept the kind invitation then given me to again visit those shores where I had been so generously treated many years since. I hope, under the blessings of Divine Providence, that those kindly feelings will be long cherished between our nations, and tend to promote the happiness and prosperity of mankind."

His Majesty spoke with very great impressiveness, particularly in that part of his brief address in which he inculcated the necessity and the desirableness of peace. His Majesty then conversed for some time with the Recorder and other members of the corporation. Mr. Gaisot and other members of the suite did the same. Among the little incidents which occurred, were one or two which marked the affability of the King, and his desire to put the members of the corporation entirely at their ease. The Recorder is a very tall man, and his head now and then touched the beams under the roof of the dock. The King laughed, and, as if apologizing for the want of height between decks, said, "We did not allow for your wig." Alderman Elliott, one of those present, asked to have the honour of shaking hands with the King, on which His Majesty said, "I should like to shake hands with you all. I should like to know your names." His Majesty then asked the names of the Mayor and the Recorder, with both of whom he conversed for a short time. He shook hands with every member of the corporation, and to some of them who were slow in getting off their white gloves, he said, "Oh, never mind your gloves, gentlemen." Altogether, the reception by the King seems to have been most gratifying to the corporation. He exhibited the most marked desire to please. In the course of conversation with members of the corporation, his Majesty alluded feelingly to his former visit to Portsmouth, many years ago. He remarked that this was not the first time he had been in Portsmouth. He remembered the "Point," the "Sallyport," the "Fountain Hotel," and added, that he also remembered the Dockyard well, though it was then called the Naval College. When asked by the Recorder to favour the corporation with a copy of the reply he had made to the address, his Majesty said with much feeling, "I have no copy. My words are from my heart." He also, in the course of his conversation with the Recorder, observed, that when he was last in England he used to visit with much interest the law courts. The King remembered Southsea Castle. When his Majesty was last here, it appears, he embarked here on board the *Mercury* frigate, Captain Rogers, to proceed to the Mediterranean. The conversation being over, the corporation took their leave of his Majesty, and retired. They re-entered their boats, and followed in the wake of the *Gomer* up the harbour.

His Majesty had descended to the saloon to receive the corporation, having previously been on deck, where he repeatedly acknowledged the cheers of the people on the shore, and in the different craft around. After the corporation had retired, his Majesty again returned on deck, and the *Gomer* proceeded up the harbour, past the Round Tower (where the Royal standard was flying), the Sallyport (so celebrated in Marryat's novels and Dibdin's songs), and the drawing bridge, which attracted his Majesty's attention. All these places were crowded with people, who cheered vociferously as the King passed. Further up the harbour his Majesty's ship *Vincennes*, 112, commanded by Captain Mowbray, saluted the royal steamer with 21 guns. The *Vincennes* (Nelson's *Vincennes*) was gallantly dressed, and her yards were manned. The shore on either side (Point Beach and Gosport beach) were crowded with people, and the windows of the houses along shore were also filled with faces. At the gun-wharf, a little further on, the royal standard was hoisted. On Coldharbour, which is on the right as you approach the dockyard, a great number of persons had collected, as also on the left, at Coldharbour, where, too, the royal standard was hoisted on the flagstaff. At this point commanded a fine view of the landing-place, it was particularly selected by spectators. On the right, a little further on, the *Gomer* came anastly opposite the Dockyard, where the royal standard was hoisted. Further on by the Excelsior, 74, Captain Sir Thomas Hastings, which saluted the *Gomer* as she came up to take her moorings.



THE DEBARKATION.

land and reiterated cheering from the crews of the various small craft, which and from the crowds assembled on the shores of the harbour.

His Royal Highness was received on board the yacht by a guard of honour of the French Marines, the yards of the steamer being manned, and the band playing the English National Anthem.

The royal and distinguished party moved towards the gangway in order to descend to the boat which was to convey them on shore; and here a friendly contest prevailed for a moment between the King of the French and Prince Albert, as to which should have the pleasure of giving precedence to the other. The Prince, however, was possessing enough to gain his point, and so the King was the first to descend the gangway, followed by Prince Albert, the Duke de Montpensier, and the Duke of Wellington.

The return of the royal party towards the Clarence-yard was the signal for renewed cheering, shouting, and salutes. From the time the large left the sides of the *Gomer* till the time she reached the shore, the same excitement continued. The King of the French repeatedly acknowledged the cheers of the spectators, taking off his hat, and bowing. He wore the sash of a Lieutenant-General, blue with red fringes, and he also wore a blue ribbon.

His Majesty looked remarkably well and animated. He had evidently suffered nothing from his voyage. Arrived at the shore, the Prince preceded the King, by his desire, and, as he passed on from the ship, bowed to the people. The King stopped quickly up the stairs, bowing also to the spectators, and when he reached the top, he turned round and bowed repeatedly to all sides, laying his hand on his heart. The Duke of Wellington, Mr. Gaisot, and the other distinguished persons accompanying the King, followed, and the party walked up the yard to the point where the carriages were placed. The King and Prince Albert entered one carriage, which immediately afterwards drove off, the band playing the National Anthem. The other carriages followed, and in a few minutes after, they reached the railway station, which had been decorated by Capt. Ruxley with flags, kindly lent by the Admiralty for the purpose, and also with some decorations. Here a limited number of persons were admitted to witness the departure. General Henderson and Mr. Chaplin, Secretaries, were present to receive the King.

(One of the engravings on this page shows his Majesty and suite landing, and the other illustration, the royal party at the railway station.)

The train started from Gosport with the King, Prince Albert, and the distinguished persons who accompanied them, at eleven o'clock, and arrived at Farnborough station at half-past twelve o'clock, where carriages were in waiting, in which they immediately went off at a rapid pace towards Windsor.

The following is a list of the distinguished individuals accompanying his Majesty and the Duke de Montpensier to this country:—

His Excellency M. Gaisot, Minister des Affaires Etrangères, attended by M. Herbel, Secretary of Legation, and M. Francais, Private Secretary to his Excellency.

His Excellency Admiral Le Baron Mackay, Minister of Marine and Colonies, attended by Le Capitaine Pélissier, R.N., and Le Capitaine Page, R.N., Aide-de-camp to his Excellency.

Le Baron Fain, Chef du Cabinet du Roi.

Dr. Fauguer, M.D., physician in attendance on his Majesty; and M. Fauguer, surgeon in ordinary to the King.

Le General Baron d'Aubert, le General Comte de Bismarck, Colonel Comte de Chabannes, and Colonel Comte Dumas, are the aides-de-camp in attendance on the King.

Vice-Admiral Sir Horace Launson has the command of the squadron.

We must not omit to state that his Majesty appeared in high spirits, and seemed much gratified at the enthusiastic reception with which he was every where greeted.

#### THE ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION OF LOUIS PHILIPPE AT WINDSOR.

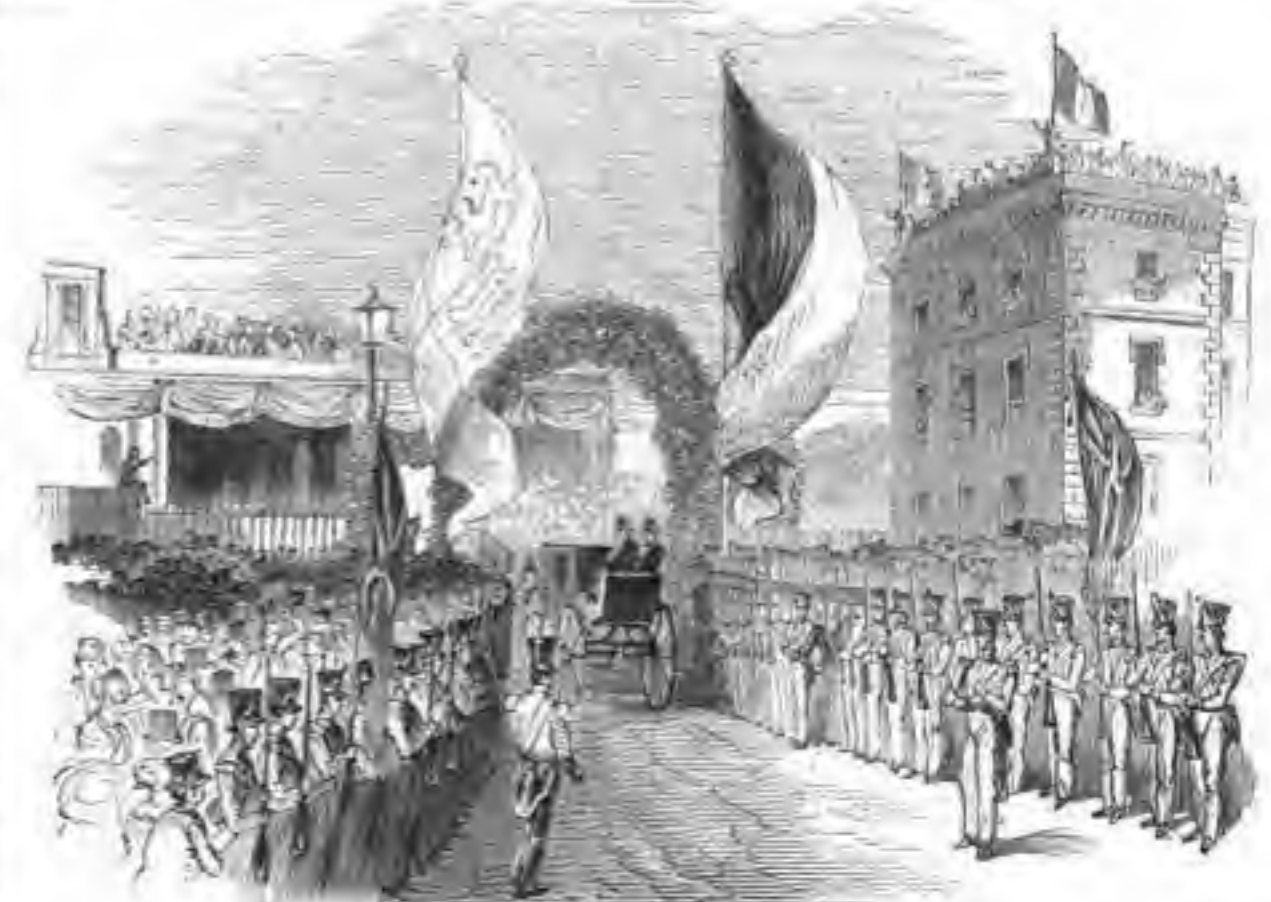
Soon after two o'clock, on Tuesday, the guns in the park announced the King and the Prince Consort to have nearly finished their journey, the visit from the principal residence of Windsor Castle, up to the summit of the Long Walk, reaching the attendance within the royal shade to apprise her Majesty of the approach of her royal guest at such a convenient time as would obviate the awkwardness of a prolonged attendance at the entrance of her castle, where she duties of hospitality, no less than the affectionate respect entertained by the Queen for Louis Philippe, prompted our beloved monarch to await and welcome the King's arrival. Her Majesty, however, was so anxious not to suffer the opportunity of receiving her august visitor to escape, that she descended into the grand vestibule fronting George the Fourth's gate, at which the carriage was to enter, some minutes before the carriage drove up. This was a most interesting moment, and cannot be paralleled by any occurrence that took place on her Majesty's visit to Chateau d'Eu, where the King and Queen of the French, together with their family, drove down to Troop in the simple char-a-banc to receive and convey the Queen and Prince to the chateau. During the short interval that elapsed, Queen Victoria, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, and attended by the Countess of Gainsborough, the Lady in Waiting, and by Sir Robert Peel, the Earl of Liverpool, Earl Delaware, the Hon. George Anson, and some other of the principal officers of the household, awaited the King's arrival. Her Majesty was evidently in high spirits, and conversed affably with her attendants, her countenance beaming with satisfaction and animation at the interesting meeting which awaited her.

At a quarter past two o'clock, the escort swept rapidly round the quadrangle and formed in front, whilst the first carriage, containing the King, Prince Albert, the Duke de Montpensier, and M. Gaisot, drove under the portico. At this moment Queen Victoria advanced to the threshold, and in the most cordial manner extended her arms, whilst Louis Philippe and the Prince descended from the carriage. Their Majesties welcomed most affectionately at the moment of meeting, and the three principal personages advanced into the vestibule, the French monarch bestowing his cordial smiles and greetings upon Sir R. Peel, the Earl of Liverpool, the Hon. George Anson, and others of the Royal household with whom he was familiarly acquainted. The Duke de Montpensier and Admiral de Mackay received the Duchess of Kent, and the royal party, followed by the Ministers and suites of both the monarchs, proceeded at once to the grand staircase.

The large engraving represents the most impressive scene of the royal reception, and the splendid George IV. staircase, which is only used by the sovereign on state occasions. Her Majesty, leaning on the arm of the King, accompanied his Majesty to the foot of the staircase, and then led the way as hostess of the magnificent palace, and introduced the French monarch to the company assembled on the first and second landings. The royal party then advanced across the Great Gothic Hall, through the Waterloo Gallery, to the Grand Reception or Ball-Room; whence the royal guest proceeded to his suite of apartments, and the Queen and the Prince Consort withdrew.

The emblematic head surmounting the above engraving shows the Arms of Great Britain and France united.

(Continued on page 232.)



KING LOUIS PHILIPPE ENTERING THE RAILWAY STATION.

THE NAUTICAL COP.

Here his Majesty awaited the arrival of Prince Albert, who was expected at the Royal Yacht-dock by a special train from Farnborough.

Nearly an hour elapsed after the King's steamer took on her moorings before the Prince arrived. The officers of the port, Admiral Hyde Parker, Sir Charles Rowley, and others, went off in their boats to the *Gomer* to pay their respects to the King. Soon after their return a distant salute, and the National Anthem played by the band, announced that Prince Albert was coming. At 10 minutes past 14, his Royal Highness, who had left Farnborough in a special train at 12 minutes past 8 o'clock, and arrived at the terminus at 10 minutes past 10 o'clock, entered the yard, accompanied by the Duke of Wellington, and walked briskly down the stairs whence he was to embark. A barge with Prince Albert's flag, the Royal arms quartered with the Prince's, was waiting alongside, into which the Prince stepped, loudly cheered by the spectators, who thronged in the boats that covered the harbour. Immediately behind the Prince was the Duke of Wellington, and, as he descended the steps, a cry was raised of "A cheer for the Duke," to which a deafening response was given. The Duke wore his Field Marshal's uniform; but the Prince was dressed in plain clothes (black), with a white hat and cravat. The Duke having followed the Prince into the boat, they went off rapidly to the *Gomer*, amidst the cheers of the multitude that surrounded them on all sides.

The harbour at this time, and until the final departure of the royal party, was a scene of animation not often witnessed. The shores were lined with people. The fortifications in the distance, and the roads where they were elevated, also showed dense masses of human beings; the surface of the water was one mass of 6-ating life, every boat crammed with people; the craft moored in different parts of the harbour or tacking about were dressed in the gayest and most brilliant colours, the larger vessels having their yards manned. The French steamers were also gallantly adorned with flags and ensigns, the tricolours alternating with the Union Jack and the Royal Standard.

Upon stepping on deck the Prince was received by his Majesty in the most affectionate manner, the King embracing and shaking hands very cordially with his Royal Highness.

His Majesty also shook hands with the Duke of Wellington, and in a few moments, together with the Prince and the Duke, entered the royal barge, which returned to the stairs with the French national flag flying from the stem, in the place of the royal standard of England.

(The large engraving in our front page, represents this most interesting scene, or rather, spectacle.)

The royal barge was succeeded by the admiralty barge, conveying the Lords of the Admiralty, and steered by Lieut. Prevost.

The Port-Admiral's barge and that of the Admiral-Superintendent followed in succession. The passage of the boats across the harbour hung the signal for







on the preceding afternoon the printer was directed to superimpose the word

whose body has been brought ashore, and the jury returned a verdict of "Acquitted of murder, but guilty of manslaughter by drowning."



## VISIT OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH TO QUEEN VICTORIA.



GRAND STAIRCASE, WINDSOR CASTLE—HER MAJESTY RECEIVING HER ROYAL GUESTS.





THE CRIMSON DRAWING-ROOM.—INTRODUCTION OF LOUIS PHILIPPE TO THE INFANT ROYAL FAMILY.

(Continued from page 232.)  
England and the Kingdom of France (the latter copied from "the Charter") entwined with bay and laurel; together with the crest of France, the black cock, and the motto of St. Michael.

Shortly after, the Queen and Prince Albert, the King of the French, the Duchess of Kent, and the Duke de Montpensier entered the White Room, where a *dinner* was served to the august circle. The other distinguished visitors and the members of the royal suite were conducted to the Oak Room and the Reception Room, where a *dinner* was served.

[Dinner was served at seven o'clock in the dining-room. The table was tastefully decorated with sprays of silver gilt filled with artificial flowers, also with vases and other ornaments, and was lighted by gold chandeliers with wax lights. George IV.'s magnificent wine-cooler was placed in the centre window of this apartment.]

The seat of our engravings shows the Grand Corridor, with the royal party proceeding to the banquet. The entire corridor occupies the southern and eastern inner sides of the great quadrangle of the castle, and its entire extent is 300 feet; it communicates with the several private apartments, and at the angle is a beautiful staircase exclusively used by her Majesty. The corridor is paved with

slab, richly carved in the perpendicular style of architecture; the walls are newly covered with paintings, numbering 199 by Cassini; and 199 by Turner, upon the floor are ranged superb canopies and cabinets, and upon pillars and pedestals five marble busts of distinguished literary characters of the last century, and busts of eminent Functionaries. There are throughout the entire corridor upwards of 500 stone chairs and stools.

The company included his Majesty Louis Philippe, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Royal Highness the Duke de Montpensier, Lady Charlotte Dundas, Countess Wintzlaw, the Count and Countess de St. Aulaire, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Rostock, the Earl of Liverpool, Earl Darnley, the Earl of Jersey, the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir Robert Peel, M. Guizot, Admiral de Macken, Count de Jarnac, General Athol, General Bismarck, Colonel Bismarck, Count de Chabannes, M. Javon, Baron de Poin, M. Faguet, M. Faguet, an aide-de-camp to the Duke de Montpensier; Viscount Sydney, Lord in Waiting to the King; and Lord Charles Wintzlaw (Chick-Mandell), Secretary in Waiting to the King.

The head of the Royal Horse Guards attended during dinner. Her Majesty's private band afterwards attended at the music.

The wish of her Majesty, so well as that of Louis Philippe, has been to treat

this visit purely as one of a private nature, and consequently the same quiet manner of receiving her guests was adopted as was observed last year. The range of rooms set apart for Louis Philippe are situated in the south wing of the castle, looking immediately upon the manuring ground of the Home-park, below the slopes. The suite is that which was recently occupied by his Imperial Majesty of Russia, and is only very slightly altered from the disposition which it received for the Czar's reception. The antechamber, the drawing-room, the private council-room, the library, are all fitted up alike in crimson silk, with the royal insignia enlivened in the pattern. The King's bedroom is the blue and silver chamber, which was furnished under the direction of her Majesty Queen Adelaide, whose cypher is enlivened or wrought on the pattern of the beautiful blue silk hangings which adorn the walls. The four corner pillars of the bed are each surmounted by a helmet, and the *feutres* and *couvert* are in the style of furniture in vogue during the time of the Regent D'Orleans. The pictures which adorn the walls of this most unique and splendid suite are mostly masterpieces. The principal drawing-room is hung with the *chefs-d'œuvre* of Rubens, of whom it is well known the superiority of the Windsor collection has enabled her Majesty to become a most competent judge and admirer. Rembrandt, Kneller, Holbein, Zucchero, and some also of the secondary painters of



THE GRAND CORRIDOR.—THE QUEEN AND THE ROYAL VISITORS PASSING TO THE BANQUET.



the French school, contribute to the decoration of the remaining apartments and afford ample scope for the indulgence of that refined love of art for which Louis Philippe is so celebrated. In one of the rooms is placed the splendid vase of malachite, presented by the Emperor of Russia, and which is matched both in size and form. This beautiful work of art is flanked by two vases of Berlin spar, of fine proportions, presented to her Majesty by the King of Prussia.

One of the engravings, at page 234, shows the crimson or practical drawing-room, which is only used upon state occasions. The furniture of this apartment is extremely costly; the screens, chairs, &c., being of carved oak, gilt, and the draperies of rich, embroidered velvet. Two of the most interesting pictures are Napoleon's portrait of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Kent; and Waterloo's portrait of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

#### THE ROYAL PARTY AT WINDSOR.

The King of the French, who experienced not the slightest fatigue after his long and arduous journey, rose, according to custom, at an early hour on Wednesday morning, and walked for some time on the slopes, enjoying the magnificent scenery, with which his previous residence in England has rendered him familiar. His Majesty breakfasted in his private apartments, and was seated immediately afterwards by the Queen and Prince Albert.

The King spent some time in viewing the magnificent collection of paintings with which the walls of the principal state apartments are so judiciously decorated.

In the afternoon, at three o'clock, his Majesty the King of the French entered the Grand Quadrangle from the Queen's Entrance, accompanied by her Majesty and Prince Albert, and passed through George the Fourth's Gateway, on the South-terrace of the Castle. Their Majesties and his Royal Highness proceeded on the South and East Terraces, followed by a party including some of the vicars and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting of the royal suite.

The royal and august party re-entered the Castle, and afterwards quitting it by the North-gate, walked down to St. George's Chapel, where their Majesties and the Prince entered. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor received the illustrious visitors, and attended them during their inspection of the important objects of interest within the sacred edifice. Louis Philippe stopped for some minutes before the choir, ardently admiring the splendid carvings, the altarpiece (which was painted of "The Last Supper," by Verelst's knight's banners and stalls, and the general picturesque appearance of this portion of the sacred edifice. He proceeded under the organ into the choir, and after viewing the Beautiful, Lincoln, Adweth, Redland, and May chapels, and the monument to the memory of the late Princess Charlotte at the north-west corner of the choir, went up the north aisle to the chapter house, which is adorned with a full-length portrait of Edward III., the founder of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. The King is represented in his robes of state, holding a sword, on which are displayed the crowns of England and France. The two-headed sword of Edward III., which hangs on the wall of the choir, earned the especial attention and curiosity of Louis Philippe and his son, the Duke de Montpensier. This singular weapon, which is twenty-seven feet in length, and of great weight, was taken down by the King's special order, and placed in the hands of his Majesty.

After viewing St. George's Chapel, the august party entered Cardinal Wulsey's Chapel, and afterwards took their departure, attended by the Dean to the entrance.

Passing round the base of the Round Tower, his Majesty Louis Philippe, having the Queen in his arm, accompanied by Prince Albert, and followed by the French suite, entered the grounds of the Castle, near St. George's Gate, and walked down the Home path to the Dairy.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, attended by Lady Charlotte Douglas, Lady in Waiting, and General Sir George Cooper, Commander of her Royal Highness's Household, preceded their Majesties and his Royal Highness at the entrance to the Dairy-house.

His Majesty and the Queen and Prince Albert remained near an hour with the royal Dairy-maid and then left, followed by the inferior ladies and gentlemen of their respective suites; the illustrious party remaining in pomp to view the dairy.

His Royal Highness the Duke de Montpensier returned to the Castle to dinner from noon.

Viceroy and Viscountess Canning and Lady Peel arrived at the Castle on a visit to the Queen.

A grand dinner was given in the evening at seven o'clock, in St. George's Hall, in honour of her Majesty's august visit. The magnificent service of gold plate was used on the occasion.

The table at which the dinner was served was covered with magnificent embroidered napkins, vases, wine-coolers and dishes, all of gold or silver gilt. In the centre of the table were vases and ewers, placed alternately; several of the former, of a singular form, being studded with artificial flowers. A row of candlesticks, with wax lights, were placed on each side, and between them, at half sides of the table, were numerous vases, wine-coolers, and dishes, of the most elegant form and design.

At each end of the hall were circular sideboards of equal disposition, ornamented with a choice selection from the numerous and valuable services of plate in the royal treasury, remarkable for their excellence of workmanship, antiquity, or historical interest.

Flamingo's celebrated "Shield of Achilles," "The Amazons' Uter," and some ancient weapons were displayed on the west sideboard, and a large shield embroidered in high relief, with the representation of a battle, and the "Meditation of Epictetus," richly embellished with marine emblems, and surmounted with a statue of the Marine Glory, were on the east sideboard. Numerous vases, ewers, shields, and table cups, were placed, were carefully arranged on a background of crimson, and were very judiciously illuminated with candles and clusters of silver gilt, bearing wax lights.

Two of the most superb articles of plate in the Royal Collection are suggested at pages 238 and 239.

**THE NAUTICAL MUSEUM.**—This exquisite work of art is believed, upon good authority, to be the work of Benvenuto Cellini. The height of the superstructure is five feet, with the representation of a battle, and the "Meditation of Epictetus," richly embellished with marine emblems, and surmounted with a statue of the Marine Glory, were on the east sideboard. Numerous vases, ewers, shields, and table cups, were placed, were carefully arranged on a background of crimson, and were very judiciously illuminated with candles and clusters of silver gilt, bearing wax lights.

The Queen was seated at the north side of the table, between his Majesty Louis Philippe and his Royal Highness the Duke de Montpensier. Opposite were seated Prince Albert between the Countess St. Asaph and Lady Charlotte Douglas.

The Prince of Wales' Equestre, crowned with his Royal Highness's Plume, was placed at this part of the table, between the other speakers of great beauty equipped in gold at the base with "Imagined Poets." These speakers had on a. for side the "Benvenuto" ewers.

M. Guizot, the Earl of Aberdeen, his Excellency Count de St. Aulaire, the Countess of Lonsborough, the Duke of Wellington, had also seats in the vicinity of the royal circle.

His Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent sat by the side of the King of the French.

The following had the honour of dining with the Queen:—The Duke and Countess St. Asaph, Prince Castelbarco, the Earl Chamberlain and Lady Lonsborough, the Duke of Buccleugh, the Duke of Wellington, Marquis of Eglar, Lady Charlotte Douglas, Earl of Liverpool, Earl and Countess Dalrymple and Lady Mary West, Earl of Jersey, Earl of Aberdeen, Earl of Jersey, Lord and Lady Warrimble, Viscount and Viscountess Gunning, Sir Robert and Lady Peel, Sir James and Lady Graham, Sir George Murray, Sir W. Fremantle, and Miss Murray, Sir Henry Whitley, Sir George Cooper, Lady Isabella Wemyss, Sir Charles Rowley, the Princess of Kin and the Hon. Mrs. Hodgkin, the Hon. and Rev. R. Stoddard, Mr. George E. Assen, Hon. Miss Lytton, Misses Guizot, Admiral de Mackau, Count de Jarnac, General Atkinson, General Baugnot, Col. Dumas, Count de Gabaumont, M. Tolly, Baron de Fain, M. Farquar, M. Piquart, M. Bellet, M. Hennequin, Le Capitaine Pagn, Le Capitaine Paillet, Viscount Sydney, Lord C. Wellesley, and the Hon. Captain Dunscombe.

The band of the Scots Fusilier Guards was stationed in a gallery at the west end of the hall during dinner, and performed several pieces.

After dinner her Majesty's private band, with numerous additions of the most eminent performers, attended, under the direction of Mr. Anderson.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

**WINDSOR, Thursday Evening.**  
The écorché, the magnificent gift presented to her Majesty by the King of the French, was used, for the first time since its arrival at Windsor from Paris, this morning.

Arrangements having been made last evening for his Majesty, accompanied by the Queen, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, &c., to proceed to Twickenham, Hampton Court, Basing and Clarendon, this morning, in the écorché, this splendid carriage, with four horses, arrived in the quadrangle from the Royal Mews shortly after nine o'clock.

At twenty minutes before eleven o'clock, her Majesty and the King of the French, the Queen leaving on the arm of her royal guest, descended the grand staircase, followed by Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the Duke de Montpensier, and several other distinguished guests and royal attendants, to the quadrangle, where the écorché was waiting. The Queen was handed to the front seat of the carriage by her King, who took his seat by her side, on the left of her Majesty.

The Duke de Montpensier handed the Duchess of Kent into the second seat, and placed himself on the left of her Royal Highness. On the third row were his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Countess of Gainsborough, the Lady in Waiting upon the Queen; and on the hindmost seat were Admiral Mackau and General Sir John Aitchison.

Lord Charles Wellesley and Colonel Bouverie were in attendance on horseback. The royal party proceeded to Sunbury Common, where relays of horses had been sent, and thence to Twickenham, Hampton, &c., on to Clarendon to luncheon, which had been early this morning despatched from the castle.

Her Majesty and illustrious guests returned to the castle from Clarendon through Clarendon, to which place relays of horses had also been sent this morning shortly before six o'clock. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent alighted at Frogmore House, on the return of the royal party passing by the entrance to the palace.

Upon the approach of the royal carriage the illustrious party were received with enthusiastic cheering, which continued throughout the whole line up to the castle, leading to the castle. The King of the French (who looked remarkably

well), and her Majesty returned those loyal and affectionate greetings in the most marked and warm manner. The King appeared warmly to appreciate the cheering shouts which greeted him on every side.

The grand banquet will take place this evening, and also tomorrow and Sunday, in St. George's Hall.

On Sunday the dinner will be served in the grand dining-room.

His Majesty and his Royal Highness the Duke de Montpensier, with their respective suites, will spend the day at the Roman Catholic Chapel, at Clarendon, on Monday next. The service will be performed by the Rev. Mr. Mackenzie. In consequence of the lateness of the season, and the extremely unfavourable state of the ground, it is now extremely problematical if a review will take place in the Great Park during the Majesty's visit.

The grand banquet to be given by her Majesty, in honour of the auspicious occasion, which will take place at seven o'clock at the evening, in the Hall of St. George, will be of the greatest magnificence and royal splendor. The banquet table, the reserved entertainment, and the music, will be profusely decorated with the most gorgeous specimens of the gold plate, selected from the royal treasury, especially by the écorché, and in accordance with the refined taste of his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Care will be taken for the service of one hundred royal and illustrious guests.

#### WINDSOR, Friday Evening.

**ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY FROM THE CORPORATION OF WINDSOR.**

This morning, at eight o'clock, the members of the Corporation, with the Hon. Isaac Gower, the Mayor, and all magistrates, assembled in the Council Chamber, at the Town Hall, for the purpose of presenting in procession to the Castle, to present the following address, which had been agreed to at a previous meeting of the Aldermen and Town Council on the preceding day:—

"To his Majesty, Louis Philippe, King of the French."

"The humble address of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of New Windsor, in the county of Berks, in sacred assembly."

"May it please your Majesty."

"We, the Burgesses of your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of New Windsor, most respectfully beg leave to tender your Majesty our warmest and most sincere congratulations on the safe arrival of your Majesty on the shores of England, on your visit to our glorious Mother at the long foretold end of the sovereignty of this country."

"The presence of your Majesty at the Castle of Windsor most at any time have formed a subject of just congratulation, as tending more directly to cement in the minds of the people the bonds of peace and concord, and to secure the peaceful enjoyment of the people of the globe. And we have seen as records of the past the splendid and magnificent reception awarded to the Queen of England by your Majesty and all the members of your illustrious family, and the joyful realization which prevailed in the entire French people at the entrance of her Majesty's visit at this place on the shores of Normandy, that we are especially delighted your Majesty should now be enabled to experience amongst us the same of that most noble and affectionate welcome, the action of those fervent greetings, and the universal rejoicing of loyal devotion and affection with which her Majesty was universally greeted during her sojourn at the Castle, and in the French provinces of France."

"We, your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of New Windsor, most respectfully beg leave to tender your Majesty our warmest and most sincere congratulations on the safe arrival of your Majesty on the shores of England, on your visit to our glorious Mother at the long foretold end of the sovereignty of this country."

"The presence of your Majesty at the Castle of Windsor most at any time have formed a subject of just congratulation, as tending more directly to cement in the minds of the people the bonds of peace and concord, and to secure the peaceful enjoyment of the people of the globe. And we have seen as records of the past the splendid and magnificent reception awarded to the Queen of England by your Majesty and all the members of your illustrious family, and the joyful realization which prevailed in the entire French people at the entrance of her Majesty's visit at this place on the shores of Normandy, that we are especially delighted your Majesty should now be enabled to experience amongst us the same of that most noble and affectionate welcome, the action of those fervent greetings, and the universal rejoicing of loyal devotion and affection with which her Majesty was universally greeted during her sojourn at the Castle, and in the French provinces of France."

"We, your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of New Windsor, most respectfully beg leave to tender your Majesty our warmest and most sincere congratulations on the safe arrival of your Majesty on the shores of England, on your visit to our glorious Mother at the long foretold end of the sovereignty of this country."

"The presence of your Majesty at the Castle of Windsor most at any time have formed a subject of just congratulation, as tending more directly to cement in the minds of the people the bonds of peace and concord, and to secure the peaceful enjoyment of the people of the globe. And we have seen as records of the past the splendid and magnificent reception awarded to the Queen of England by your Majesty and all the members of your illustrious family, and the joyful realization which prevailed in the entire French people at the entrance of her Majesty's visit at this place on the shores of Normandy, that we are especially delighted your Majesty should now be enabled to experience amongst us the same of that most noble and affectionate welcome, the action of those fervent greetings, and the universal rejoicing of loyal devotion and affection with which her Majesty was universally greeted during her sojourn at the Castle, and in the French provinces of France."

"We, your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of New Windsor, most respectfully beg leave to tender your Majesty our warmest and most sincere congratulations on the safe arrival of your Majesty on the shores of England, on your visit to our glorious Mother at the long foretold end of the sovereignty of this country."

"The presence of your Majesty at the Castle of Windsor most at any time have formed a subject of just congratulation, as tending more directly to cement in the minds of the people the bonds of peace and concord, and to secure the peaceful enjoyment of the people of the globe. And we have seen as records of the past the splendid and magnificent reception awarded to the Queen of England by your Majesty and all the members of your illustrious family, and the joyful realization which prevailed in the entire French people at the entrance of her Majesty's visit at this place on the shores of Normandy, that we are especially delighted your Majesty should now be enabled to experience amongst us the same of that most noble and affectionate welcome, the action of those fervent greetings, and the universal rejoicing of loyal devotion and affection with which her Majesty was universally greeted during her sojourn at the Castle, and in the French provinces of France."

"We, your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of New Windsor, most respectfully beg leave to tender your Majesty our warmest and most sincere congratulations on the safe arrival of your Majesty on the shores of England, on your visit to our glorious Mother at the long foretold end of the sovereignty of this country."

"The presence of your Majesty at the Castle of Windsor most at any time have formed a subject of just congratulation, as tending more directly to cement in the minds of the people the bonds of peace and concord, and to secure the peaceful enjoyment of the people of the globe. And we have seen as records of the past the splendid and magnificent reception awarded to the Queen of England by your Majesty and all the members of your illustrious family, and the joyful realization which prevailed in the entire French people at the entrance of her Majesty's visit at this place on the shores of Normandy, that we are especially delighted your Majesty should now be enabled to experience amongst us the same of that most noble and affectionate welcome, the action of those fervent greetings, and the universal rejoicing of loyal devotion and affection with which her Majesty was universally greeted during her sojourn at the Castle, and in the French provinces of France."

"We, your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of New Windsor, most respectfully beg leave to tender your Majesty our warmest and most sincere congratulations on the safe arrival of your Majesty on the shores of England, on your visit to our glorious Mother at the long foretold end of the sovereignty of this country."

"The presence of your Majesty at the Castle of Windsor most at any time have formed a subject of just congratulation, as tending more directly to cement in the minds of the people the bonds of peace and concord, and to secure the peaceful enjoyment of the people of the globe. And we have seen as records of the past the splendid and magnificent reception awarded to the Queen of England by your Majesty and all the members of your illustrious family, and the joyful realization which prevailed in the entire French people at the entrance of her Majesty's visit at this place on the shores of Normandy, that we are especially delighted your Majesty should now be enabled to experience amongst us the same of that most noble and affectionate welcome, the action of those fervent greetings, and the universal rejoicing of loyal devotion and affection with which her Majesty was universally greeted during her sojourn at the Castle, and in the French provinces of France."

"We, your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of New Windsor, most respectfully beg leave to tender your Majesty our warmest and most sincere congratulations on the safe arrival of your Majesty on the shores of England, on your visit to our glorious Mother at the long foretold end of the sovereignty of this country."

"The presence of your Majesty at the Castle of Windsor most at any time have formed a subject of just congratulation, as tending more directly to cement in the minds of the people the bonds of peace and concord, and to secure the peaceful enjoyment of the people of the globe. And we have seen as records of the past the splendid and magnificent reception awarded to the Queen of England by your Majesty and all the members of your illustrious family, and the joyful realization which prevailed in the entire French people at the entrance of her Majesty's visit at this place on the shores of Normandy, that we are especially delighted your Majesty should now be enabled to experience amongst us the same of that most noble and affectionate welcome, the action of those fervent greetings, and the universal rejoicing of loyal devotion and affection with which her Majesty was universally greeted during her sojourn at the Castle, and in the French provinces of France."

"We, your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of New Windsor, most respectfully beg leave to tender your Majesty our warmest and most sincere congratulations on the safe arrival of your Majesty on the shores of England, on your visit to our glorious Mother at the long foretold end of the sovereignty of this country."

"The presence of your Majesty at the Castle of Windsor most at any time have formed a subject of just congratulation, as tending more directly to cement in the minds of the people the bonds of peace and concord, and to secure the peaceful enjoyment of the people of the globe. And we have seen as records of the past the splendid and magnificent reception awarded to the Queen of England by your Majesty and all the members of your illustrious family, and the joyful realization which prevailed in the entire French people at the entrance of her Majesty's visit at this place on the shores of Normandy, that we are especially delighted your Majesty should now be enabled to experience amongst us the same of that most noble and affectionate welcome, the action of those fervent greetings, and the universal rejoicing of loyal devotion and affection with which her Majesty was universally greeted during her sojourn at the Castle, and in the French provinces of France."

"We, your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of New Windsor, most respectfully beg leave to tender your Majesty our warmest and most sincere congratulations on the safe arrival of your Majesty on the shores of England, on your visit to our glorious Mother at the long foretold end of the sovereignty of this country."

"The presence of your Majesty at the Castle of Windsor most at any time have formed a subject of just congratulation, as tending more directly to cement in the minds of the people the bonds of peace and concord, and to secure the peaceful enjoyment of the people of the globe. And we have seen as records of the past the splendid and magnificent reception awarded to the Queen of England by your Majesty and all the members of your illustrious family, and the joyful realization which prevailed in the entire French people at the entrance of her Majesty's visit at this place on the shores of Normandy, that we are especially delighted your Majesty should now be enabled to experience amongst us the same of that most noble and affectionate welcome, the action of those fervent greetings, and the universal rejoicing of loyal devotion and affection with which her Majesty was universally greeted during her sojourn at the Castle, and in the French provinces of France."

"We, your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of New Windsor, most respectfully beg leave to tender your Majesty our warmest and most sincere congratulations on the safe arrival of your Majesty on the shores of England, on your visit to our glorious Mother at the long foretold end of the sovereignty of this country."

"The presence of your Majesty at the Castle of Windsor most at any time have formed a subject of just congratulation, as tending more directly to cement in the minds of the people the bonds of peace and concord, and to secure the peaceful enjoyment of the people of the globe. And we have seen as records of the past the splendid and magnificent reception awarded to the Queen of England by your Majesty and all the members of your illustrious family, and the joyful realization which prevailed in the entire French people at the entrance of her Majesty's visit at this place on the shores of Normandy, that we are especially delighted your Majesty should now be enabled to experience amongst us the same of that most noble and affectionate welcome, the action of those fervent greetings, and the universal rejoicing of loyal devotion and affection with which her Majesty was universally greeted during her sojourn at the Castle, and in the French provinces of France."

"We, your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of New Windsor, most respectfully beg leave to tender your Majesty our warmest and most sincere congratulations on the safe arrival of your Majesty on the shores of England, on your visit to our glorious Mother at the long foretold end of the sovereignty of this country."

"The presence of your Majesty at the Castle of Windsor most at any time have formed a subject of just congratulation, as tending more directly to cement in the minds of the people the bonds of peace and concord, and to secure the peaceful enjoyment of the people of the globe. And we have seen as records of the past the splendid and magnificent reception awarded to the Queen of England by your Majesty and all the members of your illustrious family, and the joyful realization which prevailed in the entire French people at the entrance of her Majesty's visit at this place on the shores of Normandy, that we are especially delighted your Majesty should now be enabled to experience amongst us the same of that most noble and affectionate welcome, the action of those fervent greetings, and the universal rejoicing of loyal devotion and affection with which her Majesty was universally greeted during her sojourn at the Castle, and in the French provinces of France."

"We, your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of New Windsor, most respectfully beg leave to tender your Majesty our warmest and most sincere congratulations on the safe arrival of your Majesty on the shores of England, on your visit to our glorious Mother at the long foretold end of the sovereignty of this country."

"The presence of your Majesty at the Castle of Windsor most at any time have formed a subject of just congratulation, as tending more directly to cement in the minds of the people the bonds of peace and concord, and to secure the peaceful enjoyment of the people of the globe. And we have seen as records of the past the splendid and magnificent reception awarded to the Queen of England by your Majesty and all the members of your illustrious family, and the joyful realization which prevailed in the entire French people at the entrance of her Majesty's visit at this place on the shores of Normandy, that we are especially delighted your Majesty should now be enabled to experience amongst us the same of that most noble and affectionate welcome, the action of those fervent greetings, and the universal rejoicing of loyal devotion and affection with which her Majesty was universally greeted during her sojourn at the Castle, and in the French provinces of France."

The royal and illustrious party returned to the Castle through the Long Walk, after being absent for about an hour.

#### THE ROYAL BANQUET, MUSIC, &c.

There were held this evening, in St. George's Hall, for 130. The banquet table was unadorned, if possible, in a still more gorgeous and magnificent manner, with gold plate, ewers, candlesticks, cases, wine coolers, &c., than upon the former occasion of the banquet in St. George's Hall during his Majesty's visit.

The band of the Scots Fusilier Guards performed during the dinner in the Western Gallery.

At the conclusion of the banquet the Queen and her illustrious visitors retired to the Waterloo Gallery where tea and coffee were served.

Her Majesty's private band, led by Mr. Anderson, was stationed in the gallery and performed during the remainder of the evening. The Queen's private band of musicians was stationed during the evening by the following members, amongst others, of the Philharmonic Society:—Messrs. W. and T. Maguire, Leader, Thomas, Brambach, Howell, and Lucas.

#### VISIT OF HIS MAJESTY TO ETON COLLEGE.

The King, at the royal dinner-party at the Castle, yesterday evening, expressed a very warm desire to the Rev. Mr. Harwood, the Rector of Eton, who was one of her Majesty's guests, to pay that most noted boarding-school a visit before his departure from Windsor. The London of a visit from the French Sovereign to Eton College, will, it is expected, be rendered again the authorities in the course of to-morrow.

#### DEPARTURE OF HIS MAJESTY.

It is stated that the King will leave Windsor on Monday next for Portsmouth, and be accompanied by her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

The Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms dined this evening at the White Hart Hotel.

#### THE MAGAZINES FOR OCTOBER.

THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE contains a paper entitled "Africa in France; or the Brand and the Pipe," a sort of *Journal d'Esprit* at "La Jeune France" and the rage for smoking; although we suspect there to be more smoke than fire in the article itself. The next paper, "The Last of the Contrabandier," is a pleasant Italian romance; and "The Lover's Rock," by Mrs. Roper, is of the Spanish school. Mrs. Trollope continues "The Robertas on their Travels;" Laura Blanchard has a smart sketch, "On Considering Unsettled Housewifery;" and "Peter Prigging," a piece of quiet humour, entitled "Kitty Danvers," perhaps, is the gem of the number.

ROBERTS'S MISCELLANY is, altogether, a lively number. In the "Scattered Papers" are some piquant sketches at the "Shakespeare" music, and "Fanny Fair," "The Rapture of Reality," and "The Monthly Mail" are not to be mistaken. "The Inn at Henley-in-Arden," and the Shakespearean enthusiasm and matter-of-fact dumper are admirable. Leech's dissertation, too, of Mr. Fox's Shakespearean dream is clever. "Miss Jifkins's Remedy," by Charles Whitehead, is pleasant enough; but "Smoking Reform," by Abraham Esler, is weak and puritan. Miss Corbridge, we perceive, has commenced "Sketches of Legendary Cities," with Chester, which we accept as a sort of make-weight to the airy nothing of the number. In weaving fact with fiction, Miss Corbridge is one of the most accomplished writers of her day.

TELL has a sterling number. The attempted parallel, or rather the contrast, of Burns and Byron, is, however, a sad failure. William Howland's sketch from the Swedish, "The Carpenter and the Caporian Monk," is better stuff. "A Teacher's Journal" relates, somewhat too barely, the sufferings of that much-to-be-pitied class. "The Life of Lord Eldon" furnishes the staple for a capital review paper, in "Tait's" moral style.

REVIEWER contains but eight papers, three of which are review essays; the paper being "The Life of the First Earl of Malmesbury," "The History of the Gauls," and "Finlay's Greece under the Romans." The lighter articles are scarcely worth characterizing; the conclusion of "The Witchfinder" is, however, intensely interesting. The continuation of the paper, "On the Poems and Ballads of Goethe," will be gladly welcomed; but, despite of much excellent writing, the number is unattractive.

THE LITERARY SERVICE MAGAZINE opens with a second notice of "France and Morocco," full of well-timed details. The next article, "The Banners and National Colours of Poland," is attractively anecdotal of national customs, &c. "The Notices from Kalidasa" are continued with considerable spirit, and "The Naval Chaplain's Notebook," and "Sketches from a Soldier's Life," are in the smart, sketchy style. The "Letters from the Afghanistan Campaign, in 1842," form a valuable circumstantial contribution towards one of "the little wars of a great people." Perhaps the most important paper in the number is "A Memorial of the Mandarin Sun, in relation to the War with England, and the State of China," derived from the indefatigable Mr. Gould, who states that it contains a fair exposition of the views of a small but liberally-minded party in China; and that Old Shu is one of the few who can read the "far-off future."

HOWARD'S MAGAZINE might hardly merit the appellation of "Comic Miscellany." We were also in the continuation of the Editor's domestic novel, "Our Family." The humorous spirit is admirably kept up throughout the "Sketches and Stories," by their localities Paris, Calais, Victoria, or Rio. Here is a specimen of the Editor's novel:—"Ah, a child of nature," said Uncle Robinson; "well, I like her all the better; and if she has a sister dispensed in the same capacity, I'll hire her on the spot. The true old breed of English servants is almost worn out, nearly extinct in England, like the bulldog and the cock of the wood—perly their fault, and perly our own—by always setting them either too high or too low—over our heads or under our heels—either pampered like pet monkeys, or smothered like barn swallows—never treated according to the light of nature. For instance, there's the tender passion. It's notorious that nine-tenths of the poor girls in Bedlam went crazy from suppressed sweethearts; and yet, to speak, no followers are to be allowed; so that, unless Molly falls in love with my lord, and John nourishes a flame for my lady, as he often does, by the way, they might as well have no human hearts in their bosoms. Whereas, servants have passions and feelings as well as ourselves," &c.

AINSWORTH'S MAGAZINE opens with the Editor's promised "Revelations of London," a silly title, to say the best of it. The chapters are, "The Exit of Life," and "The Rotted House in the Vauxhall-road." In the first is introduced Dr. Lambie, the celebrated alchemist and necromancer on old London-bridge. There is an abundance of spirited description in both chapters, and provided the editor does not get too deep in the necromantic business (in managing which he is not very successful), and deals judiciously with the horrible, all may go on well for the reader's amusement. The prologue, by the way, is of the date 1399, and the tale itself 1830. The machinery of the transition we have not room to explain. The illustrations, by Fox, are much in advance of his usual productions; the alchemist's chamber sparkles with artistic brilliancy. On the remaining papers, a chapter of Theatrical Reminiscences, by Drinkwater Mendham, is the most striking. It really smells of the lamps and orange-peel, and savours of the piquancy of the green-room.

FRASER has a lively number throughout. The opening paper, "An Election to the Long Parliament," though documentary, and thickly annotated, is a most entertaining picture of old English manners. "The State Murder," is a stirring tale, adapted and embodied from George Sand's charming novel, "Le Secretaire Intime," which is not defaced by any of those faults usually so offensive to English tastes. "Some Account of a Poet's Friend" is a charming letter from Oxford, relating the friendship of the poet Gray with a clergyman, Mr. Nichols, of Blondeston. "Bull and Nongtongpaw" maintains, in a lively vein, that "all that is not English must be French." "The Classics of the Table" discusses sweet cider, perry, liquors, wines, and anti-fashonable beer. A paper by Morgan Kaitler, "On Matters Musical, and of the Italian Opera," is a very piquant affair, advocating the advance of the English musical taste: the summary of the late opera season is laudatory, yet discriminating. Tinsmith has contributed some very pleasant glimpses of Ghent and Bruges. In a paper, "Courses of English Reading," is shown a deep acquaintance with our literature, though with a leaning to "old books," affirming that "the old book is easier than the new." The "Apology for Art Unions" is a good piece of plain-speaking.

THE POLYTECHNIC REVIEW AND MAGAZINE has for its main subjects the Warner Invention, and a speculative paper on the production of Earthquakes by the Electric Fluid. The summing up of Captain Warner's merits is very accurate—"We are convinced that he has a heated imagination, and that he is led to believe that he possesses powers which have not been granted to man."

THE NEW EDINBURGH REVIEW (No. 1) is a sort of hybrid between the review and magazine, of no startling merit, if we except a paper entitled "The Edinburgh Reviewers," whence we quote the following, explanatory of the

#### ORIGIN OF THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

The mode of the Reviewers raising their first perch, seems to have been nearly as follows. Mr. Francis Jeffrey, the son of a respectable attorney, late a student







## FAREWELL DINNER TO LORD ELLENBOROUGH, AT CALCUTTA.



THE TOWN HALL, CALCUTTA.

Act—From "Les Diamans de la Couronne," by Madame Cally.

8. "Sir Henry Hastings," by Colonel Buxton.

Act—"He was forced for deeds of arms."

4. "The Duke of Wellington," by Captain Champneys.

Act—"The British Grenadiers."

5. "Sir Hugh Gough," by Brigadier Frith.

In the interval between the latter two Madame Cally sang some beautiful selections from the operas of "L'Éclaircie" and "La Juive."

The speeches were marked with characteristic brevity and pertinence in the subject. The following is a brief account of them, in the order in which they were given, beginning with that of General Comper, who proposed the health of Lord Ellenborough.

"Gentlemen, I rise to give the health of Lord Ellenborough, and in my name to return to his lordship our warmest thanks for the honor of his company this evening. We are met together, gentlemen, a body of officers it is true, but therefore only the more bounden to abstain from any expression of opinion, as

to the merits or demerits of events of a political character. His lordship is now amongst us as a private gentleman, and this circumstance only renders the opportunity the more gratifying to our feelings, of availing our senses of the many friendly attentions and the kindness he has constantly shown us. Gentlemen, let us drink Lord Ellenborough's health. (Cheers with enthusiastic cheering.)

After a slight pause, his lordship rose to return thanks, and was received with deafening applause. His lordship having thanked the company, and especially referred to the brilliant achievements of the British army in India, added that "It was an object of satisfaction to him that in his successor, the present Governor-general of India, the army would find one who would ever uphold their interests. He was a good soldier himself, and would appreciate a good soldier. He would add that his greatest friend Sir Henry Hastings had the entire support of one of the greatest men of the age, the Duke of Wellington. Possessing qualifications, too, of an ordinary calibre, there was room to hope and expect that measures would be carried out calculated to benefit the country at large. No Henry Hastings is well fitted for the post to which he has succeeded; and superadded to the general qualifications necessary for a Governor-General, an extensive knowledge of military affairs, which he (Lord E.) could never have hoped to have acquired. These statements inspire the liveliest hopes that his endeavours will be directed to the soldier's comfort and welfare, dictated by feelings of appreciation of the soldier's worth."

Captain Champneys, in proposing the health of the Duke of Wellington, observed:—

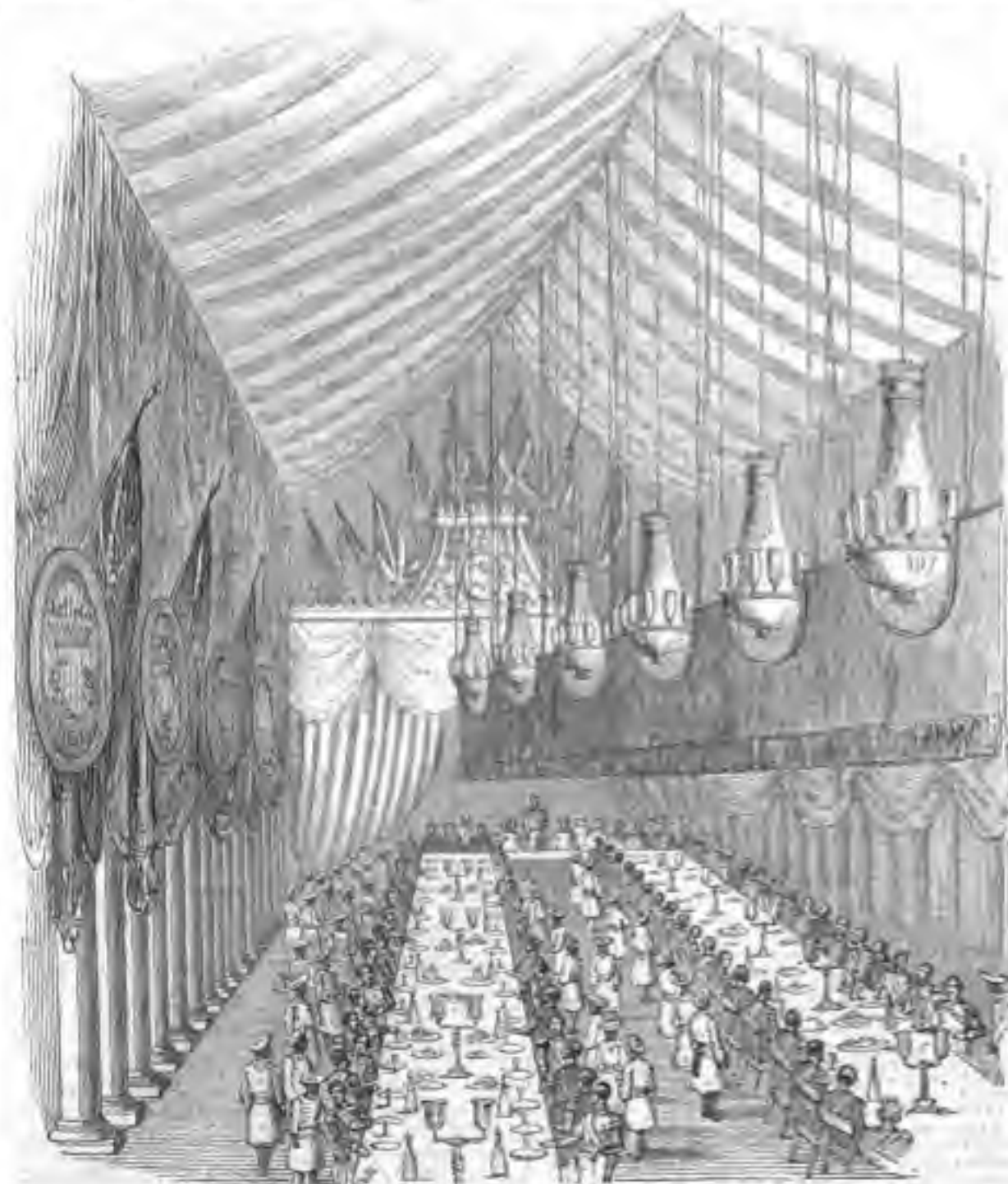


THE GRAND STAIRCASE.

"I have a toast to propose—a bumper toast! It is one which needs no lengthened preface; for the illustrious statesman whose health I shall now give is known and revered by every British soldier (cheers). He is the acknowledged friend of our noble guest, and of the Indian army (cheers). His time-honoured name is already enrolled in the pages of history. Gentlemen, Great Britain prides and acknowledges the worth of him whose health I am about to propose; but highly as he is undoubtedly estimated, it will only be hereafter, when the difficulty is felt of replacing him, that his full need of universal admiration as a soldier and a statesman will be accorded. Gentlemen, may that day be long distant, and let us drink, with due honours, the health of—His Grace the Duke of Wellington, the personal friend of our distinguished guest" (great cheering).

The party broke up at about half-past eleven o'clock, when Lord Ellenborough took his departure, accompanied by the officers to the door of his carriage, and cheered as upon his arrival.

The third illustration shows the grand staircase of the Hall, decorated with flags, &c.



THE BANQUET IN THE HALL.



CEREMONY OF INVESTITURE OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.





## THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

[One of the splendid ceremonies by which will be signified the visit of the King of the Kingdom of Queen Victoria will be the Installation of his Majesty as a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. Of this magnificent event we shall, next week, present to our readers two authorised illustrations. Meanwhile, the annexed account of the ceremonial of this most ancient and illustrious Order of Knighthood will, doubtless, be acceptable to our readers.]



THE GARTER.

To write a history of the Order of the Garter in the space allotted to us in these columns would be a task in no degree less difficult than that of confining the "Iliad" in a nutshell. A pretty folio of some 400 pages records its institutions, laws, and ceremonies; by that industrious antiquary, Elias Ashmole; from which it appears that the institution of the Order is ascribed in some degree of uncertainty, two or three origins having been assigned to it.

The most popular one, and that even to this day, is the story of the garter of Joan Countess of Salisbury having casually fallen off as she danced at a ball, and which King Edward the Third took up from the ground; whereupon some of his nobles and courtiers smiling, as at an amusing action, and he, observing their sportive humor, turned it off with the reply, in French, "Honi soit qui mal y pense," adding, in disdain of their laughter, that, in a short time, they should see that garter advanced as high in honour and estimation, as is account themselves happy to wear it.

The whole of this story is verisimilitudinous, and cannot stand the test of the strictest examination. No writer of the period when this order was instituted mentions it, and it was first made current by a forger, Pauline Virgil, in his English History; and he sagaciously points out the lady heroine of this popular invention, by calling her "either the Queen, or the King's mistress." More modern historians, having this story, set their wits to work, and, in a short time, gave us her name, and "a full, true, and particular account" of the whole transaction, that was far too good not to become popular.

But, alas for Romance! when puerile matter-of-fact writers grapple with these glowing inventions. Listen to Dr. Haplin, who wrote a Cosmography that would delight the Dutch cities who judged of books by weight or size. "This," with the worthy doctor, "I take to be a vain and idle romance, derogatory both to the founder and the Order, that published by Polydore Virgil, a stranger to the affairs of England, and he him taken upon no better ground, that the vulgar tradition of the creation people, too trifling a foundation to so great a building, deserves no credit being so infamous an historian, that was not content to report after it, nor give credit to anything they receive from it."

The story he picked up, that the Queen dropped a blue garter upon leaving the King, which he picked up, the attendant ladies being terrified to see it, and saying that he would cause the least in the land to remember it. And some took the notion of the garter was the Queen's mistress, when the King asked her, what turn would conjure of her, upon leaving her garter in such a manner.

The real origin appears to have been this. Edward the Third being engaged in the war to recover his possessions in France, wisely considered it a prudent plan in that age of chivalry, to restore the Round Table of King Arthur, as celebrated in old romances, as the focus of gallant warriors. For this purpose, he proclaimed feasts and tournaments at Windsor, to which gathered all the nobles and valor of the country, and stranger knights from other lands, who, in accordance with the military maxims of the age, were enthusiastically rushing from castle to castle, and never so happy as when fighting in the hottest of the battle. They flocked to Windsor, where the table was duly placed, two hundred feet in diameter, perfectly round, no present disposition to proceed to those who sat at it, and where each knight dined at the King's expense, who devoted all his week to its maintenance. Philip de Valois, the King of France, perceiving the great success of Edward's plan, and that the knights from Italy and Germany repaired thither, fearing the desolation of those upon whom he most depended in his forthcoming struggle, set up an opposition Round Table, with fighting enough to content the most martial of men; and thus Edward perceiving that he had no claim upon the service of the strange knights he entertained, who took his side, or that of his enemy, in the coming war, resolved upon doing it a firm kind of friendship and honor, these knights he thought fit to make his associates; and having given forth his own garter for the signal of a battle that was fortunately, he gave it as a symbol of unity to the benevolent fraternity, and a badge of respect amongst its members.

"And whereas," says Ashmole, "King Edward the Third had set on foot a title to the kingdom of France, and in right thereof assumed to arms, to follow the colors of them, caused the Garter of the Order to be made blue, and the circumference gold. And it may, without any stretching, be inferred from the motto, that he intended to show a defiance upon him that should dare to think of so just an enterprise as he had undertaken for the recovery of his lawful right to that crown; and that the magnanimity of those knights whom he had chosen into this order was such as would enable them to maintain that quarrel against all who dared think of it." Consistent to this is the emblem of the Garter, which is a blue ribbon with gold embroidery, and the motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense," which is a French proverb, meaning, "Shame be to him who thinks evil of it." This motto was designed to put the knights upon their guard, not to admit anything in the actions of their lives, or among their thoughts, unbecoming themselves and their order.

The ceremony of the installation of a knight into this Most Noble Order is thus conducted. Upon a vacancy by death, or otherwise, a chapter of the members of the Order is held, the sovereign presiding, and the person to be received nominated and accepted; a day is appointed for their installation in the Chapel of St. George at Windsor. On this occasion, the knights Commissioners are appointed to install the elected knight, together with those not named in the commission, being completely robed in the habit of the order, stand in the Dean of Windsor's apartments, where they are joined by the knights elect, and the various officers of the Order from whence they are conducted to the chapel, where the knights elect retire to their seats placed behind the altar, and the three officers, Registrar, Garter, and Herald, enter the Chapel-house, and after them the knights Commissioners, who seat themselves according to their precedence.

The Commissioners having taken seat, Garter is sent to receive the knight elect to the Chapel-house door, where he is robed by the Commissioners, and is then first invested with the sword, which is of crimson velvet, the Registrar at the same time reading the following words:—

"Take this robe of crimson to the increase of your honour, and to show in sign of the Noble Order you have received, wherever you being defended, may be bold, not only to fight, but also to offer yourself to your blood for the Gospel's faith, the liberties of the Church, and the just and necessary defence of them that are oppressed and needy."

The Garter presents the crimson velvet girdle to the Commissioners, who buckle it over the sword, then the banner and sword, which they also give him.

The knight elect is now left in the Chapel-house, the other knights proceeding to the Chapel, to offer up the thanksgiving of the deceased knight, which he holds nearly rolled up, and which is attended by the two Canon Aides and the Commissioners to the altar, where it is delivered to the two Canon Aides; then the sword is carried and delivered in the same manner; and lastly, the helmet. The knight, or knights elect, are now conducted to the Chapel, walking between the Commissioners, each with his cap and feathers in his hand, Garter crying before them the Motto, Blood, Great Collier, and George, and the Book of the Statutes on a velvet cushion.

Having entered the chapel, and made the usual reverence, he is then conducted into the seat before his stall, where he takes the following oath, it being administered by the Registrar of the Garter:—

"You being chosen to be one of the honorable company of this Most Noble Order of the Garter, shall promise and swear by the Holy Evangelists, by you here touched, that willingly you shall not break any statute of the said Order, or any articles in them contained, the same being agreeable, and not repugnant to the laws of Almighty God, and the laws of the realm, as far forth as you belongeth and appertaineth, so help you God and his holy word."

Then the knight elect enters his own stall, the Senior Commissioner going before him, and the Junior Commissioner following. The knight is then invested with the Mantle of the Order, made of blue velvet, and lined with white satin, having upon the left shoulder the badge of the order, being the arms of the George, its patron saint, within the Garter; the administrator upon investiture with this Mantle being the same as that used upon receiving the sword.

Garter then presents the Hood to the Commissioners, who pass it over the knight's shoulders, bringing the band, or upper attached, across the breast, and tucking it beneath the girdle on the left side. This Hood was formerly the covering for the head; the long tassel was attached for the purpose of allowing the wearer to cast off the Hood at pleasure; so that it hung behind his back, and was kept from falling by this security. The Hood now used is a mere relic of this ancient dress, being too small to be useful, and retained only as part of the ceremonial of investiture.

The Great Collier and George is then

presented, which is fastened over the Mantle and Hood, the Registrar reading the following words:—

"Wear this Order about thy neck, adorned with the image of the Blessed Martyr and Confessor, St. George, by whose intercession, provided, thou never so overcome both principles and adverse elements, that, having strictly watched these enemies, both of body and soul, thou mayest not only recover the prize of this transient combat, but be crowned with the palm of eternal victory."

There is also the Lesser George, worn by Knights of this Order, which was first brought into use by Henry the Eighth, in order to make a distinction between the Knights Companion and others of the nobility who were large gold chains, the ordinary insignia of their knighthood. It consists of a figure of St. George, mounted by the Garter, and is appended to a blue ribbon, being worn round the neck beneath the Great George.

The Garter is now buckled upon the leg of the knight, this important portion of the ceremony being accompanied by the following words:—

"To the honour of God Omnipotent, and in memorial of the Blessed Martyr St. George, the elect of the leg, for the removal of this Noble Garter. Wear it as the emblem of the most illustrious Order, never to be forgotten or laid aside; that, therefore, thou mayest be admonished to be courageous; and having undertaken a just way, into which only thou shalt be engaged, thou mayest stand firm, valiantly fight, and successfully conquer."

Garter then presents the electric-horn, which the several Commissioners deliver to the elect knight; and then placing the Cap upon his head, they send him in his stall, and return to their respective seats, and the service of the chapel begins. It commences with the Lord's Prayer, "Veni sanctissime Domine," the first Psalm, a prayer for the Sovereign by the Companies of the Order, &c. After which the Provincial Knights-Arms make their entrance, and go to the newly-elected knight; he comes from his stall, and goes with them toward the altar, making three kneelings at the first step; and coming to the table he offers gold and silver to the host, held by the prebend, and thus concludes the ceremony of the full installation of a knight.

From the chapel they, in solemn, retire to St. George's Hall, or the Grand Chamber, where a banquet is prepared for the newly-elected knight. On this occasion, when dinner is served up, at the second course, Garter, with all the Officers-Arms following him, proceeds from the lower end of the room to the place where the knight sits, where he prostrates himself in honor of the lengthening of a knight. From the chapel they, in solemn, retire to St. George's Hall, or the Grand Chamber, where a banquet is prepared for the newly-elected knight. On this occasion, when dinner is served up, at the second course, Garter, with all the Officers-Arms following him, proceeds from the lower end of the room to the place where the knight sits, where he prostrates himself in honor of the lengthening of a knight.

On the installation of the Earl of Chesterfield, the Duke of Bedford, and others, on the St. George's Day (April 23) 1692, the Majesty George the Third and all his family attended, the ceremonies were particularly splendid and imposing. A banquet was held in St. George's Hall, at which the Majesty presided; and afterward the hall-room of the Castle was thrown open, having been decorated with the richest furniture, and lighted by three silver chandeliers each weighing two hundred weight; together with twenty-five silver sconces. The floor was painted in water colors, the carpeting consisted of the Star and Garter of the Order on each side, at right angles were the letters G. R., and at each extremity of the room were tapestries, French boxes, and other appropriate devices, the whole being surrounded by cushions of the Union, &c.

A massive balustrade of the architecture on this day was the principal feature in the Castle yard, where eighteen tables had been set out in a triangular form, with provisions of all kinds, and most luxuriously of six were placed on three long white cloths. During the time, the dinner was getting ready for the guests, all the gates leading into the Castle-yard, were closed, and sentinels, both horse and foot, were stationed without to keep the party in awe, and prevent them from approaching too near the entrance. The proved was very great, and the appearance of the multitude was about twenty minutes before eight o'clock in the evening, when they passed in like an overwhelming torrent, and have down every thing before them. The appearance of the day decided that the service of confusion that ensued exceeded all description, every one being more anxious to please than to eat; they carried off that which came nearest to hand, while the less robust were frequently refused that prey in entering to a place of safety. From the witness of the Queen's apartments, the King and Prince of the Blood surveyed the scene.

The engravings upon the preceding page illustrate the principal scenes of the installation of a knight of this most ancient Order:—1. The kneeling reverent of the newly-elected knight with the Collier of the Order. 2. A group of knights, in full costume. 3. A newly-elected knight receiving the Adornment of the Order. The emblematic Shield is composed of the Badge of the Order, the Knight's Trophy, &c.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

**THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.**—In consequence of the absence of Mr. Adolphus DUNGLAS in M. Adolphus's grand Ballet of THE CORRAIR, it will be given once more, in the presence of the noble DUNGLAS. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, CANTATA THE THIRD. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On MONDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On TUESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On WEDNESDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On THURSDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On FRIDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SATURDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRAIR. On SUNDAY, THE SUNDAYMAN, GIRL, and THE CORRA



**N.B.**—No business transacted at this establishment from Friday at sunset until sunset Saturday, when business is resumed until twelve o'clock.





WRECK OF THE WINDSOR CASTLE STEAMER.

## WRECK OF THE WINDSOR CASTLE STEAMER.

In our late edition of last week's Journal, we briefly recorded this appalling accident. We now proceed to detail the circumstances, illustrated with a sketch of the vessel by our artist, Mr. Landelle, who was a passenger for the purpose of sketching the closing incidents of the Royal Visit to Scotland.

It appears that the Windsor Castle sailed from Glasgow to Dundee on Tuesday morning, with a great number of passengers, to witness the embarkation of the Queen. The passage to Dundee was performed both safely and with expedition, and about four o'clock in the afternoon the Windsor Castle left the wharf protection wall of Dundee with passengers to the number of nearly 150, on her usual homeward voyage. The vessel steered directly out to the royal squadron, which had not yet got under weigh, and sailed five or six times round the Albert and Victoria, in order to gratify the passengers with a view of her Majesty and her royal consort, both of whom appeared on the deck, and graciously acknowledged the enthusiastic and oft-repeated cheers of those on board the Windsor Castle.

The royal yacht left the wharf at half-past four o'clock, followed by the other steam-vessels, and by the Windsor Castle. When off the town of St. Andrew's, the Victoria and Albert, followed by the Black Eagle, the Princess Alice, the Stromboli, and the Erice, were seen far ahead, rapidly fading from the sight. It was now half-past seven o'clock; the vessel had reached the East Neuk of Fife, and all things were going on safely, when a cry was heard from those in the fore-cabin to stop and back the engine, which was scarcely done when the vessel, still under the impulse of its former velocity, came with a tremendous crash against the basin on the North Carr Rock. Instantaneously the air was rent with shrieks from the women and children, the men rushing backwards and forwards in great confusion. Some passengers clung to each other, appalled with the prospect of immediate destruction; others, with great presence of mind, began to lay hold of carpet-stools, pieces of wood, and other lumber lying on the decks, by which they might support themselves in the event of the vessel sinking, while several cautious divers descended to nearly all their clothes, so that they might with more chance of success be able to maintain themselves on the coast. At the moment the vessel struck, a large party were below at dinner. When the sea-water had attained a considerable depth in the engine-room and the main cabin, the vessel lurched to one side; upon observing which, the passengers rushed to the high side of the vessel, which was then swung over in the same side, causing the passengers to be taken themselves again to the opposite side, and thus the vessel was kept rolling from side to side, the sea water being by the motion lashed up on either side of the vessel's hold. In this awful and helpless condition, the helm was put hard a-port; and after a lapse of nearly twenty minutes, passed in gloomy suspense, the Windsor Castle grounded, most providentially, as was afterwards found, between two large rocks, a little to the east of Kilmarnock, and about two miles from Creil. The only boat belonging to the steamer was then lowered, by which the female passengers were conveyed ashore in six voyages. Boats and other aid were then obtained from Creil, and the remainder of the passengers were providentially landed in safety. Up to this time the weather had continued favourable; but it now began to blow a violent gale, which continued all night, causing a heavy sea to beat against the vessel; consequently, the steamer, on the return of the tide, shifted from its first position, and was driven violently on a ledge of rocks close by, against which it continued to grind till it was broken in the back, and became a total wreck. It is stated that had the vessel struck the North Carr Rock, she would immediately have split in two. As it was, she made a sliding stroke over the rocks, some of the iron stanchions of the beam, by the concussion, opened up the joining of two plates immediately under the bulkhead, through which the water rushed into the vessel.

The Windsor Castle is stated to have been built on the Clyde, and to have been one of the strongest iron vessels of her size afloat.

Mr. Landelle, at the moment the vessel struck, was in the after cabin, in conversation with the steward; and before they got on deck she went right over on her beam-ends. Mr. Landelle adds:—"My first thought was to fill my life-preserving coat, which I did directly; and, on looking round, saw the beam against

which we had struck, which I at first took for the funnel of another steamer, which I supposed we had run foul of. The captain immediately ordered her head to be put in stern, and we made all speed towards it. By this time I had ascended to the top of the paddle-box, where I remained till we were in sight of land, when all four left me. I cannot give you any idea of the scene on deck; all were looking with eager eyes towards the shore, except a group of perhaps twenty or thirty persons, that seemed to have given way to complete despair, yelling, shouting, and waving their hands. In the fore part of the ship, I saw twelve persons holding on by a plank. They had lifted one end of the plank, and placed it on the gunwale of the ship; thus they patiently waited the result. On the vessel being stopped, the women were again as loud and ferocious as when we first struck; the ship gave one or two rolls, and then settled very quietly upon the rock. Three large fishing-boats from Creil came very quickly towards us, having the wind and tide in their favour. When they left, there were yet about ten or twelve of us remaining on deck. The boatmen promised to return as soon as they could; they had got about two miles to go before they could land, and we had no hope of getting off till they returned. As the tide had fallen, so that neither the small boat nor the large one could land near the wreck, I now went forward with some friends to board to see what sort of a place we were in. The men got out, and we were delighted to see the vessel was quite dry at the bows. I then got down from the bows by a rope and landed safely; several people came towards us with numbers. I got my bag and coat thrown down to me, and while my friends were getting out, I made the sketch which you will find in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS this week. It was a romantic scene; the large black-looking ship, the moon lighting the sea, the black rocks, and the people with torches, altogether made a fine effect. To get on the shore was yet a difficult task, as the rocks were so very rough; but we succeeded and got to our tent. I went down in the week past morning, and was surprised to find it covered with water. I waited till the tide went down a little, and got a boat, and went on board to see if I could save my bag. The vessel had broken in two, and every thing was floating about in the greatest confusion; she had a pretty cabin, and it was quite painful to see the beautiful furniture and things floating about at the mercy of the sea. We saved a few passengers' luggage, but I could not find my own, and returned in shame, thinking it had washed away. On my landing, one of the Creil-guard men told me there were two houses at a cottage a little way off, and, to my joy, one of them was mine. I put it on my shoulder, and had to carry it about three miles along a road, the like of which I never saw before, or wish to see again."

This catastrophe presents another instance of the inefficient manner in which steam-vessels are provided with the means of escape in case of accidents. In this case, it is truly awful to think that, had the vessel gone down immediately there was no apparent means by which, in any human probability, one of the individuals on board could have been saved. There was only one boat, and that so small as to be incapable of holding more than half a dozen persons, which in the frenzy of the moment would have been, undoubtedly, swamped by the angry multitude making use of it. Does not such a state of matters call upon the Government to devise some means of compelling every wrapping steam-vessel to carry at least two or three good boats? The paddle-boat boats of Captain Smith have been found in several instances of invaluable service, and every steam-vessel should be provided with them, or with other efficient means of preserving life in cases of danger. The Windsor Castle had also no apparatus for making signals, neither gun nor rocket was on board, and thus was the attempt of the despairing multitude, by sending their women, to bring help from the nearest land, which, at least, was four miles distant from them!"

## THE TROPHIES OF THE MOROCCO WAR.

The trophy of the Parisian public has been for some days past adorned by the exhibition of the trophies taken by the French army from the Moors, consisting of the Tent of the chief man of the Emperor, and the Palace of the Emperor himself, which, being an emblem of command, may rank in importance

with the banner of an European field-marshal. Both tent and palace arrived at Paris on the 27th of September, but some time elapsed before the tent could be raised and submitted to public inspection. It was erected over the great basin of the Tuileries, by the side of the Place de Concord, the work being executed under the direction of M. Fontaine, architect to the King, by the workmen of the palace, and the machinists of the Opera. The tent is a complete movable house, containing everything a Moor can desire—carpets, bed, sofa. It required no less than forty mules to convey it from place to place. Above the first tent rises a second, and much larger one, which



THE STATE PARASOL.

serves to shade the first from the rays of the sun. Both are surmounted by a large ball of gilt copper, which can be seen from a considerable distance. At the entrance of the tent, and on one side of it, are a number of arches, or rather screens, which served as shelter for the guards of the gate. The tent was surrounded at some distance by a kind of wall, also of white linen, which prevented any one seeing or hearing from the outside what passed in the royal presence. The interior of the tent was hung with tapestry of various designs, and was provided with large round cushions of red Moroccan leather and four ones of cloth of the same colour. Immediately opposite to the curtain which formed the door, was the bed of the Prince, hung likewise with red drapery. It was protected by a mosquito curtain, and had two mattresses—a blue and a red one. The couch itself was of Spanish make, and of the most simple design. Nothing had been forgotten in this palace of harem. Between the tent and the outer wall were two small magazines, one for the officers or secretaries of the Prince, and the other, coloured green and red, served as one of those indispensable apartments called by the Moors *harem*. The kitchens were about twenty paces distant from the main tent, and were likewise surrounded by a wall of drapery. When the tent was brought to Algiers,



TOP OF THE PARASOL.

their natives employed by the French as labourers were applied to to erect it. But they said, though they could pitch well enough the sort of tents used by poor men like themselves, they knew nothing of the management of that of the great princes; and when, after several attempts, the French succeeded in erecting it themselves, the Moors would not go near it, or look on what was a trophy of the most bloody defeat their countrymen had ever sustained.

The Parasol (or *el Aida*), which was pitched in front of the tent, was seized by the French soldiers from the hands of the black troops, grouped at the entrance to defend it. It is round in shape, and is supported by a large handle of pine wood, as thick as the staff of a regimental flag. It appears to be of Spanish make, and, from its worn and tattered appearance, must have seen at least seventy summers. But, in spite of its age, it still shows the brilliant remains of its better days. The top of it is surmounted



INTERIOR OF THE TENT

coloured silk, with embroideries in silver gilt, which are admirable both for their elegance and correctness of design; they are arabesque of flowers, remarkable for their lightness and boldness; the inside is green silk, with flowers of gold. The ribs, ten in number, are of gilded wood; the parasol is surmounted by a ball of gilt silver, something like the top of a drum major's staff. To carry it on one's back would require a strong man, and the post of bearer of the imperial parasol is not one of the least important in the house of the Sultan of Morocco. In the battle of July the post was a fatal one, for the parasol-bearer fell in the attack, his face literally cut in two by a sabre stroke, and his breast pierced by a ball.



SIDDI MOHAMMED'S TENT, CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH.



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 129.—Vol. V.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

## WEALTH AND WASTE.



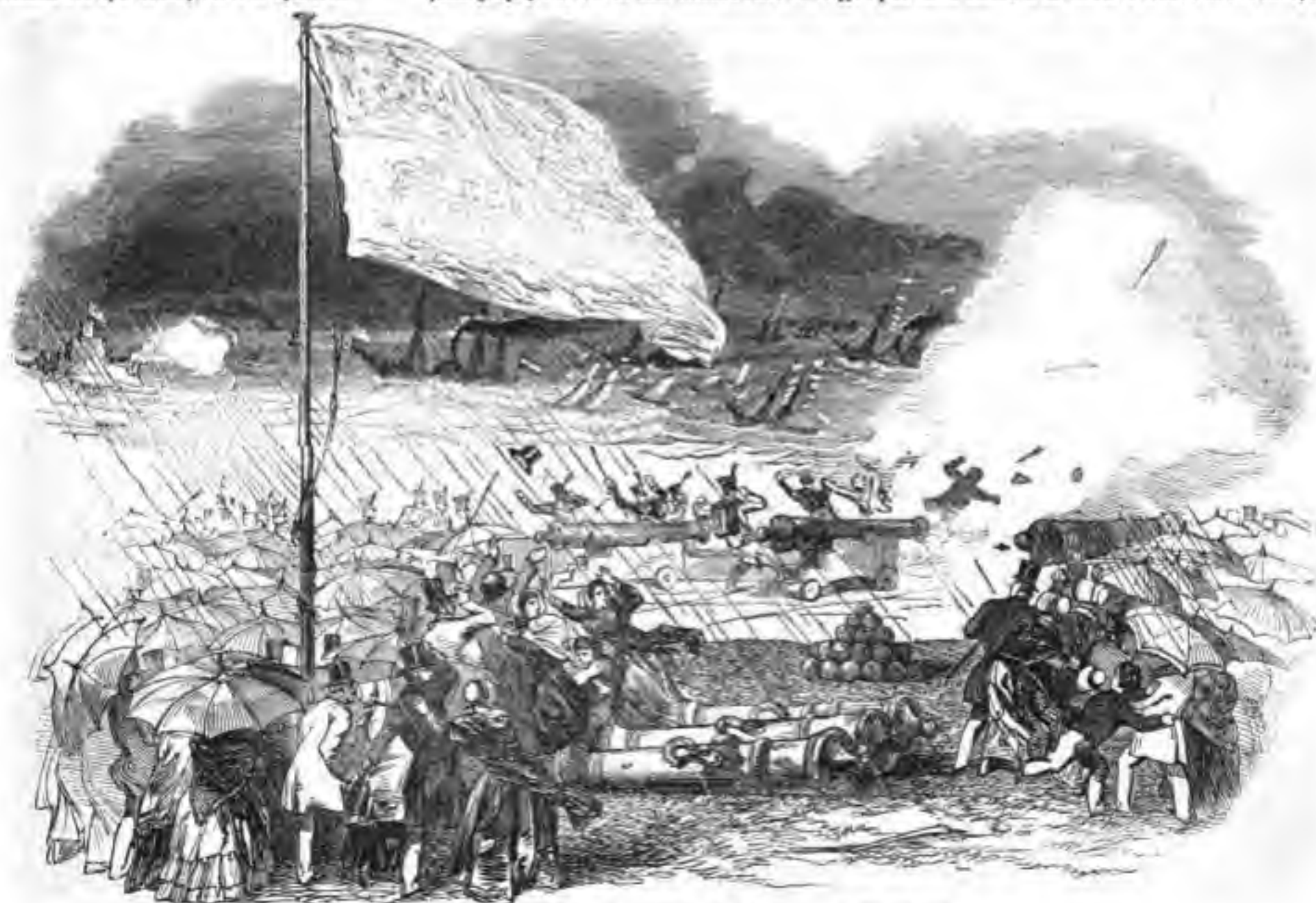
HE interest excited by the late Royal Visit having ceased with the departure of the French King, amid thunder, fire, and storm, that rendered the last scene in which he appeared on British ground not unlike the tedious terminating a regal melodrama, the public attention is again directed to the objects that must naturally occupy it at all times—the social condition, state, and prospects of the country. These are questions never totally forgotten; but they are often sadly neglected; the noisy struggles of party, the brilliant attack, the able defence, of rival orators and statesmen—political events that succeed each other with startling rapidity—all these divert the public mind from those social topics which have a permanent interest for all, and which remain unaffected, almost undisturbed, by the rise and fall of parties, and the shifting and change of rulers. But at a period like the present, with the political stage vacated by the great performers who play their part thereon, with little or nothing to distract the mind from "that which about us lies in daily life," these questions recur with double force; we wish that good results were obtainable with equal certainty, and in an equal ratio.

Let us take advantage of the present interval of political repose to survey our present position and future prospects.

In doing so we are first and most forcibly struck by the many unequivocal indications of an improvement in what is called the "state of the country." Manufactures, trade, commerce, business in general, have all received an impulse; the centres of industry are busy—the loom and the steam-engine are in full work—and, what is better still, the thousands who depend for existence on the employment of these inanimate, but not inactive agents, are gaining the wages which enable them to live in an honourable independence of public aid. This general activity has a visible effect in another quarter, and shows itself in a symptom always considered decisive of returning prosperity. The quarterly revenue accounts exhibit a gratifying increase, particularly in the department of the Customs, in which it amounts to no less than a million and a half. As this arises altogether from duties on imports, it shows that the ability of the people to consume the articles on which duties are paid, is reviving from the prostration of the few past years. In other departments, though the increase is not so great, it is still enough to show a marked improvement. With the Income-tax as a sheet-anchor, in case of a financial stress of weather, and the improvement of the public revenue from the old sources, the Chancellor of the Exchequer ought, officially speaking, to be a happy and contented man. The nation is, in fact, commercially considered, in a highly prosperous condition; we are manufacturing largely, and exporting extensively; and, as a natural consequence, gold is finding its way here from all those countries which are our pur-

chasers. Now comes the question—what are we going to do with it?

As invariably happens at a time when, to use the language of the City, "money is abundant," we shall live on a little of it, extend our trade with more, and lose all the rest in speculation. If any one wishes to have a proof of this, let him read the announcements in the public journals. They are almost filled with advertisements of contemplated extensions of old companies, an projected formations of new ones. The whole surface of the land is to be laced with iron. Two new lines, with two companies, two chairmen, two boards of directors, and all other grades of employees in duplicate, are in some cases announced, to connect points between which a railroad already exists. That all these should pay is impossible; that Parliament should sanction two such undertakings between the same places is improbable. But a large amount of money will be spent in surveys, law expenses, parliamentary agencies, and all those preliminary steps which make the expense of obtaining an Act of Parliament in such cases, run up to something frightful. And all this will have to come out of the deposits on the shares, the buyers of which are the public. We are always glad to see railway communication extended where it is required; but a little consideration ought to be given as to what lines will pay, and what will not. With a sum of money waiting "investment," it is astonishing what imprudent things an Englishman, careful and cautious in the smaller concerns of life, will be guilty of; mystified and deluded by the magic words "safe investment," and "good per centage," he has buried millions in the bottom of South American mines, or



EXPLOSION AT THE KING'S BASTION, PORTSMOUTH, ON MONDAY LAST.—See next page.







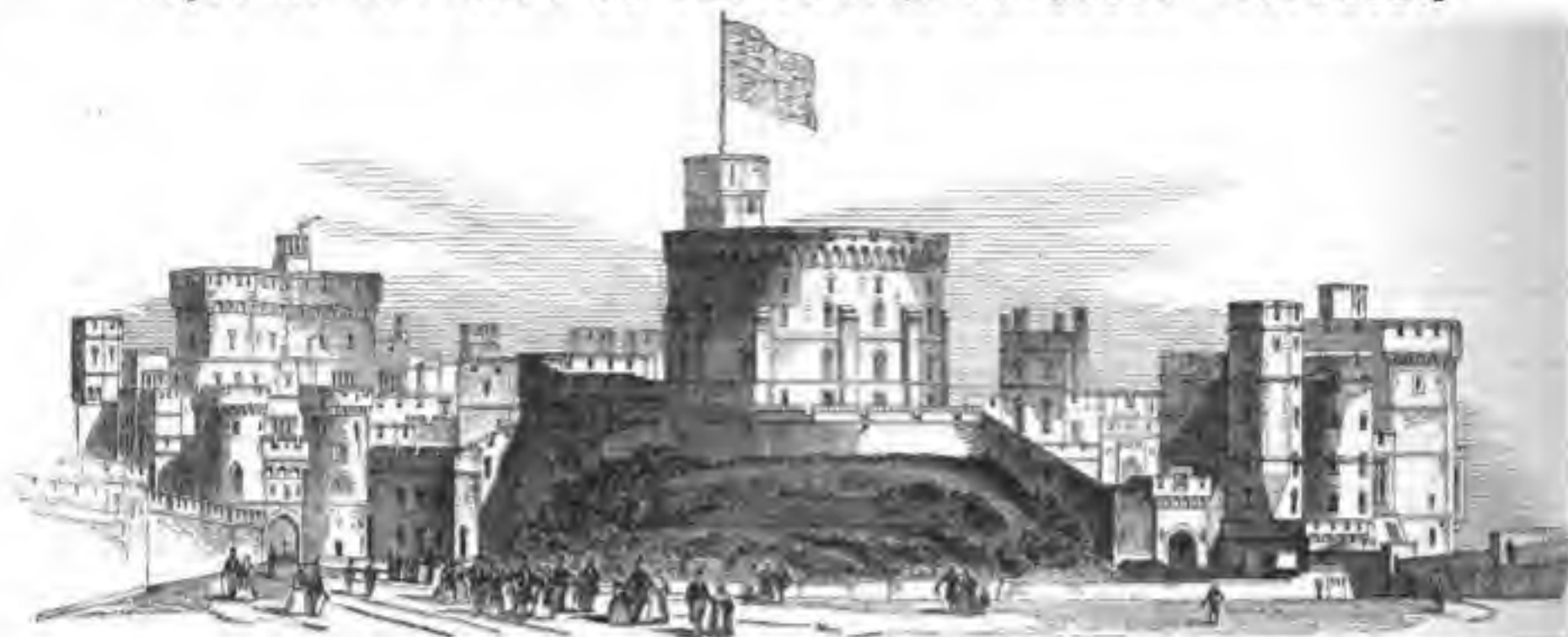
WEST BODY'S COLUMN

AMERICAN ORATORY.

At a late political meeting in the assembly hall of Illinois, the speaker identified his hearers by the following eloquent remarks:—"Every man and woman in this hall and equal except negroes. They must have been in Africa, for I was in Africa and my brother Napoleon built this fort and a half mile thick through its protection. They must have been in point of strength, for I can double up any negroes between here and the forts of Red River. They must have been in point of gunpowder, for I know a smart power, while you will have been a nation. We also are in point of running, for I cut out Spain a steamboat, a panther, or a railway car, and we cut horses in point of taking care for I can put the horse-bells to my mouth and swallow half a barrel. They must have been equal to me, for I'll tell you how we were equal. When you go to the public school next day, if you'll wait for me to go to Congress, I want to run by all the cows in my township parish, that numerous of you shall have a great and I'll take a great too, and that we shall be there, all round."



## VISIT OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH TO QUEEN VICTORIA.]



WEST FRONT OF THE UPPER WARD OF WINDSOR CASTLE—THE QUEEN AND HER ROYAL VISITORS FACING TO ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

In retaining our illustrated chronicle of this most important and interesting event, it may be as well to state, that the several Engravings of the *Rev* 1 equize at Windsor, have been executed by Mr. Stephen H. from Drawings, made by him, by Authority; so that the accuracy of the details of the splendid scenes and incidents portrayed, may be implicitly relied on; and the very handsome manner in which the means of insuring this authenticity has been granted, will

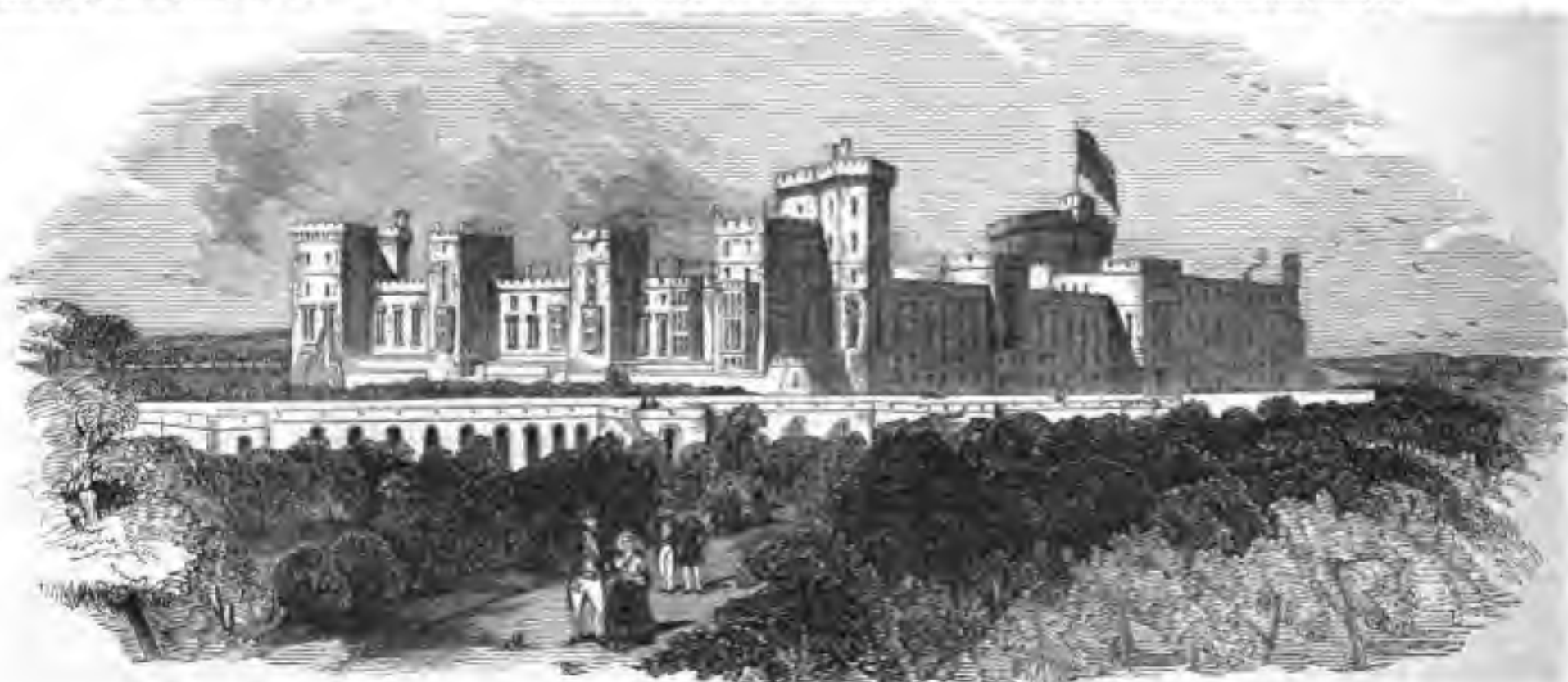


THE GRAND LAWN AND DRIVE IN FRONT OF VICTORIA GATE, WINDSOR CASTLE.

ever command our most grateful remembrance. We take up our record with our Windsor Correspondent's report of the proceedings on Friday, which appeared only in part of our impression of last week.

ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY FROM THE CORPORATION OF WINDSOR.  
This morning, at nine o'clock, the members of the Corporation, with the Rev. Isaac Gower, the vicar, in full canonicals, assembled in the Council Chamber, at

the Town Hall, for the purpose of proceeding in procession to the Castle, to present the address, which had been agreed to at a numerous meeting of the Aldermen and Town Council on the preceding day.



THE SLOPES, WINDSOR CASTLE.



The civic procession left the hall at half-past nine, preceded by the mayor, who, with the whole of the members of the corporation, was in his full official robes. Upon their arrival at the Castle, they were taken to the Queen's drawing (or Tuccarilli) room, there to wait the pleasure of the King. After waiting for a few minutes, the mayor, vicar, and town councillors were ushered into the presence of his Majesty, in the King's drawing-room, where his Majesty (who was surrounded by the Duke de Montpensier, Admiral Mackay, General Bismarck, Count Dumas, General Baron Athalin, Count de Chabannes, Colonel Thierry, Baron Pains, and several others in the suite of the King) received them in the most gracious and affable manner. The address, after having been read by the town clerk in an extremely emphatic and feeling manner, was handed by him to the mayor, who presented it to his Majesty, by whom it was received very graciously.

His Majesty having handed the document to M. Guizot, who stood immediately upon the King's right, advanced somewhat nearer to the Corporation than the position he had previously occupied, and addressing himself to the body, spoke as follows:—

"Mr. Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Windsor—I feel most grateful to her Majesty Queen Victoria for having permitted you to present this address to me. I receive it with the most cordial thanks, impressed with the kind reception I have met with from all classes of her Majesty's subjects since my arrival in this country. I was most happy last year to perceive the sentiments of the French people, when her Majesty favoured me with a visit at St. I was most happy to entertain her Majesty under my own roof on that occasion, and rejoiced at the interchange of social feelings which then took place. The union of France and England is of great importance to both nations, not from any wish of aggrandisement, however. Our view should be peace, while we leave every other country to the possession of those blessings which it has pleased Divine Providence to bestow on them. Happy I am that you appreciate my constant endeavours, assisted by a wise government at home, to promote the most friendly and peaceful relations between the two countries. France has nothing to ask of England, and England has nothing to ask of France, but cordial union. I thank you for this very kind address, and I consider it a privilege that I have had the good fortune to express before you the sentiments with which my heart is filled."

Thirty of the Yeomen of the Queen's Guard also arrived at Windsor this morning, their services having been commanded by the Queen this afternoon, at the Palace. They were accompanied by the Earl of Beverley, Captain; Sir Samuel Hancock, and Thomas Seymour Butler, Esq.; Roma; and Jonathan Fetherthorpe, Esq., Clerk of the Cheque and Secretary.

#### VISIT TO THE DUCHESS OF KENT.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the King of the French, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, left the Castle this day at noon, in an open pony carriage and four, and proceeded across the Home Park, to Frogmore House, to pay a morning visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. Three other pony carriages and four, containing Prince Albert, the Duke de Montpensier, M. Guizot, Admiral Mackay, and several others of the illustrious guests, followed the Queen and the King of the French.

The royal and distinguished party, after alighting for a short time at the mansion, again entered the carriage, driving along the Frogmore road, and entering the Home Park at the iron gates opposite the Long Walk. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent returned to the Castle to luncheon, in the carriage with the Queen and his Majesty Louis Philippe.

Her Majesty and her august visitors lunched at half-past one o'clock, in consequence of the luncheon having been appointed to take place at half-past two.

Here we may describe, respectively, the three engravings at page 244, illustrating other incidents of the Royal visit.

#### 1. West Front of the Upper Ward of Windsor Castle.

This view—the grandest in the Castle—exhibits, in the centre, the ancient British mound, crowned with the Round Tower; on the left, the Norman Gateway (through which the royal party passed on their way from the upper to the lower ward), with the Brunswick Tower, containing George IV.'s, the King's Gate, behind it, in the distance; and on the right, Clarence Tower, St. George's Gate, King Edward III.'s, Lancaster Tower, with a small portion of Victoria Tower, in the distance, beyond it. The Royal company, as they passed before this imposing range of buildings, were seen to great advantage.

#### 2. The Grand Lawn and Drive in front of Victoria Gate—Filed to the Royal Stables.

In this view, the royal entrances to the stables and riding house are shown; and in the distance, the wooded heights of Forest Hill and Queen Anne's Walk.

#### 3. The Slopes.—Promenade of the Queen and her Visitors.

This engraving exhibits, in the distance, a view of the east front of the Castle, in which the private apartments are situated;—also the north terrace, devoted to the service of the King and his suite;—a part of the east terrace;—the Queen's private conservatory, &c. The slopes are a series of elevated walks, on the north-east of the Castle, between the Little and the Home Parks. They are much frequented by her Majesty, being of great beauty, and perfectly secluded from the public eye.

We now proceed to the illustrations of a portion of the arrangements made specially for the Royal visit in the interior of the Castle.

#### The King's Closet.

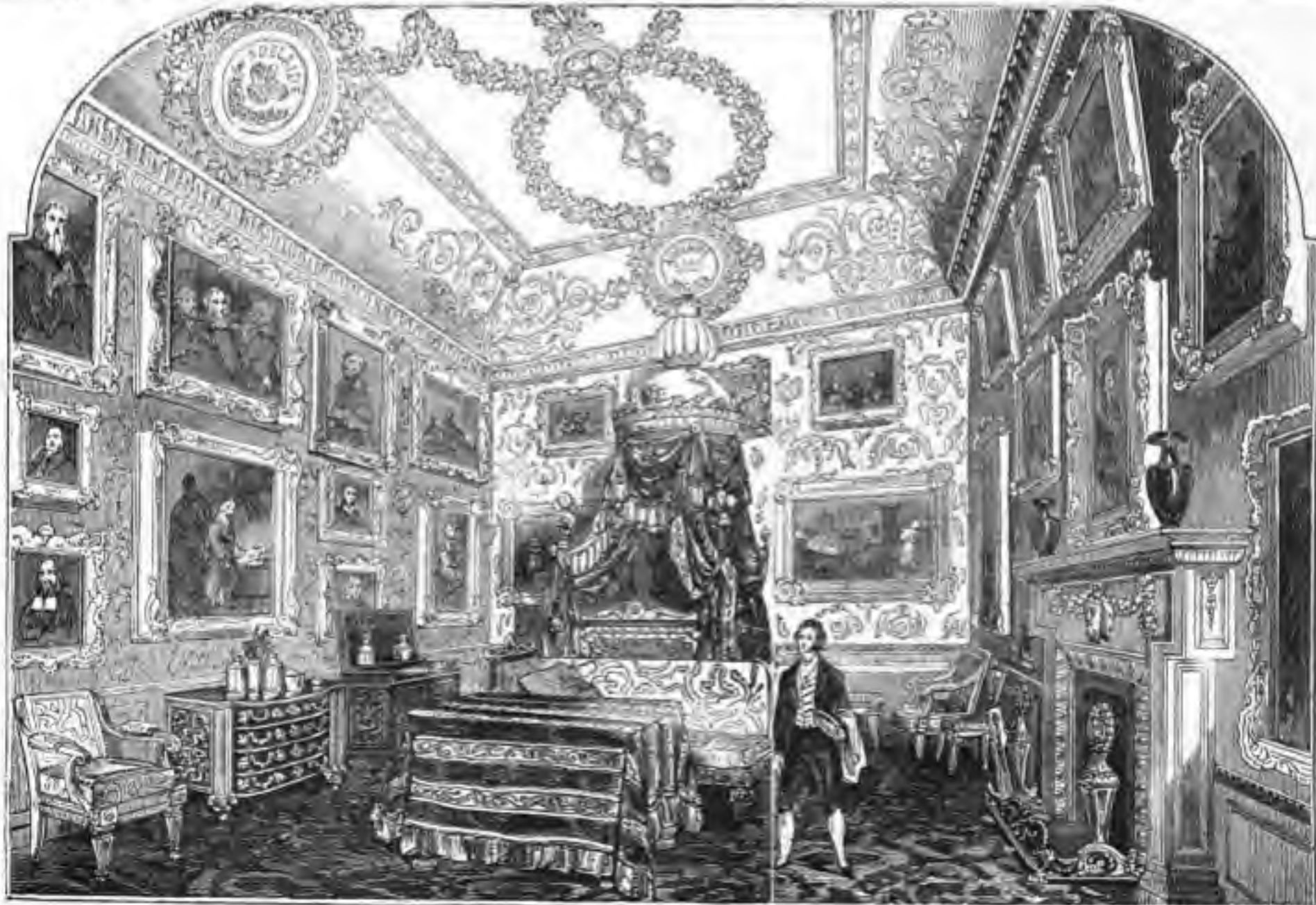
Of all the rooms devoted to the use of the King, this was, perhaps, the most comfortable, but yet the most gorgeous, in its decorations. It is of small size, and consequently was not overloaded with furniture;—a rich velvet, a sofa, three or four chairs and a pillar table, being the only large articles contained. The prevalent colour of the room was crimson, the carpet, window-hangings, walls, &c., being of varied tints of that most regal

color. The room, in this respect, seemed to favour the colours of the other rooms of the suite, in which a variety of tints of lesser intensity prevailed. The walls of this chamber were hung with the following pictures:—"The Emperor Charles V.," by Sir A. M. M.; "John Van Goyen and his Wife," by himself; "The Two Monks," by G. M. M.; "Man's Head," by P. M.; "A Pair," by R. M.; "St. Catherine," by G. M.; "Holy Family," by T. M.; "A Madonna," by C. D.; "Portrait of a Warrior," by S. M.; "St. Sebastian," by G. M.; "An Antiquary," by M. M.; "St. Catherine," by D. M.; "The Supper," by R. M.; "Queen's Portrait," by himself; "Captain of the Royal Guard," by F. M.

giant; "Holy Family," by J. M.; and others of great beauty chiefly by the Dutch masters, Jan Steen, Peter Meets, Wouvermans, and Harnyck. The ceiling of this unique apartment is covered with insignia of royalty, having reference to the reign of William IV., who long the pictures. A fine bronze statue of Frederick the Great held a prominent place among the smaller ornaments of the room. The whole is lighted by two windows on the north side, between, and on each side of which, massive pier glasses were placed; it is approached on the west by the King's bedchamber; and on the east by the King's central chamber. Our cut gives an excellent idea of the room as it appeared. (Continued on page 246.)



THE KING'S CLOSET, WINDSOR CASTLE.



THE KING'S BED CHAMBER, WINDSOR CASTLE.







A Berlin journal gives an account of an extensive robbery at Stockholm on the 27th ult. The office of the General Insurance Company was broken into, and private funds to the amount of 100,000 rix-dollars, and bank-notes to the amount of 170,000 rix-dollars, carried off.

During the sale of Wednesday week, the schooner *Nymph*, of Wexham, was master (Mr. Kirby Wilson), and two hands were lost off Holstead, in a collision with the *Ocean Queen*.

The *Siecle* announces, on the authority of private letters, that Prince Metternich is so dangerously ill, that his recovery is doubtful.

Five tenders were presented for the contract for the rails of the first section of the Paris and Northern Railroad. These works were estimated at the sum of 245,000, and the contract was awarded to M. Barthelemy, at 2 per cent. below the sum.

An extraordinary trial for swindling took place last week before the Court of Assize for Paris. A person, named Rue de Mareuil, was charged with having obtained, by fraudulent means, more than 100,000 francs from different persons, of which, however, all but 100,000 francs were from a M. Gouze. Mareuil was originally a captain in the army. The various persons swindled gave evidence on the trial, which lasted four days, and the prisoner being found guilty, Mareuil was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment, with hard labour, and his wife to five years of the same punishment, and both to stand in the colony.

The *Hanover Gazette* announces that a treaty of commerce had been concluded between the Government of Hanover and Denmark.

The King of Prussia has just given 50,000 Prussian crowns towards the completion of the Cathedral of Cologne.

Lutetia has made a strong demonstration against the installation of the *Journal* in that town. At a grand procession of the inhabitants, held lately, 700 of them out of 1000 declared against their admission.

The last Newfoundland papers state that the British Bank Fishery had been nearly ruined by the incursions of the French fishermen, who, from the encouragement given by their Government in the trade in fish, are enabled to conduct it in a manner more profitable, though more expensive, than that practised by British subjects.

In the borough of Finsbury Registration Court, on Wednesday, the returning officer, Mr. Mayne, imposed a fine of 10s. upon the owners of the parish of St. Luke, for omitting the names of two persons from the list of voters for the borough of Finsbury.

We have already stated that Mrs. Nesbitt was about to be married to Sir William Boothby, Bart., Recorder-General of Customs. The ceremony took place at St. Mary's chapel, Finsbury, on Monday. Sir William, who is in his 70th year, in addition to holding a very lucrative situation under Government, possesses estates in Derbyshire and other counties, and also, it is stated, in Ireland. The bride is but in her 20th year, and has scarcely attained the age of years of Sir William's daughter by a former marriage. The ceremony excited much interest in the neighbourhood. Sir William is a remarkably fine-looking man for his age.

A woman, named Leclerc, has just expired at Harrogate, (Belgium) aged 161. She was three years old when the famous battle of Waterloo took place.

The *New Orleans Courier* of the 15th confirms the news of the death of Madame Lupey Santa Anna, wife of the President of Mexico, on the 12th ult., of a heart complaint. Her remains, in company with her dying wishes, were taken to Alvarado, the place of her birth, for interment.

A letter from Orléans, in the *Emancipation* of Toulouse, gives the following account of the affair of Louis, King of France:—"The commandant of the garrison sent a detachment to invite the English officer to come on board. At first he refused, but afterwards said he should yield to superior force, and offered his sword to the detachment, who received it without having any orders, and the officer came on a prisoner. After explanations, the English officer was sent to his own ship, and the detachment put under arrest for having received his orders. The chief of the staff afterwards went on board the English ship to make apologies."

The *Cadix Eco del Comercio* states that an attempt has been made at Seville to assassinate General Melichamp, the Captain-General of the province. General Melichamp was entering his own house, at midnight, when a pistol was fired at him. Fortunately the shot missed both him and the aide-de-camp who accompanied him. The assassin escaped.

There is now living at Lenham, upon the estate of Fowles, in the parish of Kilkenny, a housewife, a sister of the countess of Essex, who is 100 years of age. He has always been of temperate habits and good constitution, and is still in possession of his faculties, and able to walk about.

A letter from Vienna now announces as positive the approaching visit of the King and Queen of Naples to the Court of Austria, which is likely to take place at the latter end of the ensuing month.

A very handsome monument is being erected at Dum-Dum, near Calcutta, by the corps of Bengal Artillery, in the memory of those officers and men of that regiment who fell at Calcutta during the insurrection there in 1857, and the subsequent retreat to Jessore, 1858.

Owing to the heavy rains that have fallen within the last few days, the roads have been extraordinarily high. On Wednesday afternoon, about three o'clock, when the tide was at its height, many of the steam-boats found it impossible to pass under the arches of Vauxhall and Westminster bridges, and their funnels were forced to be raised above the level of the water in many places.

It has been determined to establish a gipsy school establishment at Farnham, Dorset, with the view of educating that neglected wandering race of people. Lord Ashley has taken very active measures to establish this novel school.

A Paris paper states that a few evenings ago a person named Charles, employed at the Abbaye des Prémontrés, having to do with his wife for her husband, was provoked to see her with another man. The enraged woman seized a knife and stabbed him to the heart. He had just time to say to his murderer—"You have for a long time threatened to kill me, and you have done it at last." Charles then fell dead, leaving four unperished orphans. The woman was immediately arrested.

The feeling lately evinced to reduce the hours of business of shopkeepers and other trades, to enable the assistants to obtain some relaxation, is becoming greatly general, and has extended itself to many of the principal towns in the country.

## IRELAND.

O'Connell's Manifesto.—Another very lengthy lecture from Mr. O'Connell was read at the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday. The latter commenced with congratulations on the recent decision of the House of Lords, and Mr. O'Connell then argued in favour of Repeal. Considerable space is then devoted to an argument to prove that the Catholics do not desire any other remedy. A comparison is then drawn between simple Repeal and Federalism, and this is the most remarkable part of the discourse, as it appears from it, that in spite of Mr. O'Connell's declarations in support of Repeal, he inclines to Federalism. Mr. O'Connell says—"For my own part, I will own, that since I have come to understand the specific differences, such as they are, between 'simple Repeal' and 'Federalism,' I do at present feel a preference for the latter plan, as tending more to the utility of Ireland and to the maintenance of the connection with England than the mode of simple Repeal. But I must either reluctantly propose of deliberately adopt from some other person a plan of Federalism, which I would myself to the opinion I now entertain." Mr. O'Connell, having made this declaration, invites his countrymen of all classes to propose their plans, and to discuss the respective merits of a 'Federalist' or 'simple Repeal' connexion with Great Britain. The letter was ordered to be entered on the minutes. The vote for the week did not exceed 2400.

DESTRUCTION OF FINE OF MR. HAMPTON'S BALLOON.—Mr. Hampton, the celebrated aeronaut, made an ascent on Monday afternoon from the Parkside, Dublin, the balloon passing over the city in a north-easterly direction. When in the neighbourhood of the North Strand, it was observed descending with great rapidity, and notwithstanding all Mr. Hampton's exertions, it continued to do so, until it came into collision with the top of a house, and struck the chimney, which was then blown down; the balloon, at the same time, exploding, by some sparks from the fire, was thrown to the ground with great violence, but happily was not much hurt. He was removed on a car as soon as possible. The balloon was totally destroyed. A description of Mr. Hampton's balloon, with three captivities, appeared in No. 131 of our Journal.

ANOTHER BRICKBATH MURDER.—A man named James Dunne, of Beadell, three miles from Carrick-on-Shannon, was seized and most barbarously murdered on Monday night last, within a few yards of his own house, and robbed of 47s. part of which he had that day received for butchery in the town of Boyle, county of Roscommon. His throat was cut in three places; his nose, breast, and other parts of his body deeply wounded by some sharp weapons, and his teeth broken, so that from the mangled condition of the remains it was impossible to look at him. An inquest was held on Tuesday, and a verdict of *Willful Murder* returned against some person or persons unknown.

ATROCIOUS MURDER IN COAK.—On Sunday night, the 5th inst., a most diabolical outrage was committed on the lands of Kishelagh, in the vicinity of Marshinstown, on a family of the name of McKelvey. James McKelvey, the head of this family, is a relative to William Johnson, Esq., formerly of Marshinstown. About a year and a half ago Mr. Johnson found it necessary to enter one of the tenants for non-payment of rent, and as he knew Mr. McKelvey to be honest and industrious, he gave him this small farm. The tenant, however, some short time since, threatened Mr. McKelvey for taking the land. It is said likewise that Mr. Johnson found it necessary to serve ejectment processes upon some of his tenants, and that Mr. McKelvey was to be his principal witness at the Farmy as some, where they were to be tried. A gang of armed ruffians entered his dwelling on Sunday night about seven o'clock, and without giving him the slightest notice, fell upon him and fractured his skull, and not only left him apparently dead, but likewise used every member of his family, six in number, as the most brutal manner, beating them with the butt-ends of their guns. The son died from the effects of the wounds he received about four o'clock next morning. Mr. McKelvey's wife and three daughters were likewise apparently dead. However, it is hoped that himself and two of the girls will recover, but little hope is entertained of his wife, and none of one of his daughters.

MURDER IN KILMURPHY.—A man, named Matthew Berman, was murdered a few days ago at Kilmurphy, in the county of Kilkenny. His throat was cut, several wounds inflicted upon his body, and his hands lacerated as if a knife had been drawn through them while trying to defend himself. The supposed cause of his murder is that Berman rented a farm for the past year and a half, from which the former tenants were ejected. A verdict of "Willful Murder" against persons unknown was returned by the coroner's jury.

## TWO BRUTAL MURDERS IN TIPPERARY.

In our last we briefly mentioned the murder of a man named Maxwell, a driver on a cart-laborer on the property of The Laurels, near the town of Ardsall, who was killed by a bullet fired from the pistol of a man named Curry, the head constable of Mr. Cahill, of the same town.

Maxwell, it appears, was engaged in a quarrel with Curry, in his own house, and about midnight, when Curry was alone in the house and alone. This quarrel, it appears, was continued for some time in the house of Curry, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man.

The Dublin Gazette contains a proclamation from the Lord Lieutenant, offering a reward of 1000 for the discovery of the murderer of David Maxwell. The reward is to be paid by the Lord Lieutenant, and the discovery must be made by the 1st of November. Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man.

Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man. Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man.

Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man. Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man.

Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man. Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man.

Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man. Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man.

Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man. Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man.

Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man. Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man.

Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man. Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man.

Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man. Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man.

Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man. Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man.

Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man. Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man.

Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man. Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man.

Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man. Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man.

Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man. Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man.

Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man. Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man.

Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man. Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man.

Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man. Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man.

Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man. Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man.

Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man. Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man.

Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man. Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man.

Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man. Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man.

Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man. Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man.

Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man. Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man.

Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man. Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man.

Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man. Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man.

Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man. Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man.

Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man. Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man.

Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man. Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man.

Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man. Curry had been engaged in a quarrel with Maxwell, and Curry, it is said, was a very violent man.

## POLICE.

APPEAL IN REGENT-STREET.—On Saturday afternoon a mob of a somewhat violent disposition took place in Regent-street, during which several of the police were assaulted, and a soldier named John had been given into their custody. The police were engaged in taking three persons into custody who were alleged to have been engaged in the riot. The rioters were charged with the offence of disturbing the peace. The rioters were charged with the offence of disturbing the peace.

The rioters were charged with the offence of disturbing the peace. The rioters were charged with the offence of disturbing the peace. The rioters were charged with the offence of disturbing the peace.

The rioters were charged with the offence of disturbing the peace. The rioters were charged with the offence of disturbing the peace. The rioters were charged with the offence of disturbing the peace.

The rioters were charged with the offence of disturbing the peace. The rioters were charged with the offence of disturbing the peace. The rioters were charged with the offence of disturbing the peace.

The rioters were charged with the offence of disturbing the peace. The rioters were charged with the offence of disturbing the peace. The rioters were charged with the offence of disturbing the peace.

The rioters were charged with the offence of disturbing the peace. The rioters were charged with the offence of disturbing the peace. The rioters were charged with the offence of disturbing the peace.

The rioters were charged with the offence of disturbing the peace. The rioters were charged with the offence of disturbing the peace. The rioters were charged with the offence of disturbing the peace.

The rioters were charged with the offence of disturbing the peace. The rioters were charged with the offence of disturbing the peace. The rioters were charged with the offence of disturbing the peace.

The rioters were charged with the offence of disturbing the peace. The rioters were charged with the offence of disturbing the peace. The rioters were charged with the offence of disturbing the peace.

The rioters were charged with the offence of disturbing the peace. The rioters were charged with the offence of disturbing the peace. The rioters were charged with the offence of disturbing the peace.

John, and on inquiring what was the matter, I was informed that there was a man there who had been injured with his wife. I went inside, and the man was given into my custody. He told me that he had been injured with his wife. He told me that he had been injured with his wife. He told me that he had been injured with his wife.

He told me that he had been injured with his wife. He told me that he had been injured with his wife. He told me that he had been injured with his wife. He told me that he had been injured with his wife.

He told me that he had been injured with his wife. He told me that he had been injured with his wife. He told me that he had been injured with his wife. He told me that he had been injured with his wife.

He told me that he had been injured with his wife. He told me that he had been injured with his wife. He told me that he had been injured with his wife. He told me that he had been injured with his wife.

He told me that he had been injured with his wife. He told me that he had been injured with his wife. He told me that he had been injured with his wife. He told me that he had been injured with his wife.

He told me that he had been injured with his wife. He told me that he had been injured with his wife. He told me that he had been injured with his wife. He told me that he had been injured with his wife.

He told me that he had been injured with his wife. He told me that he had been injured with his wife. He told me that he had been injured with his wife. He told me that he had been injured with his wife.

He told me that he had been injured with his wife. He told me that he had been injured with his wife. He told me that he had been injured with his wife. He told me that he had been injured with his wife.

He told me that he had been injured with his wife. He told me that he had been injured with his wife. He told me that he had been injured with his wife. He told me that he had been injured with his wife.

He told me that he had been injured with his wife. He told me that he had been injured with his wife. He told me that he had been injured with his wife. He told me that he had been injured with his wife.

He told me that he had been injured with his wife. He told me that he had been injured with his wife. He told me that he had been injured with his wife. He told me that he had been injured with his wife.

He told me that he had been injured with his wife. He told me that he had been injured with his wife. He told me that he had been injured with his wife. He told me that he had been injured with his wife.

## POSTSCRIPT.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE CITY.

The following are the arrangements made up to the present time for the reception of her Majesty at the Royal Exchange, on the 19th inst.

As the day approaches, the preparations for the reception of her Majesty at the Royal Exchange, on the 19th inst., are being pushed forward with great activity. The arrangements for the reception of her Majesty at the Royal Exchange, on the 19th inst., are being pushed forward with great activity.

The arrangements for the reception of her Majesty at the Royal Exchange, on the 19th inst., are being pushed forward with great activity. The arrangements for the reception of her Majesty at the Royal Exchange, on the 19th inst., are being pushed forward with great activity.

The arrangements for the reception of her Majesty at the Royal Exchange, on the 19th inst., are being pushed forward with great activity. The arrangements for the reception of her Majesty at the Royal Exchange, on the 19th inst., are being pushed forward with great activity.

The arrangements for the reception of her Majesty at the Royal Exchange, on the 19th inst., are being pushed forward with great activity. The arrangements for the reception of her Majesty at the Royal Exchange, on the 19th inst., are being pushed forward with great activity.

The arrangements for the reception of her Majesty at the Royal Exchange, on the 19th inst., are being pushed forward with great activity. The arrangements for the reception of her Majesty at the Royal Exchange, on the 19th inst., are being pushed forward with great activity.

The arrangements for the reception of her Majesty at the Royal Exchange, on the 19th inst., are being pushed forward with great activity. The arrangements for the reception of her Majesty at the Royal Exchange, on the 19th inst., are being pushed forward with great activity.

The arrangements for the reception of her Majesty at the Royal Exchange, on the 19th inst., are being pushed forward with great activity. The arrangements for the reception of her Majesty at the Royal Exchange, on the 19th inst., are being pushed forward with great activity.

The arrangements for the reception of her Majesty at the Royal Exchange, on the 19th inst., are being pushed forward with great activity. The arrangements for the reception of her Majesty at the Royal Exchange, on the 19th inst., are being pushed forward with great activity.



Continued from page 246.)  
passed on the first day of its occupancy  
of the King. The next engraving shows

#### The King's Bed Chamber.

This room, better known to visitors of the Castle as the Queen's closet, presented a beautiful specimen of appropriate embellishment. The prevailing colour in the room was light blue, with the picture frames silvered instead of gilded, in harmonious with the general tone. This we think to have been in excellent taste; but the effect was somewhat marred by a carpet, of a pattern too large and florid, both in colour and design, to accord with the rest of the arrangements. The mantle piece is of white marble; the fire place, flanked by, of polished steel, with massive standards of bright chased brass, having a most elegant effect. But, as we have now given some detail of the furniture of this room, we shall not do more now, than enumerate the principal pictures of the previous collection which adorn the walls, and which, we believe, were a source of much and constant gratification to his Majesty. Holbein's "Henry VIII.," "Edward VI.," and the "Duke of Norfolk," bearing his double wounds of office, as Lord Treasurer and Lord Steward; "A Man's Head," by Leonardo da Vinci; "Titian and Antonio," by Titian; "Infant Christ," by Carlo Maratti; "St. John," by Guercino; "Virgin and Child," by Van Dyke (placed on the left of the King's pillow); "Bosch Family," by Sebastian del Piombo (on the right of the King's pillow); two splendid "Landscapes," by Claude; "Portrait of Erasmus," by George Price; "A Head," by Gerard Dow; and others by Dutch masters, of great interest and value.

The smaller decorations of this room consisted of vases of lapis lazuli, many different pieces of hard porcelain, and various costly bronzes, amongst which one of Henry IV. was conspicuous.

#### INVESTITURE OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

On Friday afternoon, at two o'clock, a guard of honour, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Musgrave, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, marched into the Quadrangle, and took up its station beneath the window of the Guard Chamber, and directly opposite to the Grand Entrance to the State Apartments.

The following members of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms were stationed at a guard of honour at the door of the King of the French's apartments:—T. G. Wright, A. Perkins, H. L. Ewart, and R. C. Murray, Esquires. The remainder of the Honourable Corps were stationed in the Blue Chamber, forming a double line through which the Knights proceeded to the Throne-room, in which were stationed G. Platt and H. Stone, Esquires, two of the Gentlemen at Arms.

The Queen, being seated on a chair of state, and the Knights Companions having taken their respective places at the table, the Chancellor of the Order, the Bishop of Oxford, signified, by her Majesty's command, the Sovereign's royal will and pleasure, that Louis Philippe, the King of the French, should be elected into the Most Noble Order.

The Knight Companions then proceeded to the election, and the sovereign having been selected by the Chancellor, were by the Lord Bishop presented to



ENTHUSIASM OF THE QUEEN AS SOVEREIGN OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

the Sovereign, who commended his lordship to declare that his Majesty, Louis Philippe, King of the French, had been elected a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

The King of the French was then introduced from an adjoining apartment into the Chapter-room, by their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and his brother

Severely.

The ceremony represented in the cut takes place immediately before the opening of the Chapter, when the Queen, with the Knight Companions, attend the door of the chamber, and pray to be admitted. Prince Albert, as the Ruler

Cambridge, preceded by Garter King of Arms, Sir Charles Young, bearing the ensigns of the Order upon a crimson velvet cushion, and by the Gentlemen Usher of the Black Rod, Sir Augustus Clifford. Upon entering the Chapter-room, his Majesty was received by the Sovereign and the Knight Companions, standing in a chair of state on the right hand of the Sovereign. Her Majesty then announced to the King of the French that his Majesty had been duly elected a Knight of the Most Noble Order.

Garter, upon his knee, then presented the garter to her Majesty. The Sovereign, who was assisted by Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge, buckled it on the left knee of the King, the Chancellor pronouncing the usual admonition.

Garter next presented, in like manner, the Riband and George, when her Majesty, assisted as before, placed them on the left shoulder of the King, the Chancellor pronouncing the admonition. The Sovereign then gave the accolade to the King of the French, when his Majesty received the congratulations of the Knights Com a pious present.

The Chapter being ended, Garter, to her Majesty's command, again called over the Knights Companions, who with the Officers of the Order, then retired from the presence of the Sovereign with the usual reverence.

Her Majesty, on retiring from the chapter-room, took the arm of the King of the French (paying his Majesty the highest compliment ever conferred upon a newly-created Knight of the Order), and proceeded with the King to the door of his apartment, and there left his Majesty, promising them, attended by the lady, maids of honour, &c. in waiting, to her own room on the south side of the palace.

At the conclusion of the investiture, the band of the Scots Fusilier Guards, stationed in the Quadrangle, played several favourite airs from the compositions of Rossini, Beethoven, &c. &c.

The jewellery worn by the Marquis of Westminster was of the most superb character. In the centre of his lordship's badge was the celebrated Arctur diamond. His lordship's sword also displayed a massive diamond, one of the largest in the world, weighing 50 carats.

The Engraving in this page represents

The Chapter of the Garter—Enthronement of the Queen, as the Sovereign of the Order.

The Throne is of comparatively small size, and of simple structure and decoration; the hangings are of blue velvet, decked with gold; it stands on the side of the Chapter-chamber, and is regarded, formally, as "The Throne of Edward III.," the founder of the Order. The view from it is very imposing, as it looks across the length of the chamber into the Grand Reception-room



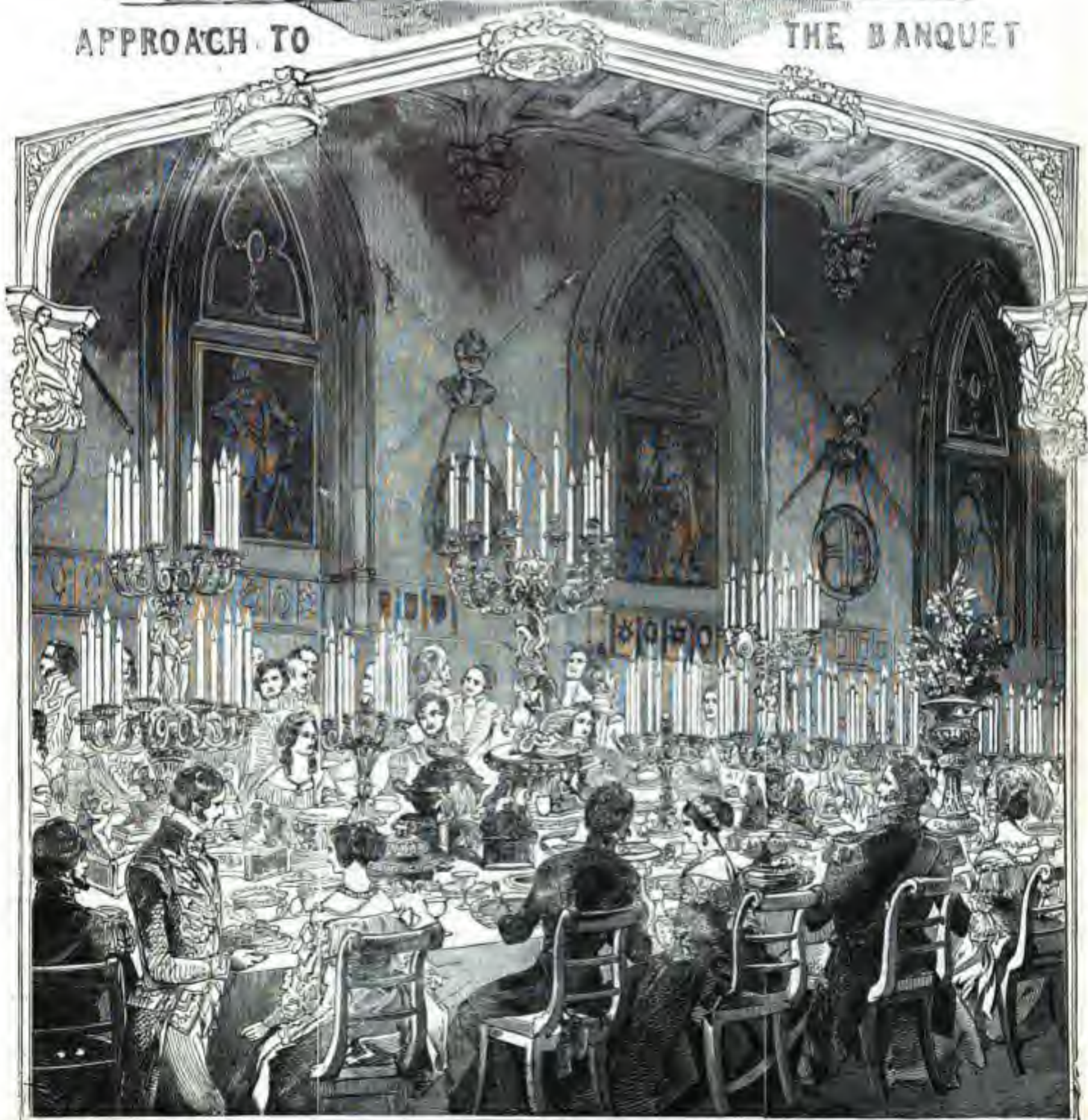
CHAPTER OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER: INVESTITURE OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH.





APPROACH TO

THE BANQUET



THE BANQUET, ST. GEORGE'S HALL.







King and the Queen were vociferously cheered by the boys. They bowed repeatedly in acknowledgment of the reception given them. They entered the chapel, where they remained a few minutes, and they were then conducted into the upper school. Here they remained for a few minutes, Prince Albert taking particular pains to point out to the King the names cut by boys in the walls. The Prince requested on a form the better to point them out. He particularly drew the King's attention to the name of Charles James Fox. The statue of this Duke of Newcastle was shown to the King, and the circumstances connected with the Newcastle Scholarship explained to him, as also the names of those who had obtained it. Leaving the upper school, the royal visitors were conducted through Dr. Hawtrey's rooms down to the quadrangle, where the carriages were in waiting. Her Majesty stepped first into the carriage, and took the left hand seat facing the horse, which was not the seat she had before. A small foot-stool was at the bottom of the carriage under the seat she had before occupied. The King of the French was about to get into the carriage, but seeing that the Queen had changed her seat he stood for a few moments at the door, leaning forward and pressing Her Majesty to resume her original seat. Her Majesty, however, continued where she was, and the King laughing, at last got in and occupied the vacant seat. Prince Albert occupied the seat opposite.

The engraving at page 252 represents the reception in the Quadrangle; a right loyal scene of enthusiasm.

As the royal carriage drove off the cheers of the boys and visitors in the quadrangle were renewed with redoubled vigour, and the people on the way back to the castle also repeated their enthusiastic reception, which the King of the French acknowledged by repeatedly taking off his hat and bowing.

The Duke of Wellington was also a prominent object of the cheers of the boys. As his Grace came in he had nearly met with an accident. He came in on foot, and mingled among the boys, who eagerly knew him at first. Walking forward towards the Clock Tower, the Duke was run against by one of the carriage horses and very nearly knocked down. The boys, however, rallied round him, and he went with no further annoyance. In a few minutes after, as his being very much cheered, Prince Albert said to the Duke, "You must remember you were an Eton boy yourself."

In the evening, dinner was served in St. George's Hall, in the usual style of magnificence and splendour. Covers were laid for eighty-eight.

The singing circle, followed by the numerous and distinguished guests, entered the hall at a quarter past seven o'clock, the band of the Royal Horse Guards, stationed in the west gallery, playing "God save the Queen."

The Queen took her usual seat, sitting on her right her Majesty Louis Philippe, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, Mr. Grant, and Madame de Montpensier. On her Majesty's left were her Royal Highness the Duke de Montpensier, the Lady in Waiting (the Countess of Glancaster), the Lord Chamberlain, Lady Katherine Jersey, and the Duke of Wellington.

Prince Albert sat opposite to her Majesty, beside on his right her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, the Countess of Arundel, the Duke of Rutland, and the Countess of Vondra. On his Majesty's left were the Duchess de Glancaster, the Duke of Devonshire, the Countess of Arundel, and the Countess of Vondra.

The band of the Royal Horse Guards performed a number of favourite pieces during dinner.

#### ATTENDANCE AT THE CATHOLIC CHAPEL AT CLEWES.

On Sunday morning the King of the French, accompanied by the Duke de Montpensier, and attended by some of his suite, attended divine service at the Roman Catholic Chapel, at Clewes.

The chapel in question is a remarkable small edifice, affording comfortable accommodation for only about its personal. It was built by Mr. Kelly, a Catholic gentleman of some considerable property residing at Forest-hill, in the vicinity.

Precautions had been taken against overcrowding the building, and the ordinary congregation being of course allowed to remain their seats, very few strangers were admitted.

On entering the royal pew, his Majesty knelt for some moments, and after performing his devotions took his seat near the centre, having the Duke de Montpensier on his right hand, Count de St. Aulaire, and the other members of his suite occupying positions behind his Majesty.

The service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, who was assisted by two other clergymen. After the prayers, before mass, Mr. Wilkinson mounted the pulpit, and preached an able and sensible sermon from the parable of the unjust steward, selecting the words, "Render an account of thy stewardship, for thou mayest be no longer steward." The only allusion to the royal presence throughout the sermon, was at its close, when Mr. Wilkinson pronounced the opening sentence in the following words:—"May it please your Majesty and Catholic brethren."

After the sermon high mass was performed, and, this solemn ceremony concluded, his Majesty remained from the chapel, having first left a handsome donation to the funds in the vestry, besides presenting to the chaplain a magnificent piece of altar plate, in which the holy water is preserved.

On the Chapel side of the altar was placed a very magnificent vase of silver gilt, of exquisite workmanship, which had been presented by the King to the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson. On the base is inscribed "Donné à la Chapelle Catholique de Clewes, par Louis Philippe, Roi des Français, 1844." It is surrounded by a crown, and the pedestal is formed of the figure of an angel pointing upwards. Around the base is sculptured, in alto relievo, a serpent with the apple, the lamb, and other typical figures.

His Majesty was attended to a plain suit of black clothes, and wore the Star of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

On his Majesty entering the royal carriage at the chapel door two persons, the one a female, and the other a respectable-looking man, endeavoured to throw papers into it, but the officers in attendance quickly prevented this intrusion and returned them to their several owners.

A dense crowd of persons met his Majesty on returning from the chapel to the Castle, by all of whom he was warmly received.

After their return from Clewes, the Duke de Montpensier, accompanied by Mr. Grant, and suite, visited St. George's Chapel. While they were inspecting the beautiful choir, the gates were closed, and the crowd of persons in the nave was very considerable. His Royal Highness and Mr. Grant then left by the Chapel passage between the Chapel and the Clock Tower, and crossing the Tower Ward, returned to the Castle, the Duke to his apartments on the north side of the Quadrangle, and Mr. Grant to the south. His Royal Highness repeatedly acknowledged the respects of the visitors, and upon the west side of the Quadrangle, and up the mound of the Round Tower, the number of spectators was very considerable. Our artist has sketched the Prince and the distinguished statesman.



M. GRANT.

The august company looked together at the Castle at two o'clock.

During the afternoon the east terrace and surrounding gardens were thrown open to the public, and a very large number of persons availed themselves of the opportunity of promenade there. Towards three o'clock, her Majesty, the King of the French, the Duke de Montpensier, and the Duchess of Kent, appeared at one of the large drawing-room windows; and were seen in occasional conversation, by the spectators in the garden; the appearance of the youthful Prince of Wales at this window also caused very considerable interest.

At half past three, the royal phaetons were ordered to Adelaide Lodge, her Majesty having determined to accompany the King across the park on foot, and return by the road.

At four o'clock, the band of the Royal Horse Guards (Hussars) took up their station in the centre of the garden, and commenced playing one of their favourite marches. The next moment her Majesty was observed to leave the Castle by a private doorway, leading to the east terrace. Her Majesty rested on the arm of the King of the French, and was followed by Prince Albert and the Duke de Montpensier. The royal pair were greeted by the Lady in Waiting and Equerres in attendance, seated in the Windsor uniform, and surrounded by a party of ladies and gentlemen, most of whom belonged to the suite of the French King.

The two most conspicuous in the latter group were Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Grant, who walked for some time together.

The presence of the royal party on the terrace was the signal for most enthusiastic cheering from the crowd in the gardens—a circumstance, as it is observed, which surprised even the King, but attributable to an unusual of such unexpected interest.

The King appeared overjoyed at his reception, and took off his hat repeatedly, while her Majesty was extremely much gratified by the exhibition of loyalty and affection made by her faithful subjects.

After passing to and fro several times, the illustrious party were compelled to seek shelter from a shower, by retreating to the Castle. Many of the crowd moved. A momentary cessation of the rain, however, brought out the august party again, who, on this occasion, observed as before by the remaining spectators, proceeded through the greenhouses in the slopes, and thence across the park to Adelaide Lodge, where, after remaining a short period, they entered the carriage which were in waiting, and drove back to the Castle.

The Queen and Prince Albert, and the ladies and gentlemen of the suite and the household attended divine service in the interior chapel of the Castle.

The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

Viscount Melbourne took his departure soon after eleven o'clock for his seat, Brighton-hill, Sussex. Lord and Lady Beaumont left the Castle some afterwards, on a visit to the White Mountain.

A dinner took place, as usual, in St. George's Hall. The Queen had on her right her Majesty Louis Philippe, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, and his Royal Highness Prince Edward of Wales. On the left of her Majesty were the Duke de Montpensier, the Duke de Glancaster, the Duke of Devonshire, the Countess of Arundel, his Excellency Count de St. Aulaire, and Lady Georgiana Russell.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert sat opposite to the Queen, beside on his right her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Mr. Grant, Lady John Russell, and the Marquis of Exeter. On the Prince's left were Madame de Montpensier, Admiral de Mackay, and Lady Brassey.

After dinner the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Howard of her Majesty's Household, gave the health of "His Majesty the King of the French." Also the health of "The Queen."

Throughout the day, Windsor was thronged with visitors, several of whom proceeded on the Clewes road, to meet the King, on his return from chapel. The demand for accommodation at the inn was very pressing; and we suspect that many an unhappy wretch returned to town disappointed. The rain in the evening (more especially on account of the heavy rain), was very much. The view of the Castle, from the Clock Tower, was truly striking; the principal windows in the north front presenting a fine of light, projected through the white statue front. We rarely remember seeing the castle at so much advantage: it was, even from without, a scene of high royal magnificence; carrying the mind's eye back to the chivalrous games of the Middle Ages in which the palace was founded, and seeming as that on the base of ages—the long vault of seven centuries—Windsor has lost not a ray of its splendour and magnificence.

#### DEPARTURE FROM WINDSOR, AND TRAVEL BY RAIL.

On Monday Louis Philippe, her Majesty and Prince Albert, left Windsor for Gosport.

Exactly at twelve o'clock, the Queen and her Majesty the King of the French descended the Grand Staircase, preceded by the Earl of Devon, Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, in the Windsor uniform, and wearing his gold key, or badge of office. The King was attired in a suit of black, and wore the sash, with the George appended, and also the Star of the most noble Order of the Garter.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, and the Duke de Montpensier, accompanied their Majesties.

The King's suite followed—Mr. Grant, Count de St. Aulaire, Count de Jersey, M. Fauguer, M. Pasquier, and M. Rivet, wearing their respective official costumes, and the two first named wearing the dress-coats of the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour.

Admiral de Mackay, General Baron Arthurs, General de Bauligny, Colonel Dumas, Count de Clichéville, M. Thierry, Le Capitaine Page, and Le Capitaine Fillion, appeared in military and naval uniform.

The Duchess of Kent accompanied the royal party to the door of the grand entrance, and there took leave of her Majesty and the Duke de Montpensier.

Sir R. Peel and the Earl of Aberdeen also paid their respects to the French monarch, and took leave of his Majesty at the grand entrance.

His Majesty, before leaving the Castle, presented six magnificent gold snuff-boxes, with his portrait in high relief, to the principal officers of the household who had been appointed to attend him. He also presented a number of brilliant rings and brooches to the ladies and other attendants of her Majesty, and a sum of £1000 to be distributed among the domestics generally. The King also presented to Mr. Grant, the vice French Consul, who had waited upon him on Saturday, a sum of £1000, to be paid to the French charitable institutions already alluded to, of which his Majesty is the patron. He also left a sum of £1000 to be distributed to the poor of Windsor, and a number of other equally magnificent donations.

A party of the Royal Horse Guards formed the escort of the royal party down the Long-walk and through the park to Slacks. The numerous party afterwards proceeded by way of Bagshot to the Farnborough station of the South Western Railway.

At Farnborough, every preparation had been made to receive their Majesties. The arrange up at the station were most elegant. A private carriage-road leading to the chief entrance-door, at the back of the station, had been set apart for their Majesties' sole use; and from the entrance-door to the door which leads to the platform, a costly and beautiful crimson carpet with an elegant border of gold colour, was laid down. On either side of the passage-way were reception-rooms, the one on the left being for the use of the royal party.

appe, the Queen, the King, the Duke de Montpensier, and Prince Albert; while the opposite room was for the use of their suites. Our engraving at page 254 represents the exterior of the Reception-rooms, the Railway-platform, and the arrival of the Royal State Carriage; the former provided with an awning, and decorated with the British and French flags.

The room prepared for her Majesty was fitted up in a style of remarkable elegance and taste. The gold chandelier which stood on the ceiling was particularly beautiful, and the furniture of the room was also artistically and appropriately rich and splendid.

At the station, the directors and officers of the railway were assembled to receive their Majesties.

On account of some slight delays on the road, the royal carriage did not reach the station till a quarter to two o'clock, the special train having been ordered to be in readiness at one o'clock. Arrived at the door of the station her Majesty alighted, and was received by the King of the French into her reception-room, followed by the Queen and the Duke de Montpensier. The directors were at the entrance and received her Majesty.

During the interval that elapsed while the train was being finally prepared for starting, the royal party remained in the reception-rooms. At a few minutes to two o'clock they came out, and entered the state carriage amidst the loud cheers of the people. It was still raining heavily when the train started, at five minutes to two o'clock. Upon the engine there was the tri-colour flag, and on the tender the royal standard.

The royal carriage itself is a beautiful structure. Externally it is plain, but light and elegant, and the interior is fitted up with much taste. It is lined with a light drab silk damask, richly trimmed with crimson and white silk lace; the ceiling is formed of white watered silk, elegantly embroidered with crimson velvet and silver in relief, forming the national emblem of the race, shamrock, and harp, with the royal crown at each corner. The carriage is entirely surrounded by light and tasteful draperies of crimson and white silk damask, and lined with crimson satin, richly trimmed with tanger, &c. The blinds are of a delicate peach colour, with silver tassels. The carpet is of Astoria's manufacture, in colours to harmonize with the rest of the interior decorations. (Next week, we shall present to our readers an engraving of this costly specimen of coach-building.)

The train proceeded at a very rapid pace towards Gosport. Owing to the state of the weather there were not many persons assembled at the different points of the road. At several places on the line the tri-colour flag was set up on the way-side. At Basingstoke, the tri-colour flag was set up at the station, where a considerable number of people were assembled, who cheered lustily as the train came up. There was also a rustic band, and the National Anthem was played right merrily. At Basingstoke, where the rail branches off to Gosport, there was a considerable number of people, who cheered loudly as the train passed; and at Andover, a small intermediate station, there was much preparation. Besides the tri-colour flag there was a band of music, and a great crowd of persons. As the train went by the hand played the National Anthem, and the people cheered. At Farnham, the last station before Gosport, there were also many people. There was also a party of foot soldiers, who presented arms as the royal carriage passed.

#### ARRIVAL AT GOSPORT AND DEPARTURE FOR LONDON.

At Gosport, the station presented a most animated appearance as the train came up. The decorations were nearly the same as those which were prepared for the reception of the King of the French. On the tri-colour flag which at the place of exit, however, there was a fresh inscription, "Living Louis Philippe, Victoria, Albert." The arch was flanked with an immense royal standard and tri-colour; shown in the illustration at page 255. The station was lined with well-dressed persons, chiefly ladies; and there was a party of foot soldiers, who presented arms as the royal carriage came up, the band playing the National Anthem. The directors had come on in the train, who were ready to receive their Majesties as they alighted. The spectators cheered most ardently. The train entered the station at thirty-five minutes past two o'clock, having left Farnborough at five minutes to two.

Their Majesties, with the Queen and the Duke de Montpensier, alighted immediately after their arrival at the station, and proceeded at once to the carriage, followed by their respective suites. They drove off towards the Victoria-land (the place of the intended embarkation) amidst the cheers of the multitude of people, who, notwithstanding the rain, had assembled on the way-side. The road was lined on either side with foot soldiers from the station to the yard.

As the royal carriage passed along the banks of the different regiments struck up "God save the Queen," and at a quarter to four o'clock the Admiralty flag was lowered from its staff in the centre of the yard, and the royal standard substituted, as the carriage entered the yard. The Victory and the other vessels in the harbour were at this time dressed out in their gayest colours, and the yards manned.

The rain, which had all along fallen heavily, soon increased to a perfect tor-rent; the wind blew a hurricane, and the rumbling of thunder in the distance succeeded faint flashes of lightning, which gave promise of a stormy night. To cross from Spithead to Tipton, under any circumstances, would be attended with summer loss of time in the then state of the weather, and his Grace the Duke of Wellington having joined the expedition, it was instantly determined to dispatch a special train to London, in order to secure the necessary accommodation for his Majesty's departure from France and Dover.

Colonel Bouverie was entrusted with this important duty, and his Grace the Duke of Wellington accompanied the gallant colonel to town.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, it was understood, endeavoured to prevail upon their majesties to stay to dinner with them at Windsor Castle and extend his absence in this country for a day or two; but his Majesty, feeling it necessary to return to Paris, was reluctantly compelled to carry out the idea of proceeding via Dover.

The Queen and the Prince Consort then determined to pass the night on board the Royal yacht, which fortunately remained at her moorings opposite the Victoria-land; but as it was necessary that the express train conveying Colonel Bouverie should precede the King of the French by three hours, in order to allow that officer time to make the arrangements for the route, the august couple determined to spend the interval in the residence of Mr. Thomas Grant, an antiquary, who occupies a house on the left of the entrance yard.

The rain still pouring down in torrents, the royal party entered their carriages, and proceeded across the yard to Mr. Grant's residence, where they were received in the best manner which the absence of all preparation on the part of the worthy host would allow. His Majesty and the Prince, with the King of the French and the Duke de Montpensier, occupied a small parlour looking into the dockyard, where they partook of a hearty repast, the attendance on the royal party occupying an adjoining apartment; and here the august couple remained until half-past seven o'clock, when the Queen and her distinguished consort took leave of their Royal guests in the most affectionate manner, the King entering one of the carriages in attendance and proceeding direct to the railway station.

It should be here mentioned, that at a quarter to seven o'clock Lieutenant Prevost, R.N., flag lieutenant to Sir Charles Rowley, left Gosport by a special train for the Farnborough station of the South Western Railway, bearing despatches from her Majesty to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, acquainting her Royal guests with the unfortunate train of circumstances which had succeeded the departure from Windsor Castle, Lieutenant Prevost was directed to return to Gosport by the same special train.

All these arrangements made, the royal party took dinner, as already mentioned, in Mr. Grant's house, which, as may be supposed, was completely crowded with gentlemen and ladies, and with the officers of the King's suite. Notwithstanding the extreme inconvenience to which they were all put, it was satisfactory to hear every now and then a hearty laugh amongst the party, especially from the room where the illustrious French themselves were. The royal party remained nearly three hours at Mr. Grant's, until the hour at which the special train was ordered.

At a quarter past seven the King of the French and the Duke de Montpensier took leave of the Queen and the Prince, and proceeded, accompanied by Mr. Grant, Count de St. Aulaire, and all of his suite who had not gone on board the steamer, to the station. His Majesty arrived there at half-past seven o'clock, and was saluted with hearty cheers. His Majesty acknowledged the compli-ment, and entered the carriage, followed by all the chief members of the suite, so that the royal carriage was amply filled. General Wemyss accompanied him Majesty.

After a short delay, the train started at a quarter to eight o'clock, and reached the Nine Elms station at thirty-five minutes past ten o'clock.

At Nine-Elms, Sir John Baskerville, Mr. Chapin, Mr. Boothby, and some others of the directors were in waiting to receive the King.

Sir James Graham was also in waiting at the station, and as soon as the train stopped, the right honourable baronet entered the carriage where the King was, and, considering him out, handed him to a carriage, which, with servants in livery and outriders, was in waiting to receive him. Sir James Graham rode up to the carriage with the King, and also the Duke de Montpensier. The rest of his Majesty's suite followed in other carriages, and the party drove off immediately to the Dover Railway.

#### DEPARTURE OF HIS MAJESTY FROM THE NEW-CROSS STATION FOR DOVER.

The information that his Majesty intended to take his departure from this station did not reach the authorities until about eight o'clock in the evening. The allowed activity was, however, displayed on the instant, and one special train having been got ready with the greatest possible despatch, was sent on to Dover to prepare for his Majesty's reception there, and to give the necessary directions at all the intermediate stations. A second train was soon after sent, carrying all of his Majesty's carriages. The preparations then set on foot for the third special train, destined for his Majesty himself and his suite, were not interrupted by the fire at New-Cross station. (We give elsewhere the particulars of this unfortunate occurrence.)

The fire was at the height when his Majesty drove up, escorted by a troop of Horse Guards. The preparations for his departure, however, had been proceeding unhindered, a circumstance highly creditable to the energy and presence of mind of all the parties concerned, and they were just completed as his Majesty arrived—at eleven o'clock. His Majesty was received at the station by Mr. Gregory, superintendent of the Croydon line; Mr. Howell, superintendent of the Brighton line; and by Captain Clarkwood, superintendent of the South-Eastern and Dover line; by whom he was ushered into the waiting-room; and thence, in the course of less than five minutes, to the special train which was in readiness, and which immediately started for Dover, as though nothing unusual had taken place.

One of the gentlemen connected with the London and Dover Railway expressed his regret that the late hour at which the notice for the special train had arrived rendered it impossible for the directors to be in attendance to receive his



THE DUKE DE MONTPENSIER.





VISIT OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH AND QUEEN VICTORIA TO NEW COLLEGE.

By the King, in reply, expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the arrangements, and expressed in strong terms his regret at the unfortunate fire then raging on the premises, and concluded by hoping that the company were well insured.

The illustration at page 343 represents the arrival of the King, when, in getting on the platform, the royal carriage had to pass over several lengths of time while the engines were at work. The scene at that moment was one of intense interest. The appearance of the troops who formed the royal escort, the reflection of the flames upon their bright helmets and accoutrements, the roaring of the engines working, the shouting of the firemen, and the hoarse cry of the crowd in honour of the French monarch, created a feeling that can with difficulty be described. For some minutes the carriage remained stationary, and his Majesty viewed from the window the progress of the flames, which were within one hundred feet of him, it is said at that time being very great.

## ARRIVAL AND EMBARKATION AT DOVER FOR FRANCE.

His Majesty the King of the French, the Duke de Montpensier, and suite, arrived at Dover on Tuesday, at half-past two in the morning, by special train from New Cross.

His Majesty and suite were received at the station by the Hon. Colonel Bouverie, one of her Majesty's Equerries, and the Count de Chalmers.

The proprietors of the Ship Hotel had hastily prepared every available apartment, and a kind of state bed-room, very handsomely fitted up, with a carved head of oak bedstead, and furniture on either in royal crown cut out of the solid wood ornamenting the foot-board of the bed, was made ready for his Majesty.

The King rose at nine o'clock, and transacted business with M. Guizot, in his private apartments. His Majesty did not appear at all to be fatigued after his recent journeyings and adventures, but looked quite hale and hearty. Although the King did not retire to rest until past five o'clock in the morning, at day-light he was roused from his slumbers by the ringing of a royal salute from the Castle.

At half-past ten the King partook of his frugal breakfast, and shortly afterwards the Mayor and civic functionaries of the borough of Dover, preceded by

their townsmen, arrived at the hotel, in their official robes, to present a congratulatory address to the King in his name. They were introduced to his Majesty by General de Bussy, and were received by the King with the greatest kindness and affability. The King wore a plain black dress, with a white neckcloth, and by his side stood the young Duc de Montpensier in a plain morning dress.

The congratulatory address, which was appropriate to the occasion, was read by the Town Clerk, and immediately his Majesty, in a clear and impressive manner, gave the following reply to it:—

"Mr. Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the ancient town of Dover—I leave this country with my heart impressed with feelings of the warmest nature. But particularly as regards the general greeting and congratulations which have been extended to me by all classes of her Majesty's subjects, and all the many tokens of friendship and affection which I have received at the hands of her Majesty. They give me a favourable opportunity of manifesting towards England those sentiments of unity, union, friendship, and union, which have ever been uppermost in my heart; and I am most happy to find those sentiments congenial to the wishes of the British nation; and I have no doubt that they will be appreciated in my country. Two such nations, mutually inclined to be of so much advantage to each other, will, I trust, mutually appreciate those sacred duties which I have so deeply at heart—sentiments which I have ever so deeply felt."

After the delivery of this speech his Majesty turned to a gentleman representing one of the London papers, who was taking a note of it, and said to him, "If you are taking down what I say, I am very happy to tell you that I am speaking my sentiments, and I am very glad you are taking them down." At the same time placing his hand upon his heart. His Majesty then turned to the Mayor, and said, "I know something of Dover—I am not a stranger to it; I know its location; and I am exceedingly obliged to the Mayor and Corporation for having paid me the compliment they have done. I am sorry I cannot have time to go round the town."

The delegation then retired, and within a few minutes the King, attended by Colonel Bouverie, Captain Mordaunt, and surrounded by the members of his

suite, descended the staircase, and passed through a guard of honour, consisting of the Light of the 13th Regiment, and proceeded on foot to the steamer, amidst the cheers of the assembled multitude. As soon as the King and his suite were on board the *Norman*, the vessel got under weigh, and as she steamed out of the harbour, his Majesty appeared in the poop in a white great coat, and took off his hat to acknowledge the farewell greetings of the vast crowd who were assembled at the quay-head to take a parting glance at the Monarch who was leaving our shores for his own dominions.

As soon as the *Norman* cleared the harbour, she was followed by the Princess Alice, the Swallow, and the Ariel, and another royal salute was again fired from the castle.

The King remained on deck until his vessel, with her convoy, were about mid-shelter, when the tremendous gale, which was blowing in the southward and westward, compelled his Majesty to go below.

## THE RETURN TO THE CHATEAU D'EU.

The King of the French landed at Calais on Tuesday afternoon, from the *Norman* steamer, in excellent health and spirits, having made a rapid passage from Dover, during which his Majesty felt no material inconvenience, although the swell was considerable.



ARCH AT THE RAILWAY STATION, GOSPORT.

The King had intended to land at Treport on Tuesday morning, and the Queen, early in the day, repaired to the shore to await her Royal husband's arrival.

A tent was erected for her Majesty's accommodation, troops were under arms, and the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood were on the alert to give the King an appropriate welcome home. Seeing no squadron in the offing, the Queen became somewhat alarmed. A steam-hoat, *La Poste*, was dispatched to the north on the look-out. After a considerable interval, the captain of the war-steamer *Elan* arrived from Portsmouth, having left that place late on Monday night. He was the bearer of a letter from the King to the Queen, by which her Majesty was informed that the weather had prevented his Majesty's embarkation; that he had resolved to return to France by way of Dover and Calais or Boulogne, and calculated upon reaching the Chateau d'Eu in the course of Tuesday afternoon.

The Queen communicated the information thus received to the anxious bystanders.

Her Majesty afterwards resolved to wait at Bernal the arrival of her august husband. Apartments were immediately provided for her Majesty and suite, and a second table and dinner were prepared for the persons who had accompanied her. Seven o'clock passed without the King making his appearance, but at eight o'clock he arrived at that hour with a dispatch, addressed to the Chateau d'Eu, and the Courier Werner, recognising the King's writing, immediately carried it to the Queen. It contained only these words:—

"My dear Friend—I landed to-day at half-past two o'clock in excellent health and spirits."

Nearly three more hours elapsed, however, ere the Royal carriages drove up with his Majesty, the Duc de Montpensier, M. Guizot, and the numerous suite. His Majesty was in high spirits, very little fatigued, and much pleased with the "aggressive surprise" which conjugal affect on had prepared for him.

In a few hours the party were safe at the Chateau d'Eu, and there, it was understood, his Majesty will remain some ten days.



THE ROYAL ARRIVAL AT THE FARNBOROUGH RAILWAY STATION.





GREAT FIRE AT THE NEW-CROSS RAILWAY STATION, ON MONDAY LAST.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT THE NEW-CROSS RAILWAY STATION.**

One of the most fearful fires that have occurred in the neighbourhood of the metropolis for many years took place at a late hour on Monday evening, at the works attached to the station of the South Eastern, Brighton, and Croydon Railways at New-cross, resulting in the destruction of property to an enormous amount.

The New-cross station is to the above Railways what Wolverton is to the London and Birmingham line. It communicates with the metropolis by the Kent-road, on which it is situated; and with the

offices adjoining the burning pile. It was near an hour before any engines arrived, and by this time the conflagration had spread to a long building, also used to keep carriages and steam-engines in. By eleven o'clock the roofs of both houses (which were hoards covered with lead, and on iron rafters) fell in, and then the engines, amounting to about fourteen, were able to make an effectual resistance. The conflagration was fearfully rapid, the flames rushing up through the lanterns, whence they burst with increased fury, until the roof and floors fell in. Attempts were then made to save the various shops beneath, but in vain. Engines from the dockyard at Deptford, and from the London fire brigade, reached the scene before ten o'clock, the fire having broken out at nine.

The firemen at first appeared to be completely bewildered; the flames were rushing out of the roofs and nearly every window in the octagon and fitting departments, and were roaring with an awful sound. At the same moment, the engine had been moving from the carriage round the

and "on Valighting," expressed [his] great regret for the calamity. One very fortunate circumstance was, that the wells from which the engines worked were powerfully charged with water, the engines being supplied by a steam-engine on the works, and to this in a great measure may be attributed the saving of the remainder of the company's property.

At one o'clock, a great number of the engines were still in full operation, there remaining a great body of fire in the ruins. The hose of some were directing streams of water from the warehouses and the adjacent buildings into the burning mass beneath, whilst the firemen were stationed on all sides to prevent the flames from extending. Up to this period, and an hour subsequently, several attacks of the King of the French, who were to follow in another train, after the royal carriage, were to be seen mingled with the police and firemen. Their state dresses wonderfully contrasted with those of the fire corps, whose apparel was covered with mud, and their faces as black as sweepers. In the course of another half-hour or so the whole of the train left the New-cross station in a special train, on their way to Dover.

The exact amount of property destroyed, as well as the extent of insurance, are as follows:—The octagonal building, as well as the fitting house, which was 120 feet long by 30 wide, were insured in the Westminster Fire Office for £4000, and the contents in the Phoenix Office to the amount of £5000, making a total of £9000. There



ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH DURING THE FIRE.

Thames by part of the old Croydon Canal. The area occupied by the station is about equal to that of Russell-square. It consists of an assemblage of vast workshops, large lathes and planing machine rooms, furnace rooms, carpenters' and painters' rooms, carriage and fire engine houses; and a grand octagonal engine house, nearly as large as the Colosseum, in the Regent's-park; in the centre is a stone shaft, surrounded by a circle of columns, supporting a roof in the manner of the Chapter-house, at Salisbury; between these columns are eight large doorways, with trains for the engines and tenders. The height of this vast octagonal building is, or rather was, 70 feet; and with the range of carriage and workshops attached, it was part of the original station, as erected under the superintendence of Mr. Gibbs, then engineer to the Company; it was handsomely built of brick, with stone finishings.

The fire commenced in a loft of this large octagonal building, fitted up as a painter's shop, upwards of eighty feet in breadth, having in its centre a lantern roof, to the extreme height of the structure, seventy feet. The works were all shut up, and the interior of the station was in a state of animation in consequence of the approaching arrival of the King of the French, he having suggested his intention of proceeding to Dover by this route. There were present Captain Charlewood, superintendent of the Dover Railway; Mr. Howell, deputy-superintendent of the same line; Mr. Cubitt, the engineer; with several others. While the work-people were engaged erecting the tent on the platform, for his Majesty's reception, they were startled by cries of "Fire." The engine repository was then found to be burning in the upper part, among the paint stores, and the flames made such rapid progress, that in less than a quarter of an hour the whole building was in a blaze. The fire was greatly assisted by a quantity of oil and turpentine, as well as paint, that had been laid aside in a part of the engine-room. The police force hastened to the spot, and were most active in maintaining order, and saving the property, and books, from the

blazing property, thereby exposing every one to great danger. Nevertheless every man exerted himself with the greatest integrity, and by that means a long range of premises used for the erection of carriages was saved. There was a spacious tank between the two buildings, but the fire was so fierce, that it completely reached over the tank, and almost set the roof in a blaze. It was indeed truly distressing to see the valuable lathes and splendid machinery in the fitting-house falling a sacrifice. There was no alternative, the whole was quickly destroyed or rendered useless. For two hours and upwards the fire continued to rage with awful violence, although its progress had, to a certain extent, been stopped. The immense mass of inflammable materials that the two buildings contained, with the heavy floors and roofs, caused the fire to be of frightful extent, the flames rising to such a great altitude as to be seen for many miles distant, attracting some thousands of persons to the spot.

His Majesty the King of the French arrived at the station at about eleven o'clock,



RUINS OF THE OCTAGON BUILDING.



These Illustrated Catalogues (gratis), or sent to any part free.—*Edinburgh, 1878.*

Digitized by Google









PUBLIC MEETING AT THE MARRIAGE HOUSE.—THE LORD MAYOR IN THE CHAIR.

## BATES FOR THE LABOURING CLASS.

On Wednesday a very numerous meeting was held in the Egyptian-hall of the Mansion-house, for the purpose of forming an association to furnish the labouring poor with baths and wash-houses. Several ladies were present, and on the platform we observed Lord Dudley Stuart; Mr. Byng, M.P.; Mr. Cunningham, M.P.; Sir W. Clay, M.P.; Alderman Sir J. Peirce, Alderman W. Hunter, Alderman Sidney, Mr. Mason (the sheriff), Mr. Wroe, Mr. D. Salomons, Mr. Cotton (Governor of the Bank), Mr. Bailey, Archdeacon Willmerston, Archdeacon Hale, the Rev. Dr. Russell, and a large number of other clergymen and gentlemen.

At two o'clock, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, who was accompanied by the Bishop of London, ascended the platform, and was warmly applauded on taking the chair as president of the meeting. The Lord Mayor having opened the proceedings in a brief address explanatory of the objects of the meeting, the Bishop of London, in moving the first resolution, expressed the advantage which would be conferred upon the working classes, by providing baths and wash-houses, quoted authorities to prove the improvement of health arising from frequent ablutions. The Right Reverend Prelate went into details respecting the public baths and wash-houses at Liverpool, in which it appeared, that although the baths were on a contracted scale, the labourers laboured in one day. One man told him, after he had a bath on a Saturday, that he felt himself able to do another week's work.—Mr. Byng, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to.—Mr. Gregg stated that he had erected baths for the use of the poor, in St. Luke's parish, at an expense of £1000. The Rev. Archdeacon Willmerston moved the second resolution, the effect of which was, that it was desirable to extend the benefits of the institution to all parts of the metropolis.—Lord D. G. Stuart seconded the resolution, which was carried.—On the motion of the Rev. Archdeacon Hale, seconded by Sir G. Larpent, a committee was appointed to carry the resolutions into effect.

## SCENE FROM "THE CONFEDERACY."

Our illustration shows the opening of the last scene of Vanbrugh's admirable comedy, lately revived with well-merited success at the Haymarket Theatre. *Arminia*, *Corinna*, *Gripe*, and *Moneytrap*, are discovered at a tea-table, very gay and laughing.

Al.—Ha! ha! ha! ha!  
Mon.—Mighty well, O, mighty well indeed!

ENTER CLARISSA.

Clar.—See you, see you, good folks! you are all in your summer frocks.

The precise incident of the sketch is, however, *Moneytrap's* (Farren's) attentions to *Clarissa*, (Miss F. Horton); the other characters are *Gripe*, (Strickland); *Arminia*, (Mrs. E. Yarnold); *Corinna*, (Miss J. Bennett); a veritable group from the tea-table society of the early part of the last century, when a set of tea-cups or a fan were considered a pretty New Year's Gift.

What is characterised in the admirable criticism in the *Times*, as



SCENE FROM "THE CONFEDERACY," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

"cheerful, earnest, and senile appearance" of Farren, has been caught by our artist.

Leigh Hunt, speaking of the "Confederacy," says: "Dick Annet, Mrs. Annet, and Brass, are all perfection, after their kind—the unfeeling son, whose legs are doted on by his mother; the peddling mother, hobbling about, with fine ladies in her debt; and Brass, exquisite Brass, whom one can hardly help fancying made of the metal that christens him, and with a voice that rings accordingly. We know of no better comic writing in the world than the earlier scenes of *Lord Foppington*, in the 'Relapse,' and those between *Dick Annet* and his mother, and of *Brass* securing his bargain with *Dick*, in the play before us."

## SCENE FROM "DON CÉSAR DE BAZAN."

In our journal of last week we sketched the plot of this very effective drama, first produced, in English, at the Princess' Theatre, on Tuesday week. We now present our readers with the best "situation" in the piece, cleverly sketched by Mr. Kenny Meadows. The scene is in the third act, in which the licentious King is detected by Don Cesar. We quote the passage from the drama, with the early part of the context.

King.—Important! I desire you quit the room.  
Don Cesar.—What! after the trouble I have had to get here. Are you—  
King.—The master of this house.  
Don Cesar.—The master of this house!—hem!—this house, where I have just seen the Countess de Bazan?  
King.—You know her, then?  
Don Cesar.—Very slightly. I've only seen her for about ten minutes. But she reminds me—may I ask your name?  
King.—I am—Don Cesar de Bazan.  
Don Cesar.—Eh! Don Cesar de Bazan! Egad, I meet the Florida! So we—Don Cesar have a right from my abode!  
King.—Now that I have satisfied you, I demand to know your name?  
Don Cesar.—The astonishing royal!  
[Lazarillo, the page, enters behind Don Cesar, and whispers.]  
Lazarillo.—It is the King!  
Don Cesar.—Eh, Lazarillo!  
King.—You hear that, Sir?  
Don Cesar.—The King here!—I understand it all.  
King.—My question embarrasses you—I demand an answer!  
Don Cesar.—Certainly.—If you are Don Cesar de Bazan, I AM THE KING OF SPAIN!  
King.—What!—the King!  
Don Cesar.—THE KING OF SPAIN!

The performance never fails to be received with an enthusiastic burst of applause, which it well deserves; for it is one of the finest *coups de théâtre* we ever remember to have witnessed.



SCENE FROM "DON CÉSAR DE BAZAN," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 130.—Vol. V.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE QUEEN AT THE EXCHANGE.



**E**LATO is said to have held it as a doctrine that the revolution of ages brings the affairs of the world, and of the men who dwell therein, at the end of a certain, or rather uncertain time, round to the same condition as that in which they stood at the commencement of the cycle. Thus, could the hero of Eugene Sue's very wandering romance give us the benefit of his extended experience in an authentic form (we cannot accept Eugene as a faithful chronicler), we should hear from him that on several separate occasions, though at long intervals, he has found mankind going through the same details of war, and trading, and other earthly occupations, precisely in the same mode and manner as at the beginning of the term of centuries—provided always that Plato's theory is a true one.

We are by no means prepared to give in our adhesion to the opinion of the old philosopher. Neither can we deny that certain events become almost repetitions of others that have long preceded them in the order of time, which in its course is perpetually adding to the number of "Historical Parallels."

Some three centuries ago, when the City of London was increasing in wealth, numbers and power, and the usual place of mercantile resort had become inconvenient, a "Royal Merchant," possessed of the necessary means and munificence, did, at his own proper cost and charges, build an Exchange, for the use and accommodation of his fellow citizens. The building, when completed, was opened by a Queen, and received the name of "Royal," and great was the pomp and ceremony of the opening. That edifice saw the bargain-making, and the cautious chaffings "about their mooves and their usances" of the merchants of the time of the first James; its walls re-echoed their groans over the frequent "subsidies" demanded by that King, whose pedant's learning left him both unwise and unthrifty. They heard the discontents of the merchants of this reign grow into disaffection in that of James's successor, Charles, of unhappy memory. As years wore on, and royal necessities made the royal will less scrupulous,

that disaffection grew deeper and deeper; but many a substantial merchant had grown up in the principles of the Puritans—careful men with a keen eye to the things of this world, and esteeming but lightly your feathered courtier. Shakespeare foreshadows them in the "Master Dumbleton," who "liked not the security" that Falstaff offered for the price of the thirt yards "of satin for his short cloak and slops." And to this character in trade, they added a stubborn way of thinking of their own on higher matters than merchandise, such for instance as politics and religion, deeply hating both prerogative and prelacy. And as they thought so they acted; the King himself coming for loans was met by that distrust of the "security" for which Falstaff so reviles the "rascally yes-forsooth knaves;" and when he would take their money by "right divine," they demurred to the title and would not be plundered otherwise than by Act of Parliament. Then ensued war of the worst kind, the fall of Monarchy, the rise of a Cromwell, and a revival of commerce with the restoration of peace. All this the old Royal Exchange saw, but it was approaching its end. The sober citizens had scarcely shaken their heads over the profligacy and excesses of the Court—which were again sending Royalty city-ward for cash—when



THE CHA-A-BANG PRESENTED TO HER MAJESTY AT THE KING OF THE FRENCH.—See next page.







## CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The Court met again on Monday. The Recorder, in his address to the grand jury, stated that the calendar contained the names of the prisoners for trial, and that some of the offences were of a very serious description.

## THE ATTEMPTED MURDER AT A SHOOTING GALLERY IN HOLBORN.

On Wednesday the Hon. William Rose Tucker, aged 31, was tried before Mr. Justice Maule and Mr. Baron Rolin, for firing a pistol at Mr. Smith, the gun-maker, of Holborn, with intent to murder him.

The prisoner looked calmly upon a perfectly indifferent manner, and then turned forward upon the bar, as if lost in thought. He is a man of mild and pleasing appearance, and of handsome though somewhat delicate features. On being called upon to plead to the indictment, he is a few words of voice replied: "Not guilty."

Mr. Charles, who appeared for the prosecution, then proceeded briefly to state the circumstances of the case to the jury.

The first witness called was Mr. Thomas Smith, who was still in a feeble condition from the effects of his wound. He deposed—I reside at 288, High Holborn, and am a gun-maker. I was keeping a shooting gallery there. On the 8th of July last the prisoner came into my room. I had never seen him before, to my knowledge. I was in the gallery at the time. My son Alfred Smith was in the shop. On coming into the shop he asked if he could be accommodated with a pair of duelling pistols. I got him a brace, and loaded them myself. He took one of them and fired it off, but complained that it pulled too hard, saying he should like the one that would go off more easily. I told him I could not do that, but he then complained that it went off too easily, and said—"let me have it as I had it at first." I loaded him a third and a fourth. As first he fired at a distance of fifteen yards, but afterwards wished to have a longer distance, and the third pistol he fired at a distance of thirty yards, and hit the mark. While I was loading the fifth pistol, the fourth was discharged, and I exclaimed—"Good God, I am shot; this gentleman has shot me!" I afterwards was removed to the hospital, but did not leave the hall until some weeks afterwards. Some corroborative evidence was then given.

Mr. Charles (now when Mr. Tucker rose to address the jury for the prisoner. The defence which the learned gentleman had to submit was that of insanity; and, having entered into a narrative of the family and circumstances of the prisoner, and the state of his mind previously to and during the period of the attempted transaction, said he should prove, on the highest testimony, both medical and otherwise, that he had been in an unusual state of mind for some time past, and was so at the period when he committed the offence of which he stood charged.

Mr. Charles called Lord Audley, Dr. Munro, Dr. Warburton, and other witnesses, who gave evidence which left no doubt whatever as to the insane state of the prisoner's mind.

Mr. Justice Maule summed up, and the jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty, on the ground of insanity."

The prisoner was accordingly ordered to be detained during her Majesty's pleasure.

**THE BLAZE TRADING CASE.**—On Wednesday morning Thomas Jennings, the captain of the Augusta, surrendered on charges of his bail, to answer as to a statement charging him with having caricatured the said ship with a view to emancipate the slave trade. It will, be the recollection of our readers that the defendant at the last session of the Court had put in a plea of *autrefois acquit*, in which a demurrer was taken on the part of the Crown, and the question was argued before the present five judges, Mr. Justice Williams, and Mr. Justice Cresswell. These learned individuals took time to consider their judgment, and on Wednesday Mr. Baron Rolin read a lengthy judgment, which overruled the objection taken on behalf of the prisoner, and held that the prisoner had not been tried at the last session for the offence specifically charged in the present indictment. The case on the application of the prisoner's counsel has since been postponed till next session.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**—Last week we gave an account of the examination at Boston, of Thomas Stowe, charged with the murder of Elizabeth Gorton. On Wednesday he was placed at the bar for trial, by Mr. Charles, for the prisoner, by Lord Audley to return the plea of not guilty. His client was now anxious to plead guilty. He had been originally committed on the charge of wilful murder, but the grand jury had thrown out the bill, and sent up one for the manslaughter. Mr. Stowe, for the prosecution, recommended the prisoner to the merciful consideration of the Court. A number of highly respectable witnesses, some of whom had come up from Barnstable, the prisoner's native place, gave him a most excellent character, and one of them produced a paper signed by several magistrates, bearing testimony to the respectability and good character of the prisoner. Mr. Baron Rolin addressed the prisoner, and having commented upon the evil effects of intemperance, sentenced him to three months' imprisonment.

**TRAGEDY OF HORROR.**—George Henry Ward, aged 31, still-keeper, and George Ward, aged 19, groom, were indicted for shooting, by the present five judges, from Mr. W. Angerstein the man of 4113 St. John's, with intent to murder him. In an hour's time the defendants were charged with the offence of conspiracy. Mr. Charles and Mr. Rolin were for the prosecution; and Messrs. Rolin and White appeared for the defendants. The charge was made against the defendants under the following circumstances:—The prisoner, a gentleman residing at Blackheath, had been attracted by an advertisement in the Times, representing them as being for sale, with a description given of their excellent qualities, together with their sound state of health; the advertisement concluded by stating that a fair trial would be allowed to any person likely to become a purchaser. Mr. Angerstein went to Greenwich, and was shown the two horses and a mare by the younger prisoner. Mr. Angerstein inquired whether they were the same horses that had been advertised in the Times. He was informed by the younger prisoner that they were the same, and that he had the care of them, and that they had been sent to the stable prisoner, War, to be sold by commission. The older prisoner came into the stable about half an hour after, and stated that the horses had been sent to him by a person of the name of Lloyd—that he knew the family very well, and that they lived at Blackheath. Mr. Angerstein gave a cheque upon Lloyd and Co. for the 4113 St. John's, receiving a warranty from the older prisoner for the soundness of the horses, and that if they should not turn out to be what had been represented, the money should be returned to him within a few days afterwards. Mr. Angerstein, immediately the sale was concluded, sent his servant, together with the younger prisoner, with the horses to the Veterinary College, to have them passed as sound. A few short time elapsed before Mr. Angerstein received a letter from Mr. Lloyd, of the College, informing him that all the horses were sound. He (Mr. Angerstein), upon the receipt of the letter, ordered his servant to take the horses back, for by this time he discovered that a gross fraud had been perpetrated upon him; and until another advertisement appeared in the paper, similar to the one which had taken him in, all trace of the prisoners was lost. This second advertisement nearly entrapped a Mr. Prior, who was anxious to purchase a horse; and seeing that the advertisement represented the description of horse likely to suit him, he proceeded to the place referred to, and was only prevented from being duped by the timely arrival of the police in plain clothes, who, by some sign, put him on his guard. Several witnesses were called in support of the above evidence. The case was then argued at considerable length both for the prosecution and the defence. The Recorder having summed up in a very clear manner, the jury returned a verdict against both prisoners of guilty upon the fourth and fifth counts, wherein it states that the prisoners conspired together to cheat and defraud Mr. Angerstein. The Recorder said, in giving an end to such diabolical frauds, he felt it his duty to make an example of the present case; but he should do so with a marked distinction, as he looked upon the younger prisoner as merely the servant of the older, and, therefore, should sentence him to four months' imprisonment in the new prison, Westminster Bridewell, and the older prisoner to twelve months in the same place.

## POLICE.

**A MAN CHARGED WITH MURDERING HIS WIFE.**—At Union-hall, a Mr. Henry Benson, an apothecary, in Newmarket-street, Lambeth, has been examined on suspicion of murdering the death of his wife some time since he had given birth to a child. Mr. Benson, a surgeon, the prisoner's father in law, stated, that on last Thursday or Friday he was informed that his daughter had received considerable injury at the hands of the prisoner, and that she was of those injured. The witness described that an examination had taken place since his daughter's death, and that it was pronounced that the injuries inflicted were on the lower part of the spine. He was present when his daughter was dying, and she mentioned to him that the prisoner had done her injury. The witness said that he believed no person was in the room at the time of the alleged injury, but the nurse attending on his daughter had heard a scuffle in the bed-room. The nurse (named Jane) stated, that while she was standing on the doorway last Thursday night, on leaving the room and going down stairs, she heard a scuffling noise in the bed-room, and heard the deceased complain of ill-treatment on the part of her husband; that the next morning women found her mistress insensible, and although she recovered her senses in some measure after that, yet she died on the 10th of September, and then expired. She heard the deceased tell her that the prisoner had ill-treated her, but she did not disclose the manner in which he did it. Mr. Fisher, a surgeon, stated, that he had instituted an external examination on being applied of the circumstances, and discovered that her death had arisen from injury of the lower part of the spine, which appeared to have been caused by violence. The prisoner said that the injury of which his wife died was from natural causes, and that he had done nothing to produce it. Mr. Trell remained the prisoner until a post mortem examination of the deceased had taken place. An inquest was held on the body of Mrs. Benson, at the George, Lambeth Walk, on Friday. Mr. James Laver, coroner, of Newmarket-street, Lambeth, deposed in making a post mortem examination of the body, and after detailing at considerable length the reasons he attributed death to the paralysis of the plexus cerebri. The spinal chord was affected by some shock, but whether from a fall or blow, he could not say. He had no doubt that some degree of violence had been used. The deceased and her husband had lived on very good terms. The coroner adjourned the inquiry for further evidence.

**CONVICTED FOR MURDER.**—Edmund Edwards, a young man describing himself as "a pickle manufacturer," who has been many times sentenced from Newmarket-street, underwent a final examination on Monday, upon a charge of having poisoned Jane Gregory, a young woman of loose character, with whom he had for some time past lived. There had been a little quarrel between them, but on the occasion of which the present charge originated the prisoner threatened

the deceased at her lodgings in Spitalfields, and a reconciliation appeared to have taken place, and in the course of that evening the deceased drank several times from a bottle containing what was said to be "brandy and sugar," given to her at the time by the prisoner. She was afterwards dreadfully sick, and continued so until the following morning, when she died with the symptoms of poison, having repeatedly, and with her dying breath, declared to every one that her illness was occasioned solely by the liquid which "Aunt" the prisoner, had given her. To the stomach a slight portion of hydropic (poison) was administered, causing no doubt from the burning of him, although from when it is administered. At the prisoner's residence, Sergeant Leach found a paper marked "Poison," containing a quantity of sugar of lead, and another paper containing a white powder, which Dr. Lushington said was what is called white precipitate, and sometimes for clearing glass. He, too, decidedly pronounced. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Willful murder" against the prisoner, and she was committed to Newgate upon that charge; but the evidence appeared to be very unsatisfactory, and at length it was suggested that the body, which had been buried immediately after the request, should be exhumed and further examined. On Friday last it was accordingly taken from the grave, and each of the witnesses was required being removed from it in the presence of the coroner, the police, and other witnesses, the remains were again examined in the earth. After a good deal of evidence, Mr. Broadbent informed the prisoner that he would be committed to Newgate to take his trial, and the witnesses were bound over to prosecute. The prisoner, who appeared very dejected, and looked as if he had wept a great deal, said he would secure his defence until the trial.

**TWO LEGAL WARRIORS.—COSTS AND FEES PRACTICE.**—In general the practitioners of the law are amiable enough amongst their own class, and vent their ill-humour only on those against whom they proceed. An instance, however, occurred at Guildhall, on Monday, of a dispute between the attorneys themselves; it also affected the character of the under motives of the law, as well as the general practice of the profession in respect to legal technicalities. Mr. Gey, of the firm of Adkins and Gey, solicitors, Westminster, appeared before Mr. Justice Maule, upon a summons charging him with having used threats to Mr. May, another solicitor, on the 18th inst., at the Judge's Chambers in Chancery Lane, whereby a breach of the peace might have been committed. The complainant said that he was before the Judge on Wednesday, on an information in a writ, and on leaving the chambers the defendant said to him, "Unless you recall the letter you gave written to me, or apologise, I will personally see you, I will bring a writ twice as big as the one you carry." He said he took that he intended to assault him. Witness wrote to him, requesting him to apologise, and he replied by an abusive letter. Mr. Gey, another witness, Mr. May's clerk, was called to prove that half an hour after the conversation with Mr. May, Mr. Gey said witness he should "stop it once more" when he saw him. Mr. Gey denied that he had used the language mentioned by the clerk, but he admitted having demanded that the letter should be recalled or apologised for. Mr. May said whether he had written was with consideration, and he could not withdraw it. Mr. Gey then proceeded to state that a poor man at Twickenham owed a small debt of 2s. 6d., and Mr. May was instructed to apply for it. He did so by letter, requesting payment by one O'Clock next day, or a writ would be issued. In the course of the past two days would not reach the post until the morning of the day the writ was to be paid by one O'Clock. Defendant was applied to, and on behalf of the post was begged for time, but the writ was taken out, and the writ was issued. Defendant wrote again requesting delay, or he would take advantage of a technical error to avoid the proceedings. The witness was informed, as the attorney would not be able to pay the debt and costs, defendant then took out the writ to appear before the Judge at chambers, on the ground that it was not a proper writ or a true copy. The letter was received from Mr. May on the same day had said forth the demand that it should be recalled. Mr. May began his letter by saying he was surprised defendant had recommended "to stop work," and that as the Judge then in attendance at his time against "sharp practice" he would probably send the error on the payment of a small fee. Upon hearing the evidence, the Judge proposed his decision. As they retired, he said to Mr. May, "When this is over, I shall have a matter to settle with you." Mr. May replied, "I should like to catch you at it," talking up a great attack. Defendant said him to should bring a writ twice as big as that, perhaps, the next time they met. Mr. May had no right to dispute law, tricks and sharp practice to him. Defendant then asked the complainant what had induced him to sue such offensive terms to a lawyer? Mr. May said he considered it was a shabby action. It was that he had advised to write out a printed writ to the writ, and to undertake another (the name of the new Judge for Lord Abinger's). Mr. Abinger then asked, that all his expenses with counsel and witness had been to conclude that the proceeding mentioned in the writ was to take some possible objection to their opponent's proceedings. He thought the defendant had been a great deal more than enough against the plaintiff's world. Mr. May said it was about the first case of sharp practice, and he felt that for his client, he should not be able to obtain before the Judge, and no further step could be taken on the line with the writ. Mr. May asked, which was the sharpest practice—his object to sue in a writ, or to write to a client to pay the amount by a certain time, and leave the case before an attorney could be served? Mr. May replied it might be understood that this was not the case. They had no answer to the writ was issued. The writ called and said the money would not be paid for two months. It was not intended to the creditor to wait so long. Mr. Abinger then said they had each done their best for their client, and there was quite as sharp practice on one side as the other. Mr. May reminded the defendant he had not been charged with sharp practice by Mr. Gey. Mr. Abinger then thought the case was altogether unprofitable, and he dismissed the defendant on paying a fine of five guineas for using threatening language.

**THREE CHARGES.**—At Union Hall on Thursday Thomas Maltby, was charged before Mr. Trell with stealing two baskets of straw, belonging to William Smith, a grocer-house at Clerkenwell. The prisoner was employed by the complainant to carry home two baskets of straw. Instead, however, of taking the straw home the prisoner stole it, and was taken into custody the preceding night. In reply to Mr. Trell, the prisoner said that being hungry he ate the straw. Mr. Trell (with surprise) What two baskets of straw? Why, you have delivered grocer's orders to deliver them the straw, and you were sometimes for carrying large quantities of the straw descriptions of straw. Prisoner—It's a fact, Mr. Trell, I do tell you. Mr. Trell—Then I shall commit you for trial.

**A WOMAN CHARGED WITH STEALING HER HUSBAND'S.**—At Clerkenwell Police-office on Wednesday, Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis a busy looking woman, of 413 St. John's, was charged with stealing Mr. James Lewis, her husband, a necessary surgeon, residing in Long-street, Lambeth's Chamberlain. It appeared that the parties have been married for twelve years, and that the wife had been always addicted to habits of intemperance, and has, in order to support them, disposed of property belonging to the husband in the amount of 4113s. On Sunday last the prisoner was committed with her on the improbability of her conduct, and the husband was giving her children. The prisoner immediately related a fact, he ran towards the door, but before he could get out she seized him in the back with a, and administered three painful, though not deep, wounds in his thighs. The prosecutor started about to reproach her with her brutality, but, seeing another look, she stopped him under the right shoulder. She was then seized, and the prosecutor recovered to the London University Hospital, where the house surgeon dressed the wounds. Three near the shoulder were troublesome dangerous. This was the first time she had maltreated him, and he considered his life to be in danger from her violence. Mr. Gey (to the prisoner): What have you to say to the charge? Prisoner: He showed me in a shameful manner. Mr. Gey (to the prosecutor): You have taken up the law. Prisoner: What made him write me with a stick, and throw the chair at me? The prosecutor said he held the chair to save himself from the fact, but never touched her before she seized him. In answer to a question from the magistrate, he said he was still under the hands of the surgeon. The prisoner was remanded.

**THE CASE OF A FATHER PROSECUTED BY HIS SON.**—Last week we gave an account of the examination of William Broadbent, who, charged by William Broadbent, his son, with stealing from him a gold ring and a portrait. The case presented the unusual and heartless spectacle of a son, not yet of age, prosecuting a father, who was stated to have been some time struggling against adversity with a large family, his business having been formerly that of a respectable grocer and tea-dealer in the Borough. All the last morning it was very respectfully supposed that an amicable arrangement would take place, and when Mr. Broadbent, who, re-appeared upon his examination at Union Hall, he handed in the following note, which he was, in pursuance of his intention, had addressed to the Court:

My Lordships.—If you are willing to follow me to the end of the road, I will give you a gold ring, and a portrait, and give me the money for which they are pledged. I will give you further satisfaction. If you are not willing to do so, I will take the law of you. I am, my Lordships, your obedient servant, Wm. Broadbent.

To Mr. Wm. Broadbent, son.

The magistrate said he expected to have heard no more of this charge. The son immediately replied that he had taken the law without his father's consent, and passed the charge, and so he did not think proper to return them, he should, in agreement with the notice in his letter, pursue the charge. The magistrate said, that as he was unable to produce evidence of his father's stealing, or of his father's passing was the utmost charge he could bring against his father. The son said he was still willing to follow the prosecution, on the article being delivered up. Mr. Broadbent deposed, in a few words, his son's birth and early education; that in his father's state he should be unable to return the property of an alleged, and possessing the means of doing so. The son said that his father, unless checked, would deprive him of all his property; he would run away and prevent him from obtaining it. Mr. Broadbent denied this assertion. The magistrate: Then I suppose the principle of revenge induces you to attack this man against your father? The son denied the allegation, and complained loudly of his father's general mismanagement towards him. Sentences were passed between the parties, which the magistrate stopped by stating that Mr. Broadbent must deliver up the articles to the son, or he must leave an order to compel him. Mr. Broadbent stated his father's inability to return the things, and he was then, in pursuance of the recommendation of his father, the order to be made upon him. Mr. Trell, the magistrate of Union Hall, has received the following letter in reference to the case:—

My Lordships.—I am, my Lordships, your obedient servant, Wm. Broadbent.

Mr. Edwin, the chief clerk, said the money should be disposed of agreeably to the

request of the writer.—[We question whether the words of the *cause célèbre* can afford any parallel to the case of a son pursuing a father, already prostrated by misfortune, for the alleged robbery of a few trading articles which he is utterly unable to return. We would recommend to Mr. Broadbent, jun., a portrait of the fifth commandment, or, at all events, should be persistent in disregarding the divine precepts as well as the common duties of humanity, there is the consolation of knowing that justice, in spite of the abuse heaped upon them, always have a fellow feeling with the oppressed and unfortunate.]

## IRELAND.

**DIFFICULTIES OF FATHER MATHIAS.**—The celebrated Father Mathias has been arrested, while in Dublin, for the balance of a debt incurred for imprudence. A subscription has been set on foot to relieve the poor gentleman from his difficulties, and a very earnest appeal has been made in his name. [Barry Temperance, like Nepal, is not to be made a prisoner for drawing money from the pockets of the people.]

**THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.**—The proceedings of the Repeal Association became gradually less interesting, and the attendance also decreased. On Monday last Dr. Magie read a letter from Mr. Henry Grattan, M.P., which accompanied a presentation of 100 copies of the memoirs of his father, the late Mr. Grattan, to the association. The letter went into considerable length into the policy of establishing repeal reading-rooms throughout the country, and dwelt on the benefits to be derived from them. The writer contended the extensive system of education that prevailed in America with that existing in the country, and then observed, "that it would be for the association to follow up the example afforded by that country, and forward the establishment of libraries everywhere, and support these reading rooms throughout the country. With that view I beg to place at the disposal of the association 100 copies of the memoirs of the late Mr. Grattan, amounting to 400 separate volumes. They contain the most interesting period of Irish history; they set forth the proceedings of 1791, and detail the successful efforts of the glorious and immortal Grattans; they contain authentic letters of the oldest statesmen in Ireland and England, and official documents that never before appeared. They may serve to raise the character of that country which it is now the fashion to despise, and rescue from oblivion the most glorious period of her annals, when her people were rising and growing, but also, no credulous and too credulous; they may teach the rising generation to revere the memory of those departed patriots who struggled so valiantly for their liberties; may still cherish the names of her people; may give rise to a race of patriots; and thus convert them into a race of heroes." Dr. Magie moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Grattan for his magnificent donation, which was seconded by the Hon. Mr. Hinchinson, and passed with acclamation. A discussion arose, chiefly with reference to the state of the Repeal in Ireland, and many letters were read, announcing small subscriptions to the Repeal fund. The amount of the writer's was stated to be 400 4s.

**MELANCHOLY DEATH OF A BARBER.**—A very affecting occurrence took place on Saturday afternoon, in the neighbourhood of Youghlin, a village about three miles on the north side of Dublin. Mr. John Walsh, barber, after concluding his business in the Resident Court, walked out in the direction of Finglas taking with him two dogs. Adjacent to Finglas there is a large quarry filled with water to the depth, it is said, of thirty feet in some parts, and in which, it is thought, Mr. Walsh sent the dogs to swim. But that, however, as it may, the ill-fated body of the unfortunate gentleman was discovered in the water, about five o'clock, by a policeman. It is thought that while he was walking on the edge of the quarry a portion of the earth gave way beneath his feet, and he was precipitated into the water. Mr. Walsh, then so many years ago, had been an active member and a frequent speaker at the Trades Political Union. At the election for Dublin, in 1835, he was the proposer of Mr. O'Connell. Subsequently he went to the bar, and devoted himself with diligence to the business of his profession. He has left a wife and young children. The Monday next a request was held on the body of the deceased gentleman, when the jury returned the following verdict:—"We find that the deceased, John Walsh, accidentally came by his death by drowning in a quarry-hole, through which the river Liffey runs, in the parish of Finglas, county Dublin, on Saturday, the 19th day of October."

The British military force now in Ireland consists of about 27,000 men of all arms.

## ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

**ROBBERY AT ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, SOUTH-WARK.**—On Sunday last, the church of St. Thomas, South-wark, was the scene of unusual bustle and confusion, in consequence of the loss of the whole of the communion plate, amounting to several pieces of silver, which had been in the possession of the parish authorities for the last 200 years. The plate had been deposited in its usual place of safety at the commencement of the present month, and on opening the safe, on Sunday, the contents were found to have been removed. A diligent search was made by several officers, but no trace could be discovered. A small number was found, used by house-breakers, near the entrance of the church in St. Thomas's-street, and on making more minute examination, there was no doubt that the church had effected an entrance through a window which had been left unsecured at the front part of the building.

**WRECK ON THE RIVER.**—On Tuesday evening, Mr. Higgs concluded, at the Free Apple, Market-street, the inquest adjourned from last week, on the body of the man, name unknown, found in the river of Westminster, with four or five hundred shillings in the chest. The previous inquiry appeared in our last number. The evidence now adduced showed that the man had been staided first and then thrown into the river, and it also showed a probability that the dead was sent on the night of Friday week, on Vauxhall-bridge. At the first inquiry it was supposed that the deceased was the captain of a sailing schooner, but a man, named Rickwell, a river pilot, who it was thought knew deceased, upon this evidence said he did not think he was a sailing man, and that he knew no captain of a Thames trading vessel that was missing. There was nobody to identify the body or give any material evidence as to who were the murderers of deceased. In consequence the jury returned a verdict of "Willful murder against some person or persons unknown."

**INFANTILE AND FATAL ACCIDENT.**—On Wednesday Mr. Higgs held an inquest at the Oldman's Head, Prison-street, Westminster, on Linda Moorey, aged ten months. The deceased was the daughter of a shoemaker, residing in Gorkham-street, Westminster. On Monday the child was taken to her grandfather's house, and laid in a bed, where it shortly afterwards fell asleep. A young female named Emma Moorey, not knowing that the child was there, turned up the bedstead, and nearly four hours elapsed before it was missed. When the bed was overturned the child was found dead, it having been suffocated by the bed-clothes. Verdict, "Accidental death."

**CHURCH ACCIDENT.**—On Saturday a singular, but very serious accident happened to a man, named Henry Pope, a butcher, residing in the New-cut, Lambeth. The poor fellow, while in the act of cutting a calf's head in two, slipped his knife, and pierced his thigh to the extent of several inches, dividing the main blood-vessels. Mr. Edward Cook, one of the principal surgeons of Guy's Hospital, was sent for immediately, and upon his arrival found it necessary to put down upon the femoral artery, which he succeeded in tying directly, and thus prevented the further loss of blood. The man is fearfully progressing.

**ATTEMPT TO BURN THE BARROW HARBOR, OFF HOLBURN.**—A Swede, named Henry Brown, has been examined and examined at Liverpool, on a charge of attempting to burn the large Harrow, Captain Denning, about nine miles off Liverpool. The vessel was on her voyage to Ramen Aree yesterday week, when the occurrence took place. The prisoner was seen to light seven matches, and a fire was discovered in the fore-cabin. He also said he would either sink or burn the vessel. No more witnesses could be assigned for the attempt.

**WRECKED MEN ON THE RIVER.**—On Thursday morning, at eleven o'clock, Mr. James Bennett, late partner to Mr. David Whiteley Harvey, and now managing clerk in Messrs. Yates and Turner, solicitors, Great George-street, Westminster, came in his usual health and spirits to the office, which he has been accustomed to do for upwards of fifteen years, and whilst in the act of speaking to one of the clerks he fell on the floor, and an effort being made to raise him, he was found insensible and helpless. A messenger was immediately sent for medical aid, and Mr. M. Carr, surgeon, of Pall-mall-street, promptly attended, and pronounced him dead, but, notwithstanding, opened the temporal artery, from which blood freely flowed. Mr. M. Carr gave it as his opinion that the deceased died from asphyxia, being of a very sanguine and plethoric temperament.

**ATTEMPTED MURDER IN THE CITY.**—Shortly after one o'clock on Monday morning, one of the most determined attempts at murder took place in St. Paul's Church-yard, that has ever been heard of. The object of attack was Collins, of the City Police, whose bar had been of late a meeting-place for bad characters. The inspectors and Collins have been the means of strutting some, but other persons have taken their attention. On Monday morning, about half past seven o'clock, Collins was walking on his beat, when suddenly a tall, stout fellow, about six feet high, tripped the officer up. He fell heavily, but not being at the time irretrievably, he endeavored to kick his antagonist, when his antagonist, standing over him, unfortunately got possession of it, and struck him several blows on the head. Shortly after the officer was laid in bed, bleeding profusely from his wounds, and quite insensible. The wounded man was conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he remains without the least hope of recovery. The individual who committed the murderous assault is named Isaac Rigby, a paper maker, at Lambeth. He was examined at Guildhall on Wednesday, before Mr. Alderman Wilson, when the facts above stated were given in evidence. Mr. Rigby was bound over on the ground of insanity. Mr. Alderman Wilson said if he had been drinking, that would not justify such a savage assault. The police must be protected in the execution of their duty, and he should commit the prisoner for trial and instruct the City Solicitor to prosecute.

**CURIOUS CASE OF ANKLE.**—An extraordinary sensation has been created in St. James's Park, in consequence of the apprehension of Alfred, son of Mr. Yardley, jeweller, together with Sarah Fuller, his servant girl, who were charged, the former with having set fire to the dwelling-house of his father, and the latter as accessory. The woman is a fine looking girl, and Yardley fully committed for trial at the next High-street Assize. On the 16th inst., the property of Mr. Yardley was found to be in St. James, where a great quantity of property was destroyed, a great portion of which belonged to the poor of St. James, and the neighbourhood. Young Yardley was very much regretted, and would, on attaining his majority (in a few months), come into possession of very considerable property.





THE GREAT AMERICAN STATE FAIR AND CATTLE SHOW.

## GREAT AMERICAN STATE FAIR AND CATTLE SHOW.

We have frequently illustrated these "monster meetings" in our own country, and it may neither be uninteresting nor useless to see how they are managed upon the other side of the Atlantic. The specimens we have chosen for representation is somewhat magnificently termed "The Great Annual State Fair and Cattle Show of the New York State Agricultural Society, for 1844," held at Poughkeepsie, on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of September, "the three glorious days dedicated to the farming and agricultural interests of this great country." The preparations are thus described in the *Weekly Herald*—

"The site of the fair is half a mile to the east of the town, on the summit of a slight elevation, which affords a view of the whole scene. It occupies a tract of ground of about ten acres, which is enclosed by a substantial seven-foot wall of boards, which effectually excluded all but those who paid the ticket at the moderate rate of 1s. each. The whole enclosure is in the form of an oval much elongated. On one

side are erected an infinity of pens for hogs, folds for sheep, stalls for oxen, stands for horses, and various other fixtures for quadrupeds, which makes it, one would think, no bad representation of the interior of Noah's ark. Other edifices there are, too, in prodigious numbers. There are tents pitched for the "Light Guards," or some other dashing company or companies expected to come from New York; there is to be a magnificent marquee, within whose simple precincts a whole host of men, women, and children can take shelter, when they like, from the sun's heat, and from the rain, if it be necessary. In different places throughout the fair ground, the committee have caused to be erected a great number of commodious booths, or, as they are termed here, shanties, which are to be appropriated to the sale of refreshments—but to the other exclusion of that vile rogue, alcohol, who will be, on no condition, looked upon as admissible inside the walls. However, to console those who are familiar with this pernicious John Barleycorn, alias Alcohol, it is to be observed that a numerous posse of his admirers have, not only for

the benevolent purpose of providing him with quarters, but also with a view to avoid the rent of a tenement inside the wall of partition, built sundry emporiums outside, where everything, from egg nog to brandy snashers, and hot punch, may be had on moderate terms, for cash."

In the centre of the ground, and running parallel with its greatest length, stands a row of sheds for the display of horticultural and agricultural specimens, implements, ladies' work, &c.

The first day was appropriated to the choice of officers, committees, &c.; entries of stock, trial of implements, &c.; the number of premiums competed for were 300.

Wednesday was dedicated to the grand exhibition of cattle, farming products, and implements.

According to the *Weekly Herald*, nothing could be finer than the display of Black Cattle of every description: they occupied a strip of the field extending around the whole circumference of the oval enclosure; and it would be difficult to match the collection beheld with lively satisfaction to-day, for size, weight, symmetry, breed, colour, and other leading qualities, by which the merits of stock are estimated. Horses were less numerous; but swine and sheep were in thousands.

A detailed description of the thousands of curious machines, and ingenious contrivances for curtailing, expediting, and facilitating agricultural labour, would take a good-sized volume. There were of the plough alone, hundreds of specimens; also, harrows and rakes, hoes and spades; machines for churning, reaping, threshing, winnowing, and grinding; machines for sowing, cutting straw, cornstalks, &c., and a great variety of ingenious horse-powers to set them in motion. The bells on the ground were, you may be sure, quite numerous; but we cannot forbear to mention, whilst on the topic of machinery, two bells of another description, made at Menzies's foundry, West Troy, the tones of which are full of melody. One of these bells weighs 650 pounds, the other 1525 pounds, and are excellent specimens in their line. But the most wonderful exhibition was the arrival of "the Farmers' Car," from Hyde Park, drawn by ten yoke of oxen. A wagon of enormous length, height, and capacity, was attached to this famous team. Perpendicular and transverse rails were raised thereon, and ornamented with fruit, flowers, and forest foliage; whilst, through the interstices peered the smiling products of the farm, the orchard, and the granary, in every possible shape. This stupendous car is shown towards the centre of the large engraving. An exhibit of another character was that of Colonel Chaplin, who caused to be labelled in large characters upon his tent the following—"General Tom Thumb beat at last! The celebrated dwarf, Colonel Chaplin, nineteen years old, twenty-seven inches high, and weighing twenty-six pounds! The smallest man living to be seen here!" There were on the ground to-day several hundreds of the Poughkeepsie and Fishkill freemen, with music, banners, and engines, in full uniform. There were, altogether, 40,000 persons present.

The great feature of Thursday was a Ploughing Match by nine teams. In the afternoon, the meeting in the marquee (shown in our engraving), numbering nearly 1000 ladies, was addressed at great length, and most eloquently, by Mr. Bancroft, of Massachusetts. There came the award of premiums of the premiums; and thus terminated the proceedings of the Great Poughkeepsie State Fair.

The larger engraving shows the general arrangement of the Fair: in the foreground are visitors, some of them farmers, carrying umbrellas to keep off the sun; next, are the fine black cattle, and then the Floral Car; to the right are the refreshment booths; to the left, the white buildings of Poughkeepsie; and, in the distance, the Reservoir, the Marquee, and the College; the latter, a superb white marble structure, after the Parthenon, and situate two miles distant.

**INCORPORATION BY BRIGHTON.**—A meeting of householders of the borough of Brighton, was held on Monday to consider the propriety of petitioning the Queen to grant a charter of incorporation. Some difference of opinion prevailed, and ultimately a committee was appointed to investigate and report upon the extent of the change in local affairs which an incorporation would entail.

**EXTRACTS OF THE SEASON.**—Miss Martha Saxton has at present growing in her garden at Basing, near Whitley, Yorkshire, an apple tree, which bore blossom in Christmas again in spring, and after producing a good crop of fruit, begins to bud early in 11 months.

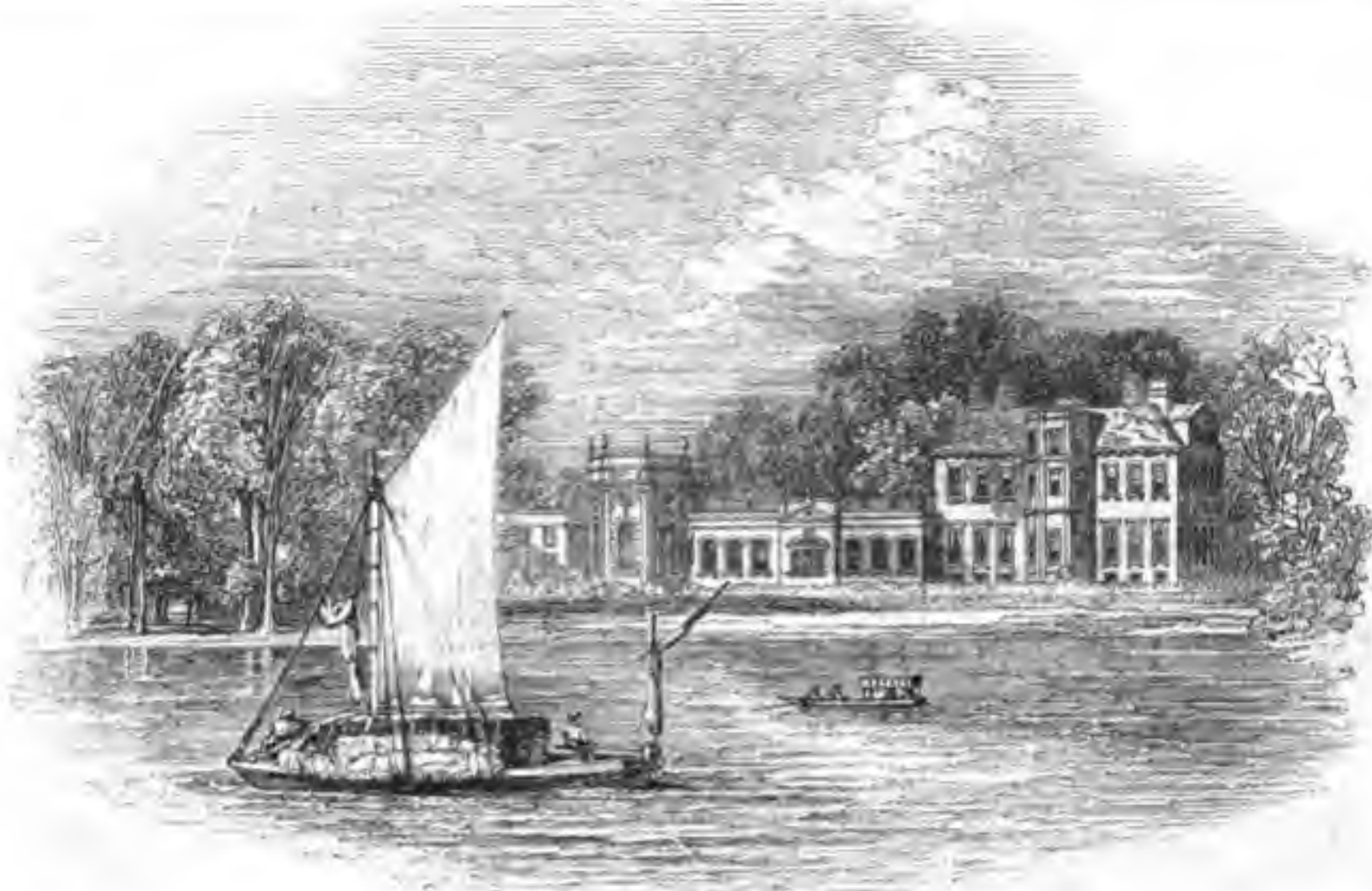
**PUBLIC WALKS IN MANCHESTER.**—Sir George Phillips has subscribed £500 to the fund for the establishment of public walks in that town.

**FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE MANCHESTER AND LEEDS RAILWAY.**—On Friday last a fatal accident occurred at the Atlas Hotel, Manchester, in the body of James Case, a shop-dancer, of Rochdale, whose death resulted from the injury sustained on the Oldham branch of the Manchester and Leeds Railway. It appeared, from the evidence of Elizabeth, wife of William Leigh, porter of Rochdale, that she and Case got into a railway train at Oldham, on Wednesday evening, and were going to Rochdale, but, on the arrival of the train at the Middleton station, Case opened the door of the carriage, which was a third class, as the train was slackening its pace, and tried to get out, when he fell off, and he fell across the rail. The off-wheel of the succeeding wagon passed over his thighs, and he was removed to the Manchester Infirmary within half an hour of the accident, but he survived the injury only until Thursday night, when he died about half-past seven. The witness stated that deceased was in liquor at the time of the accident, and the fault was entirely his own. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."



INTERIOR OF THE GREAT MARQUEE.





ORLEANS HOUSE, TWICKENHAM; ONCE THE RESIDENCE OF LOUIS PHILIPPE

ORLEANS HOUSE, TWICKENHAM.

Our readers will remember that his Majesty the King of the French, during his recent visit, paid a visit to the handsome mansion at Twickenham, where the King, then Duke of Orleans, took up his residence on his arrival from New York, in the year 1802. Here the royal exile had at length an opportunity of enjoying what repose in the midst of the best English society. The Duke engaged with and in the study of political economy, and the institutions of Great Britain; at times making excursions with his brothers into the country, and from time to time hunting almost as an Englishman. The only pressing subject of moment was the infant health of the Duke of Montpensier. With a somewhat weakly constitution, damaged by long and cruel confinement in prison, he had, since his first arrival in England, experienced a gradual sinking in bodily strength. Notwithstanding every effort of medicine to save him, this amiable and accomplished prince died May 14, 1807. He remains were interred in Westminster Abbey, where his tomb is marked by an elegant Latin epitaph, the joint composition of the Duke of Orleans and General Dumouriez.

Writing from Twickenham to the late Bishop of London, in July, 1804, the Duke observed—"I quitted my native land so early, that I have hardly the habit or manner of a Frenchman, and I can say with truth that I am attached to England, not only by gratitude, but by taste and inclination. In the sincerity of my heart do I pray that I may never leave this hospitable soil. But it is not from individual feeling only that I take so much interest in the success of England—it is also as a man. The safety of Europe, of the world itself, the happiness and independence of the human race, depend upon the safety and independence of England."

A correspondent has penned the following—

ROYAL SOLILOQUY

SAID TO HAVE BEEN SPOKEN IN THE HOLLAND-GROVE OF TWICKENHAM ON 1802.

"Ye distant shores, ye antique towers  
That crown the western glades,  
Where graceful fountains still adorns  
The Henry's holy shade;  
And ye, that from the stately brow  
Of Windsor's heights its aspect below,  
Of groves, of lawns, of meads, of woods,  
Where still, when shades, when all is young,  
Wanders the happy Thames along  
His silver winding way!"—  
And thou, fair Twickenham, where of old  
I saw thy summer scene, and I say'd,  
It gladdens mine eyes now to behold  
Each happy hill, each pastoral shade;  
Thou hast wrought many changes since  
I saw thee in the days of old France  
I loved thy hospitality,  
But time has wrought no change in me!  
The circumstances of youth and joy's  
Attitude are at the present hour—  
But still is grateful heart the same,  
I'd ever mine old England's name!

Orleans House was, in the reign of Queen Anne, the property of her Secretary

of State, Mr. Johnson, who built the large octagon room at the extremity of the gallery, for the express purpose of entertaining Queen Anne there. The house was raised from a design by the celebrated Earl of Burlington. It afterwards became the property of St. Martin Pitt, Esq., and was purchased from him by Admiral Sir George Packer, R.N., who left it to his son, the late baronet, by whom it was sold in 1807 to the present possessor. A cousin Henry, Esq., the member for the County of Rutland, the Packer family held the property for about a century.

SILVER TROUPEL.

This tape's (and) used was once a record for being the first stone of the New



SILVER TROUPEL.

Ducks, at Netherhead, and was used by Sir Philip Egerton, M.P., for that purpose, on Wednesday last.

The troupe was designed and executed by Mr. Joseph Mayer, jeweller and goldsmith, of 17, Old Street, Liverpool. It is of unique design, its several ornaments being emblematical of commerce and navigation. The form of it is that of the Greek helm, or pectus. On the blade, or flat part, is chased in alto-



INTERIOR OF THE NEW ROYAL SOUTHAMPTON RAILWAY STATE CARRIAGE.—See next page.













THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—THE EAST AND SOUTH FRONTS.

then the millions of inhabitants in that place sold muskets, bird-eyes, stoning-horns, leather, and Jew's-tongues, &c. There was, also, at that time that kept shops in the upper part of the Royal Exchange—apothecaries, that sold both new and old armour—apothecaries, bookbinders, goldsmiths, and glass-edges." But we have in this passage only an indication of the bustling period of the Exchange; for a few years later still, and the shops were filled with the richest wares that the world of commerce could produce. Not the least interesting part of the history of the old Exchange are its literary memorials, though, for the most part, their authors are unknown to fame. In the lower part of the Exchange, including the great court, jostling each other

arising from the Exchange, and all the houses, buildings, &c., belonging to it, amounting to an annual income of £771 10s., besides all charges and repairs.

Immediately after the death of the Lady Graham, the Royal Exchange and its revenues reverted to the Corporation of the City of London and the Mercers' Company; a patent from the Crown, bearing date Feb. 3, 1514. (15 James I.), confirming them in their possession of the property.

The Royal Exchange was utterly destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666.—"When the fire was entered, how quickly did it run round the galleries, filling them with flames; then descending the stairs, compassing the walls, giving forth flames

ing volleys, and filling the court with sheets of fire. By-and-by the Kings fell all down on their faces, and the greater part of the stone building after them (the founder's statue alone remaining), with such a noise as was dreadful and astonishing." The very interesting fact recorded in the words we have marked with italics is noticed by all the historians of the Fire. The statue is here represented; and it is a remarkable fact that the statue was again saved in the fire of 1620.

The re-edification of the Exchange became an object of prime concern after the Great Fire; and in Wren's plan for rebuilding London its reconstruction upon the ancient site formed a grand feature. Wren's project, however, was not



THE FIRST ROYAL EXCHANGE, 1567.

among the crowd, were men from almost every known nation of the world, habited in their respective costumes, intermixed with the more numerous English merchants, dressed in their large, padded hewen, long vane, short cloaks, and ruffs, appeared here the half-naturalized Fleming, with his long-trimmed coat and hat, and light fluting pantaloons; there the lively Venetian, in his long robes and elegant cap, &c. On Sundays and holidays, the Exchange appears to have been the resort of boys, children, and young men, who played all sorts of pranks therein. The preceding engraving represents the Royal Exchange and the Two, in Cornhill, in 1610, copied from Holcar's View. Sir Thomas Graham died in 1679, and his wife in 1696. The latter enjoyed the ruin,



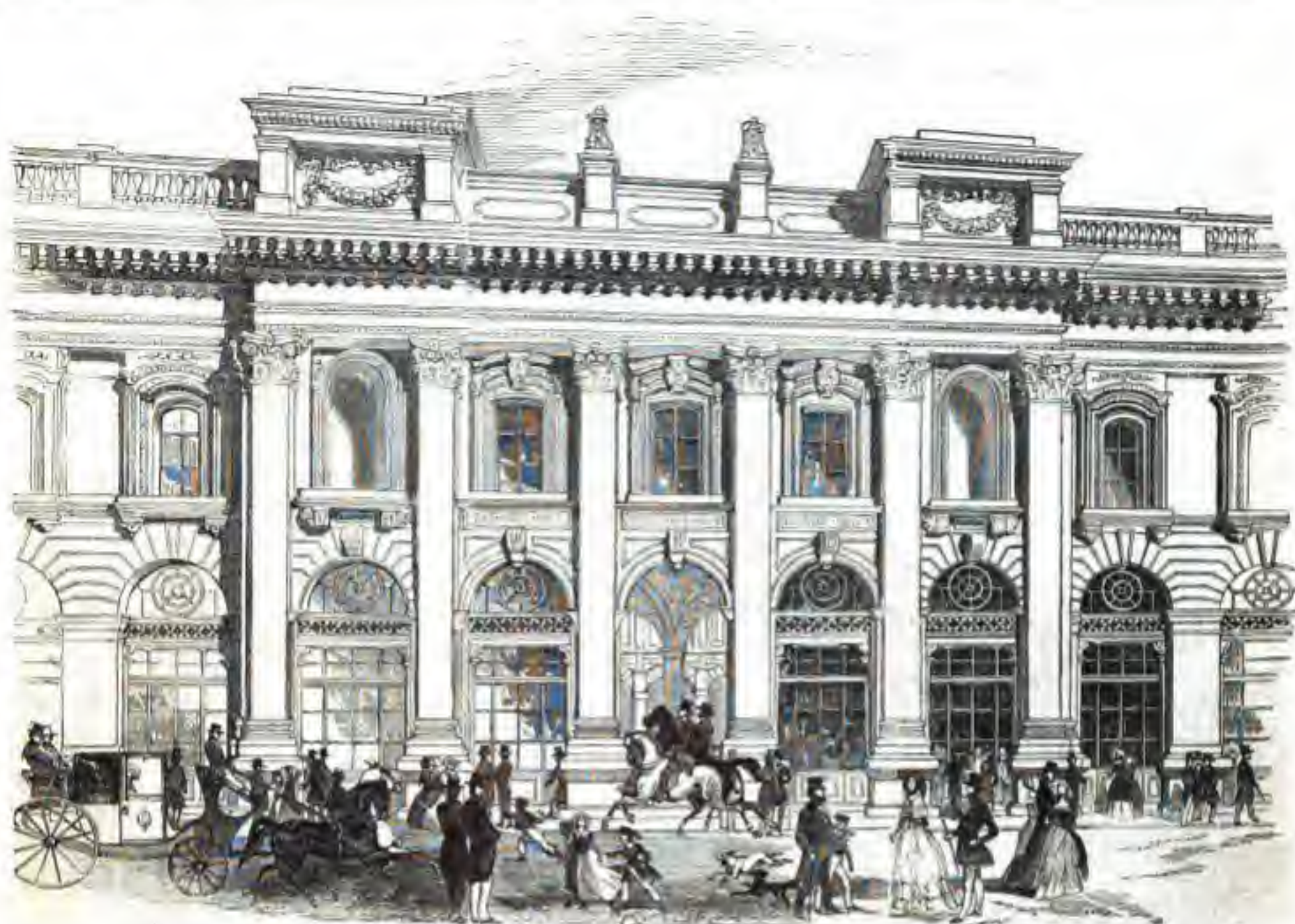
THE ROYAL EXCHANGE, 1688.



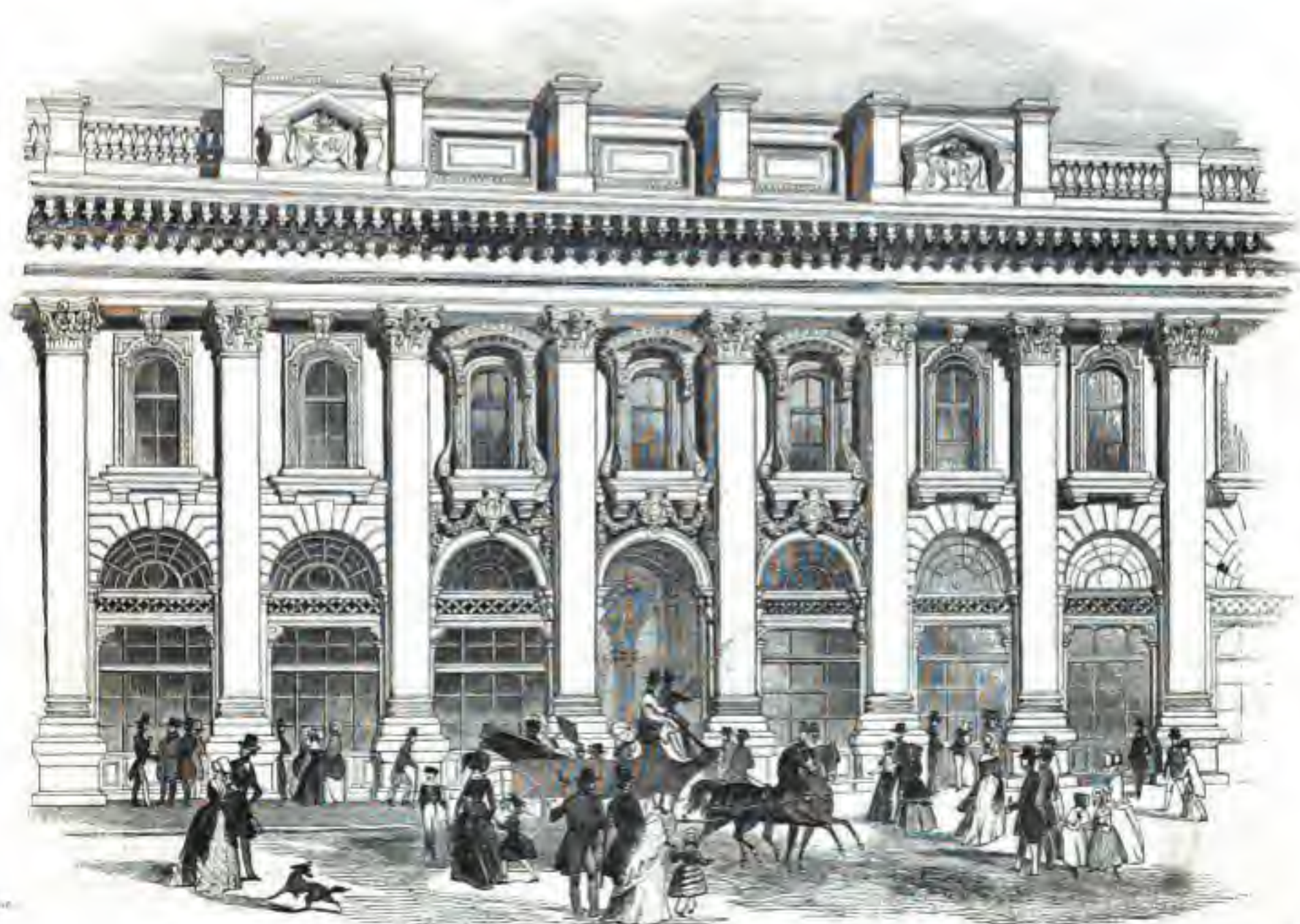
THE SECOND ROYAL EXCHANGE, 1683.

maintained; but within a month after the Fire estimates were prepared, and early in the following year the ground was cleared, and an order obtained from Charles II. for the Portland stone required. In April, 1667, Mr. Jermyn was appointed architect, under the nomination appointed by the Corporation of the City and the Mercers' Company. On October 23rd the first stone was laid by Charles II.; a stone a tapestried shed was set up, and a table spread with a chair of gold, great dishes of food, garments of hawks, dried tongues, anchovies, carcases, wines, &c.; and Charles gave £750 to the workmen. Similar ceremonies





THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE—THE NORTH ENTRANCE



THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE—THE SOUTH ENTRANCE



commenced the laying of other "free stones," by the Duke of York and Prince Rupert—these ceremonies being very pleasant things. The edifice was completed in 1839, at an expense of nearly £200,000, besides an expenditure for additional site of about £50,000, or twice the cost of the entire original site, and had been the advance in the value of property here in the course of a century. The Exchange was re-opened to the merchants on the 15th of September, 1839.



STATUE OF SIR THOMAS GRESHAM.

The new building, in its essential features, greatly resembled the old, but was larger and more magnificent. A general view of it is shown in the next page. It had, like the old, its ranges of columns, composed on this occasion principally by Corinthian columns above and below, now increased in number to two hundred; its bell-tower; and its unbroken quadrangle in the centre for the merchants, where was placed a statue of Charles II., by Spiller. The grand entrance from Cornhill, was also decorated on each side by statues of the same king and of his father.

The ascent to the shops was by spacious staircases of black marble, the marble beneath was paved with white and black marble; and the open area with Turkey stone of a small size, the gift, according to tradition, of a merchant trading in that country, whose heart, perhaps, was opened by some unusually fortunate venture, which he thus freely recorded.

We reluctantly pass over the association of the name of Addison, who has not only recorded his frequent visits to the Exchange, but has commemorated it, though in one of his most delightful papers in the *Spectator*. Sir Richard Steele has also contributed to the *Spectator* some details of the shops, which, in his time, produced a yearly rental of £4000. By the year 1739, however, this sum had declined, especially in the upper story, but these places were supplied by other means. Among other offices, were the Lord Mayor's Court, the recording-house of the several attorneys, resembling small shops, with a sort of projecting sign-board in each, bearing the name of its occupier. Then, too, were the Royal Exchange Assurance and other offices; and the Gresham Lecture-room; and Lloyd's extensive establishment. (The Exchange and its neighbourhood, about this period, will be found engraved in No. 121 of our journal.) This Exchange was frequently repaired; so, about 1750, when Parliament voted £10,000 towards the charges; but the most extensive repairs and improvements were made between the years 1800 and 1805, by Mr. G. Smith, architect to the Mercers' Company, at a cost of about £40,000. Among these improvements was building a new stone tower, 130 feet high, on the south front, in place of a more lofty one of timber. These repairs, the Exchange presented the appearance depicted at page 264.

Thus the edifice remained until its entire destruction by fire, on the night of Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1838, the flames having first been seen to burst from the windows of Lloyd's Coffee-room. The conflagration was truly magnificent. Amidst the tumult of the populace, the shouts of the firemen, and the crash of the falling masonry, the chimneys in the tower began to play their popular air on this day. "There's no such such about the house!"

A second time hurried out, the merchants had more to seek a new, though temporary home. This matter was soon accomplished. The South Sea House received the members of "Lloyd's," whilst the Court of the Exchequer, formerly the Court of Sir Thomas Gresham's House, and subsequently of Gresham College, accommodated the several mercantile bodies, as it had done before, on the occasion of the similar calamity.

It was now proposed to rebuild the Exchange with an open area, as before, but upon an enlarged scale, and improved appearance, thereby the cost being defrayed by the Corporation of London and the Company of Merchants (to be reconstituted out of the Gresham estate), and by a grant from Government. Mr. Tite, F.R.S., was then chosen architect, and the materials chosen—granite for the edifice, and the best Portland stone for the superstructure. The first stone was laid on January 15, 1840, with great ceremony, by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in the presence of Aldermen from Sir John Pulteney. It should have been explained that the ground has been cleared westward of the site by removing the two stacks of buildings in front of the Bank, so as to leave an uninterrupted area from the intersection of the streets in front of the Mansion House, in which area has been placed Chantry's square statue of the Duke of Wellington.

The great work is now nearly completed. We have from time to time reported its progress, and at present we shall confine our description to the respective fronts, abridged from the *Morning Herald*.

**THE LENGTH OF THE EDIFICE** is about 200 feet from east to west; or, according to Mr. Tite's plan, 200 feet 6 inches, from the columns of the portico, on the west, to the pillars on the east. The general width of the building averages about 100 feet; the width of the portico is 100 feet, and the extremity which is the east end, at the broadest part, being 175 feet, and the width through the centre, from north to south, 144 feet.

**THE EXCHANGE** is entered at each of the four sides by an arched opening placed directly in the centre of each side, the form of the archway being quadrilateral, by which the area or principal court is gained.

**THE WEST FRONT**, with its portico, is superior in its dimensions to any in this country. The width from outside to outside of the eight columns of the first row, the second row having six intervening columns, is 90 feet, and the tablets from the ground to the apex of the pediment, is 75 feet and a half. The dimensions of the portico is consequently 26 feet wider and 15 feet higher than that of St. Martin's Church, and 14 feet wider and 7 feet higher than that of the General Post-office. This front has been engraved in No. 101 of our journal. The general height of the entire edifice in this building is 50 feet, the tower at the east end to the top of the same rises to the extreme height of 120 feet. The tower will be found engraved in our No. 26. The architectural sculptures in the tympanum of the pediment of the portico, by Mr. Westmacott, have already been described and engraved in No. 24 of our journal.

We shall, next week, detail the portico more at length, when we shall engrave a plan of it.

**THE SOUTH FRONT** (engraved at page 264). Has been much admired by the holders of its architectural outlines. The shops along the front are divided by pilasters with Corinthian capitals; and over the centre and way of entrance is an arch, which contributes greatly to the general architectural elegance of the facade. In the three central compartments, are sculptured figures representing the fruits and flowers of all seasons, also, the balustrade and the base having sculptured figures of children and foliage.

**THE EAST FRONT**—(See page 264). The apertures of this facade, north and south, are rounded, and each has an arch similarly ornamented with sculpture. In the centre, as before, also, is a front, is the entrance to the Exchange, beneath the tower, in which the clock and chimes are placed. The tower is, in every respect, according with the style of the other parts of the building; the tower has an octagonal lantern over the clock and chime rooms, and is surmounted by a dome, supported by Corinthian columns, at the summit of which is the vase with the grasshopper crest of Sir Thomas Gresham. In a niche prepared in the east front above the entrance into the lower court and great quadrangle, a statue in Portland stone of Sir Thomas Gresham is to be placed, now in the hands of Mr. Baines, the sculptor. The keystones, architrave panels, &c., are enriched by elaborate sculpture.

**THE NORTH FRONT** (see page 264). Is, in all its main features, the same as that of the south front, except as regards the entrance into the merchants' area or quadrangle. On each side of the arch, were two niches intended for the figures of Sir Richard Worsley and Sir Hugh Mordaunt. As a general observation, we must state the design of the north and south fronts are much praised, for their archaic lines of architecture, with a repetition of arches of the same character. Mr. Tite, in his explanatory remarks to the committee on the design he exhibited to that body in April, 1840, observes—"It appears to me that a building for essentially commercial purposes should present the character of grandeur, simplicity, and usefulness. In this way the universally acknowledged good effect of the Forum at Paris has been obtained. In that building the lines are simple and unbroken, and the large arched windows surrounding the walls behind the columns, have all the character of shops or offices." Considering the difficulties the architect had to contend with from the shape of the ground, for the tower raised in the directions issued by the committee to preserve the face of the building, were happily overcome by the position of the tower being placed at the east end of the building; for, as Mr. Tite pointed out to the committee, had the tower been erected to agree with the lines of the south front, it would have clashed with the lines of the east and west fronts.

Next week, we shall engrave the principal portions of the interior, with the splendid ceremonial of Opening the Building; at the same time that we shall engrave upon its architectural details.

**HER MAJESTY'S STEAM YACHT, DWARF.**—This is a small steamer (propelled by a screw) and intended, we believe, to act as a tender to the royal yacht. She is a very pretty little boat, and the interior arrangements, though on a small scale, are extremely comfortable. Great taste has been displayed by Messrs. Waring and Son, the Admiralty architects (who have been directed the Royal Victoria and Albert), in arranging and fitting the principal saloon on the deck, at it is a handsome apartment; on either side is a long double sofa, covered with a most patterned cloth, with dotted green silk in front. The sides and bulkheads are covered with the same cloth, with green silk borders, and dotted with beautiful gilt rope mouldings, which have a pleasing effect. The other parts are painted white, relieved with gilt mouldings, and there are ivory stumps to the doors. The first cabin is very elegant. She is now quite ready for the reception of her Majesty, and will, probably, be used by the royal family during their next visit to the Isle of Wight. The length of the Dwarf is 120 feet; breadth, 16 feet; horse-power, 30; tonnage, 120. She was built by Messrs. Ditchburn and Mow, of Blackwall, and her engines are by the Messrs. Beamish.

## THE OPENING OF THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.

The Play, the Play  
Such rested up on high,  
And said the dark column  
Along the dark sky,  
And show the red banner up  
In passionate light,  
And woe the dead City  
At mid of the night?

What a rush through the black streets,  
A rush and a roar,  
Of thousands—all dreamers  
A moment before!  
How they ran from the East,  
How they fled from the West,  
To see the Flame-Sign  
In mid rain-dust!

Ha! look! he not woful  
And woful and great,  
As he marches the great temple  
Under his hand?

They come, the vast people,  
To speech his wild men,  
Still a Lord over all miles  
The typical Free!

The engines pour round him  
Their waters of strength,  
On-ward and on-ward  
To crush him at length,  
Work on!—his bright eye-balls  
Are fast growing dim,  
Now the Red Giant loathes  
In marble and lime!

You, yes, they have killed him—  
Have quenched his hot breath;  
But see how his great rain  
Lands it in death!

Where, where is the slough?  
With foam and foam  
Is the temple that yesterday  
Stood in the sun?

They say when it rose  
In magnificent night,  
Its proud founder, Gresham,  
Hail! hail with delight,  
Drunk with wine and powder  
In wine to the tomb,  
And eye'd a woful drought,  
Was woful when it rose!

When the west-ward bell  
Came forth in her great,  
To make his great palace  
A regulated place,  
Of his spirit the great eye  
Was glowing in their time,  
For his future before him  
Gleamed vast and sublime.

He saw it, the bright brow  
Of Gresham and his son,  
Of might and power and  
Of woe and woe!  
Of Fortune gathered grandly,  
Fortune and woe!  
The 'Charge'—the play,  
And gain of the world!

He was right—'I rose faster  
Than you anticipated me!  
And still through its great halls  
Time's feet came down,  
In the strength of its arms  
Long years made it old,  
Till the Flame-Sign bore down  
The Temple of Gold!

Then, where he had shown it  
In ashes and dust,  
With woe of a father  
His soul stood out—  
"Come forth here, ye merchants,  
From houses where ye trade,  
And build up houses  
Within walls of Fate!"

They built up another  
House rich and more gay,  
Which five hundred Greshams  
Shall open today!  
But with five hundred walls  
They brought down  
Another Flame-Sign  
Again to burn them!

Who comes to make royal  
This palace? The last  
Of all the four Queens  
Ever throned in the west!  
When he their high temple  
Her light gave them,  
Oh, will not her memory  
Drunk with wine and powder  
Be drunk with their woe?

And from where the star opens  
His heavy old eye,  
To gaze the great power  
That brings her to woe,  
From millions started gaily  
In silent delight,  
To where the star temple  
Beneath stood on her sight!

The well-worn, north-ward  
Venus will bear,  
The City's heart brought  
In shadow and light;  
And the first eye seeing  
That Palace of Stone,  
Will be loud London's greeting  
Of "God save the Queen!"

## OFFICIAL PROGRAMME OF THE CEREMONIAL OF HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE CITY.

We are enabled to communicate the following official outline of the ceremony to be observed on Monday. The programme has been sent over by her Majesty, and we have the Lord Mayor's permission to give it publicity. It was communicated to the Lord Mayor by Sir James Graham, accompanied by the following ladies:—

"My Lord—With regard to your Majesty's visit to the City, I have the honor to inform your Majesty that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify her acceptance of the ceremonial proposed to be observed on Monday, the 29th of the month, at the Corporation of London on the occasion of opening the new Exchange—I have the honor to be, my Lord, your Majesty's obedient servant."

"To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, &c."

**ORDER OF PROCESSION**  
FROM TEMPLE BAR TO EXCHANGE AND RETURN TO THE HOTEL  
KING'S ARCADE.

Police officers on horseback.  
The water carriers of the City.  
The Lord Mayor's own coach.  
The City Mace-bearers on horseback.  
Members of the Court of Common Council,  
in their respective gowns, on horseback, each with an attendant.

In their respective gowns and chains, on horseback, each attended by a footman and a groom.  
In their respective gowns (those part the chain in their chains), on horseback, each attended by a footman and a groom.

The Corporation on horseback, carrying the City Mace.  
The Lord Mayor,  
in a carriage drawn by four and six horses, with the City Mace-bearers, bearing the City Mace, followed by the Lord Mayor's own coach.

On the Queen's arrival at Temple Bar, the Lord Mayor will present the City Mace to her Majesty and Prince Albert. At the Exchange they are to be received by the water carriers by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and the members of the Court of Common Council, the Sheriffs, and the Corporation, who will form themselves into a procession to precede her Majesty, in the following order:—

Temple Bar.  
Click of the Common Council.  
Aldermen.  
Twelve Members of the Common Council, two and two.  
Sheriffs.  
Members of the Court of Aldermen and Recorder, two and two.  
Lord Mayor.  
Her Majesty the QUEEN and Prince ALBERT,  
followed by her Majesty's carriage and suite.

The procession to enter at the western gate of the Exchange, turning to the right into the ambulatory, and round in the west end, where the open area from west to east to the centre of the building, up the great staircase into the arcade and from thence to the ceremonial place, presented by the Lord Mayor, the procession waiting in the arcade for her Majesty's return, and then proceed her Majesty into the ambulatory, and from thence into the throne room prepared for the address.

The Lord Mayor, immediately preceding her Majesty and Prince Albert, will state the purposes in which the various parts of the building are to be appropriated.

The Officers of State who do not join the procession to be previously conducted into the throne room, as the members of the Court of Aldermen, who have preceded her Majesty from Temple Bar, and the members of the Court of Common Council, who have not formed part of the procession, and her officers of the Corporation.

A suitable address, to be presented to her Majesty from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commoners of the City of London, in the usual form, and setting forth an historical account of the original building, its subsequent destruction, and the restoration of the Exchange by the Corporation of London and the Mercers' Company, as the joint trustees of Sir Thomas Gresham's will under the special bequest of the Lord Gresham Committee.

After her Majesty's answer to the address, the Lord Mayor (preceded by her Majesty's suite) is to be conducted to her Majesty's carriage and suite, and to the address, and afterwards the Chairman of the Gresham Committee and the Mayor of the Mercers' Company, under whose superintendence the new Exchange has been erected, and the architect.

The whole of the company in the throne room, except the Lord Mayor and such of the Joint Gresham Committee as are in attendance at the entertainment, will then retire to their seats, and her Majesty will be conducted to the private apartment.

The Lord Mayor to precede her Majesty to the Royal table, and attend upon her Majesty during the dinner.

Graces to be said by the Bishop of London.

Thanks to be given to be previously approved by her Majesty.

Proclamation of her Majesty to be made on the steps of the merchants' area, and her Majesty is to give her graces permission for the Exchange to be christened, called the Royal Exchange.

Her Majesty is to be presented on her return in the same manner across the open area to the great western entrance.

The number of waiters to the dinner will be about 1000, beyond which number it is usual that accommodation cannot possibly be afforded. Of these, about 700 will be seated in the ambulatory, and the same number will be seated in Lloyd's apartments.

In the ambulatory and merchants' area every provision is to be made to prevent the company from draughts, or the inconveniences of bad weather. The north and south entrances will be closely boarded up, and ample protection will be provided at the east and west ends. A very thick and highly ornamented carpet will be laid on the steps of the area and leading on which her Majesty will walk, and under the table and seats for the company, temporary flooring and drapery will be laid down, so that there will be complete security against damp.

The seats will be confined to a double row, given round the ambulatory, which, from its ample dimensions and ample height, will admit of such a regulation, without at all being liable to be prejudiced as to the view to the west end.

It is supposed by the Committee, that her Majesty will arrive at the Exchange at about one o'clock, and leave the building on her return to Windsor at three, her Majesty will appear in state and in the state carriage, accompanied by her

Military and suite. Most of the distinguished members of both houses of Parliament, and all the leading merchants and bankers, have been invited.

The plan of the front Temple Bar to the Exchange will be led by a certain number of the Corporation, Aldermen and Commoners, on horseback, in accordance with ancient custom.

The Lord Mayor has received from Sir James Graham a letter, stating that a communication had been made to Sir Royal Highness Prince Albert, Captain General and Colonel Commanding the Royal Artillery, informing his Royal Highness that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify her pleasure that the new Exchange should stand as a grand monument to the Exchange on the occasion of her Majesty assuming the Corporation of London by being present at the opening of that building on the 29th instant.

The Joint Gresham Committee and that of the Mercers' Company, intrusted with the arrangements for the reception of her Majesty, are engaged in superintending the suitable decoration and comfort of the apartments to be appropriated to the use of her Majesty, her august Consort, and their suites, within the walls of the Exchange. The grand apartment appropriated for the royal banquet is fast approaching towards completion, and will, when entirely so, present at the same time a unique and magnificent appearance. It is now understood, in addition to the three belonging to the Corporation, the magnificent gold plate belonging to the Goldsmiths' Company will be brought into requisition.

The coronation of her Majesty's visit will, it is understood, be observed as a holiday by the principal City establishments. The holders of the Bank of England have already signified their intention of closing their doors to business operations; and the private bankers, who are informed, have resolved to suspend the attendance of their clerks after twelve o'clock, the previous hours being allowed as necessary for the payment of bills and other affairs which cannot be delayed. It is to be hoped that all other leading firms will follow the example so readily set, and make the day one of general holiday and recreation.

The Lord Mayor has officially recommended an observance from business on Monday, and also that the purveyors of houses on the line of procession should be made scarce, in order to prevent accidents. Barriers will be fixed at the end of all the streets in the city through which the royal procession will pass. Similar measures will be adopted outside the city, under the direction of the Metropolitan Police, a considerable number from each division having been ordered to keep the line clear from Buckingham Palace to Temple Bar, detailed by the two Regiments of Horse Guards.

At the Royal Exchange there are to be four apartments for the general company, in addition to the principal entrance at the western front. They are situated, two in Cornhill and two in Bartholomew-lane.

In the area around St. Paul's, seats capable of containing from 10,000 to 15,000 persons, will be standing from the north-west to the south-east side, and in the course of processions. These are to be covered in, and lined inside with pink and white drapery, with similar decorations as those used in 1837. At some of the shops in Cornhill the goods have been removed from the windows and sent up to the roof of the building. In the neighbourhood of the Exchange as much as the guides is used for a single seat, whilst throughout the whole line not one is to be placed under the foot. The tradesmen along the line of route are also to be directed to accommodate the sight-seers, from whom they will no doubt reap a plentiful harvest.

**LATENT PARTICULARS.**  
The members of the Corporation who are to take part in the procession have been allotted their respective places in it, and Sir Peter Laurie is to have the conduct of the procession. It will be formed as follows:—

Police officers on horseback.  
State carriages of the Sheriff.  
Carriages of the Aldermen.  
State carriage of the Lord Mayor.  
The two City Mace-bearers mounted.  
If members of the Corporation desired to have their maces borne on horseback and with an attendant.  
In their respective gowns and chains, on horseback, each attended by a footman and a groom.

The Aldermen.  
In their private gowns, those part the chain in their chains, on horseback, each attended by a footman and a groom, placed as follows:—  
Sir Alderman Huggins Sir George Corbett  
Sir Alderman Jackson Sir Alderman Wood  
Sir Alderman Fawcett Sir P. Laurie  
Sir John Kay, Bart. Sir Alderman Trow  
Sir C. C. Harris, Bart. Sir Alderman Goble  
The Common Council on horseback, carrying the City Mace.  
The Recorder on horseback, carrying the Cap of Maintenance.

In a crimson velvet robe and collar of S, on horseback, and bearing the City Mace of St. Paul, attended by three footmen in livery.  
His Lordship will immediately precede

**HER MAJESTY.**

It is now intended that there shall be free tables in the Subscription Room at Lloyd's, where the entertainment is to take place. The south end of the Subscription Room has been long with crimson drapery, fastened at the top in graceful folds. There is an enormous table, and the royal arms surmount it, denoting the place at which her Majesty is to preside at the festive table. On each side of the large looking glass it is proposed to have the British standard and flags. The royal table is the south end of the room is to be on a raised dais, so that her Majesty and the distinguished personages assembled for the banquet of morning the Sovereign at London shall be as situated as in a banquet hall. It is understood that the room when the whole of the company has assembled, for it is determined there is not to be a thronging company in that room, but each two girls shall sit for the Queen and her Royal Consort. The dais, or raised dais, is to be covered with red carpeting, the room to be covered generally by a blue velvet material.

The dais, or raised dais, is to be appropriated as an audience chamber, at Government, in which her Majesty is to receive the City address. Here the decorations are to be extended, the walls of this apartment being hung with a crimson drapery, suitably fastened and adorned by suitable gilt ornaments. The whole of the dais is to be of solid wood, carved in columns, so as to resemble a classical temple, the different shades and colors being brought out in all their brilliancy from here given lighted pictures.

There is to be an outer row of seats, constructed for this occasion, and, according to arrangement, it is to be of a superb description. It will be covered at the eastern extremity of the room, raised on a platform of three steps. There are to be two splendid chairs for the Queen and Prince Consort, beneath the canopy of the dais. The Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and the officers of the Queen's Household, the Ministers of State, are only to be present at the ceremony of the presentation of the City address by the Recorder, attended by the Lord Mayor, the Sheriff, Mr. Assheton St. John, and Mr. Harrison, as messengers and attendants of the address.

We have from a well-informed source, that her Majesty has signified her pleasure in accepting of the arrangements made for her reception, and that she will be accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, and other persons being the honor of gentlemen to the entertainment in the grand room, and to appear in full dress and uniform. Such notice is not, however, intended to apply to the guests to be entertained in the colonnade of the Merchants' area.

The interior of the Quadrangle has an elegant, though too showy, an appearance for the purpose of the building. The arabesque ornaments are elaborately worked the pedimental frieze being half and crimson, and the pavement under the arcade is laid with blocks of black marble and red porphyry. At the north-west corner is the statue of Queen Elizabeth, the founder of the original Exchange, and in a corresponding niche on the north-west is a statue of King Charles II., in whose reign it was rebuilt. A variety is left in the pavement in the central part of the open space of the Quadrangle, for the statue of her Majesty Queen Victoria, which is not yet completed, but a model of it will be placed in the Queen will be given, in the north-west corner of the Quadrangle, the statue being handsome, but greatly deficient of light.

The room itself is imperfectly lighted by ground glass skylights and a few side windows, relieved by a fine proportioned and well suited for its object. On the northern hundred persons seated not more than three hundred and fifty will sit in the room with the Queen, and though it is expected her Majesty will promenade round the other tables, the majority of the company might almost as well take their seats in the room, as in the case of this anticipated passing view of the Queen, Prince Albert, and the royal suite.

On Thursday application was made to the Lord Mayor by the trustees of several of the livery companies to call out by precept the whole of those companies to report to him in St. Paul's Churchyard, or to form themselves in line in the streets through which the procession will pass.

It is reported that when Queen Elizabeth visited the City, the heavy companies being drawn out to line from Temple Bar to the Guildhall, her Majesty thought proper to change the military antecedents, and that, when the Spanish Ambassador said to the Queen, "Where are your Majesty's guards?" she answered, pointing to the faithful citizens, "There are your Majesty's guards!" There is no doubt that, if once had sufficed, the whole of the livery companies would, in the present day, have been anxious to testify their loyalty by a similar demonstration. The Lord Mayor, however, felt that, with the limited interval which would elapse before the Queen's entry, there would not be sufficient time to make the requisite arrangements.

**SILVER CUP FOR THE KING OF ASHANTER.**—We have just inspected an elegant chest, which has been designed, and manufactured, and chased in silver by Mr. Sharp, of Bartholomew-lane. It is a chest 18 by 12 inches, 6 inches deep, and it is computed, will hold about £10,000 worth of gold dust, as a deposit for which the chest is intended to be used by his Ashanter Majesty. The chest is of a very elegant design, in the centre of the lid is a magnificent lion, the emblem of Ashanter, in frosted silver; and around the lid is a frieze border of the Ashanter emblem, of the tiger, elephant, and lion, beautifully chased. The sides are ornamented with the heads of tigers, &c., as a frieze border; and at each end is a stout handle, formed of two crossed spears, admirably chased; the interior is highly finished, and entirely plain. The chest is furnished with a triple lock, by which, in which there is a gold key. The pedestal is enclosed in a walnut case for protection; and one of its feet was cut by the display in state processions, fixed with the pedestal metal. The King of Ashanter has a large collection of chests for this purpose.



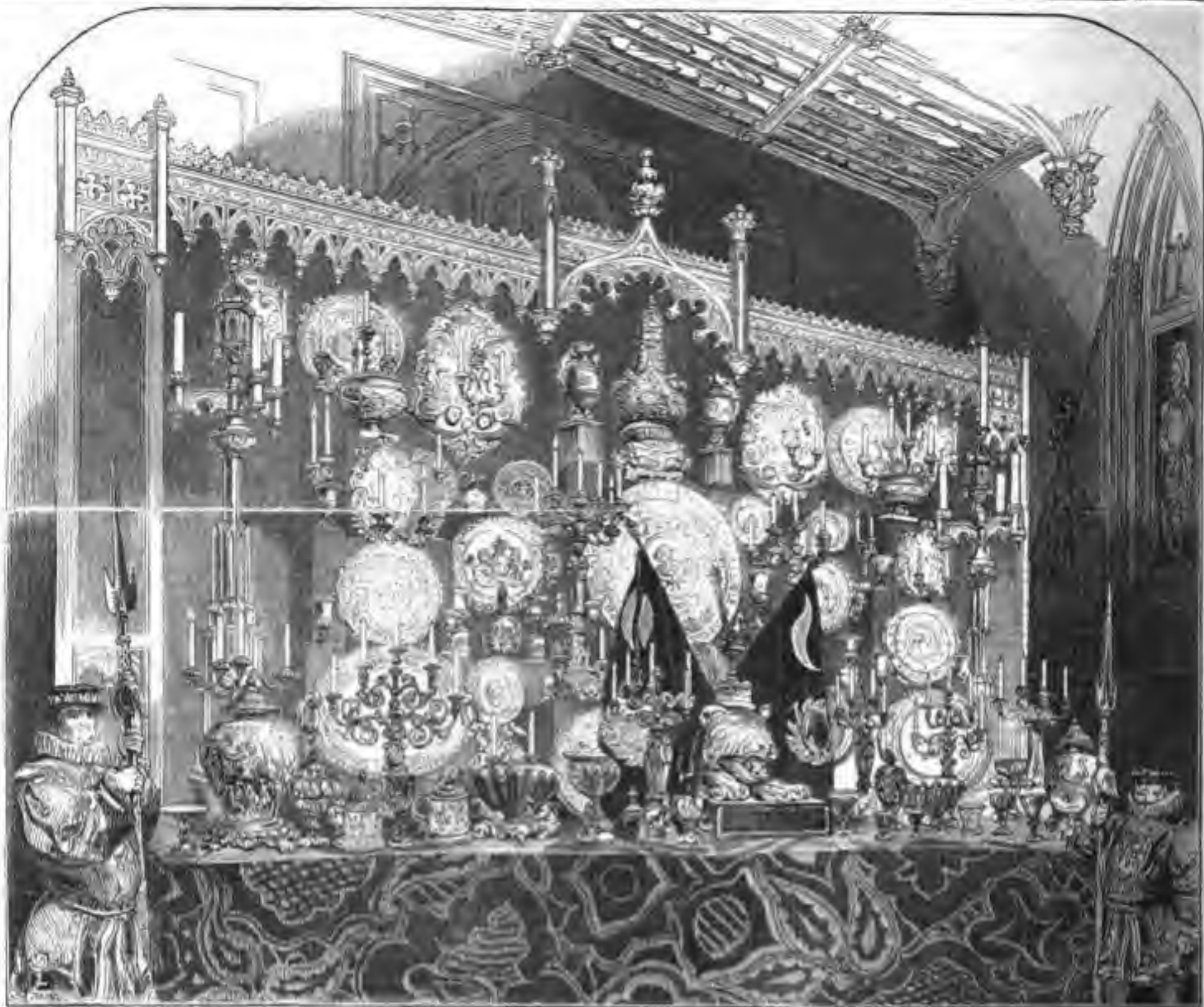
**Adelphi.** A five-act comedy by Mr. Henriekault is in preparation at the *Hampekens*; and we hear Mr. Jerrard has been applied to, to write an original drama for the Strand. The "Plaster of War," by the latter talented dramatist, is about to be produced at Sadler's Wells.

The Queen and Prince Alfred reached Windsor Castle at twelve minutes past seven o'clock, escorted by a party of the Royal Horse Guards.

On alighting at the Castle, Her Majesty and His Royal Highness were received by the Duke, Duchess and Earl, Marquis of Blandford, Lord Byron, Lord de Warrington, Sir Frederick Sturges, Colonel de Warrington, and the Earl of Hardwicke.

As her Majesty and Prince Alfred were taking their accustomed walk round the palace walls on Saturday morning at seven, they were caught in a heavy shower of rain at another characteristic point of the walk, commencing a race of life. Her Majesty and the Prince had met there since, however, when the postman at East Cowes and Weymouthport, who had just been from performing his morning rounds, observed that a lady and gentleman were rather disconcerted exposed to the storm, and turning after them as fast as he could towards his abode, he saw them, which was graciously accepted, and he was invited to accompany his sovereign to Oak Grove House. Little did the poor postman imagine at the time, that it was no less a Royal Mistress he had the honour of attending and reasonable society; but on his arrival at the palace he was appropriately rewarded by the fact of having tendered to him her Majesty's thanks and a five-pound note together with his old umbrella.





THE GRAND BUFFET, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, AT THE GARTER BANQUET, GIVEN TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE FARMER.

## STATE BUFFET, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, WINDSOR CASTLE.

The buffet at the royal banquets are neither placed nor arranged in the ordinary manner: the oval window of the banquetting-hall, and the simple grouping of two costly collections, give way at Windsor to a bolder and more striking method of display. There, such is the size, the multitude, and precious character of the plate, that it has been found necessary, for its due display, to build it up in the form of two independent piles of gold, placed on each side, at each end of the banquetting-hall. An engraving exhibits the westward of these gorgeous structures, as they appeared on the night of the Garter Banquet, depicted in our last week's journal.

It will be seen to consist of a square Gothic screen, with tabular supports for the various pieces of plate; the whole covered with a rich drapery of red cloth, with decorations of gold. In the centre, appears the famous shield of Achilles;

beneath it the House, or Festival of Pious House; the Golden Tiger used by Tipu Sahib as his standard; and two of his standards; all taken at the evening of Seringapatam. Above these, at the summit of the screen, stands the Spanish War-tombstone, taken from a ship of the Armada; and around these, covering both sides of the buffet, are spread numerous costly specimens of English gold work, ranging from the massive armour of Henry VIII. to the exquisite vase and salver of Queen Anne. At the bottom, running the whole length of the buffet, appears a matchless collection of the works of Benvenuto Cellini, and his great church-working contemporaries; they consist chiefly of jewelled cups, formerly used for sacramental purposes; vases of gold and crystal; and censers, formed of ivory and gold, the former most exquisitely carved in alto-relievo, with various scriptural and historic scenes. Between these, at intervals, are placed the more

showy specimens of George IV.'s plate—chalice, gossamer, Homeric ferris, and iron groups and the like, all bearing marks of the classic fancy of Flaxman, by whom they were mostly designed.

The effect of this imposing display of the finest arts, revelling, as it were, in the wealth of kingdoms, was, however, neither dazzling nor exciting—a sense of reality, of *perfection*, seemed to fill the mind, to the exclusion of every other feeling. On the night of her Majesty's Garter Banquet to Louis Philippe we sat, as the head of golden reflectors fell on the wondrous company, that for that night at least it was nobly employed. On other occasions, and in many hands, it had been used in adding to the splendour of superstitious worship, in serving the gods of conquest, or ministering to the sensuality of luxurious kings; but on this, its proud destination was to give honour to the meeting of two princes of peace.



THE MASSACHUSETTS LANDING AT COWES, ISLE OF WIGHT.—See preceding page.



## NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

## THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

The first of our "Nooks" is "The Garden of England" in Barton House.



BARTON HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

divided by one field from the grounds of Osborne House, the marine residence of her Majesty. The ground is high, but slopes towards the sea. The house is spacious, and contains forty-seven rooms, half of which number, however, are not habitable. The drawing-room is twenty-four feet by sixteen; and the banqueting-room twenty-two feet by twenty-one. There are two principal staircases, one of which leads to the chapel.

The situation is one of delightful retirement, and has called forth the following lines from a correspondent:—

Oh! dearest Barton! sweet, secluded spot!  
How happy is the tranquil, peaceful lot  
Of those who 'neath thy roof-tree shelter find,  
And taste of rural bliss, by Heaven's design'd  
To purify the heart, and raise the soul  
Above the cold world's selfish, stern control.  
Although no regal pageantry be thine,  
The sunny skies of summer brightly shine  
Upon thy lofty chimneys' low'ring height,  
Or ring thee with the evening's ruddy light;  
Bright beams to the cottager's rude home,  
As in their own freedom they thronging come.  
Here's shade of peace, of love, and joy,  
Of pleasure which the heart can never cloy;  
Thy shady walks, embowered in sweet trees,  
Which were their welcome to the ocean breeze;  
Thy verdant lawns, of gorse and wild green,  
With flow'rs belov'd, a lovely scene  
Of ever-smiling happiness, diadem  
Where Rhapsody might find a sweet repose! M. K. R.



"WILKES'S COTTAGE," ISLE OF WIGHT.

Our second "Nook" is the cottage pointed out as once the residence of the celebrated, or rather notorious, John Wilkes. It stands contiguous to Sandown Fort, built to command the wide spreading bay of the same name. The cottage is, indeed, a charming situation, and, to Wilkes, must have been a delightful retreat from such popularity; and would have proved so, especially after the patriot became, to use his own words, "A fire burned out."



INAUGURATION OF THE WELLINGTON STATUE, GLASGOW.

## INAUGURATION OF THE EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AT GLASGOW.

This magnificent equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, which will breathe the grandeur and liberality of the victor of Waterloo, is the work of the sculptor, Mr. John Gibson, of Glasgow. It was unveiled on the 25th inst. at an influential public meeting, held in the evening of 25th inst. and within a few months the statue will be erected in the city of Glasgow, and the work of the sculptor will be complete. The statue is the work of the sculptor, Mr. John Gibson, of Glasgow. It was unveiled on the 25th inst. at an influential public meeting, held in the evening of 25th inst. and within a few months the statue will be erected in the city of Glasgow, and the work of the sculptor will be complete.

After long and most anxious deliberation, the acting committee, on the 10th of November, 1841, resolved to nominate Charles, Baron Marchmont of York, as the person to design and erect the statue. With the illustration has been, on the pedestal, representing the battle of Aspers and Waterloo.

The statue, in due course, completed the important work assigned to him; and a granite pedestal having been erected in the establishment of all, by Mr. Jas. Smith, architect, the statue arrived in Glasgow on Friday, the 25th inst. the statue and accomplished artist having arrived a few days previously. It was transported from London to Glasgow, and conveyed from there to the Clyde in the Admiralty steamer, which had been graciously placed at the disposal of the committee by Messrs. Thomson and Macdonald, the enterprising owners. The statue and pedestal, which were in two large crystal boxes, constructed for the purpose, were then deposited in the pedestal, previous to the 25th inst. the day fixed for the inauguration of the statue. The statue and pedestal were placed in the pedestal, upon which the statue (which was placed on Saturday, before the opening. The statue has been solemnly crowned in front of the Royal Exchange.

The inauguration was held on the 25th inst. but long before that hour all the streets in the neighbourhood of the Exchange were densely crowded, and the ground in front of the Exchange was covered by all the citizens who were considered the most prominent positions for observation. The ground immediately round the front of the Exchange had been asked and refused; but those barriers were also disregarded, and the arrangements of the Committee got so confused at the moment that they were never afterwards retrieved. The scene was very imposing; for various banners floated in the vicinity, and every house-top and window from which a view could be obtained, was filled with anxious gazers. About two o'clock, Sheriff Adams, Sir John Douglas, the Commander of the Forces; the Lord Provost of Glasgow; and Colonel Fleming, accompanied a temporary elevation in front of the statue; and after a brief address had been delivered by the learned Sheriff, the statue was given, and the evening which had hitherto rendered the statue of the Duke and Statesman, as lived up by means of black and white effort to the summit of the purpose of the statue. The opening was greeted by a round of enthusiastic cheering, and succeeded by the booming of the guns of the artillery, which had been placed in Bell's Park, and which signified the moment of the inauguration to every part of the city.

The statue, in due course, completed the important work assigned to him; and a granite pedestal having been erected in the establishment of all, by Mr. Jas. Smith, architect, the statue arrived in Glasgow on Friday, the 25th inst. the statue and accomplished artist having arrived a few days previously. It was transported from London to Glasgow, and conveyed from there to the Clyde in the Admiralty steamer, which had been graciously placed at the disposal of the committee by Messrs. Thomson and Macdonald, the enterprising owners. The statue and pedestal, which were in two large crystal boxes, constructed for the purpose, were then deposited in the pedestal, previous to the 25th inst. the day fixed for the inauguration of the statue. The statue and pedestal were placed in the pedestal, upon which the statue (which was placed on Saturday, before the opening. The statue has been solemnly crowned in front of the Royal Exchange.

The inauguration was held on the 25th inst. but long before that hour all the streets in the neighbourhood of the Exchange were densely crowded, and the ground in front of the Exchange was covered by all the citizens who were considered the most prominent positions for observation. The ground immediately round the front of the Exchange had been asked and refused; but those barriers were also disregarded, and the arrangements of the Committee got so confused at the moment that they were never afterwards retrieved. The scene was very imposing; for various banners floated in the vicinity, and every house-top and window from which a view could be obtained, was filled with anxious gazers. About two o'clock, Sheriff Adams, Sir John Douglas, the Commander of the Forces; the Lord Provost of Glasgow; and Colonel Fleming, accompanied a temporary elevation in front of the statue; and after a brief address had been delivered by the learned Sheriff, the statue was given, and the evening which had hitherto rendered the statue of the Duke and Statesman, as lived up by means of black and white effort to the summit of the purpose of the statue. The opening was greeted by a round of enthusiastic cheering, and succeeded by the booming of the guns of the artillery, which had been placed in Bell's Park, and which signified the moment of the inauguration to every part of the city.



ALBERT BRIDGE, MANCHESTER.—See next page.



ST. MICHAEL'S NEW CHURCH, FIMLISS.—(See next page.)

Immediately after the statue stood uncovered, the Scots Greys, at present in Glasgow, showed it with working time, and, as by their band, and waited as they approached. The Wind Highlanders followed, accompanied by their band playing "The Girl of Old Gaul," and also saluted. Then came the Artillery with their guns. The military part of the procession was closed by a fully armed and blue body of old pensioners in their new uniforms, amounting to upwards of 200. Many of them were decorated with medals, and had shared the career of the great Duke in the heady fight of the bloody battle. As the veterans passed, they were greeted with a most martial cheer. Thereafter the Lord Provost attended the temporary elevation, and presented three cheers for Baron Marchmont, the artist of a work which will be considered the greatest monument that Glasgow can boast of. The cheers were given with right good will, and modestly acknowledged by the Baron, who bowed respectfully to the assembly before him. The crowd then gradually broke up.

We subjoin the details of this highly commended work of art:—

## THE STATUE.

The pedestal, which is of Peterhead granite, is 35 feet high. On this, the statue is placed, resting on a floor of marble. The horse has just come to a state of repose, and seems as if listening to some distant sound. The head is that of an Arab, with the broad forehead and wide nostrils, and is standing with four feet a little in advance, in an easy posture, the reins being slack. The position of the Duke is that of a General reviewing his troops. The likeness is taken when the Duke was in the prime of life, and been declared by his Grace's brother, Lord Cowley, to be perfect. The horse is dressed in the full uniform of a Field Marshal, with his different orders.

## THE BAS RELIEF.

These are placed on the south and north sides of the pedestal, and represent



CAUTION—Observe the seal and address of JONES and CO., 301, STRAND, on the









NEW ALMS-HOUSES AT NORTHFLEET.

## ALMSHOUSES AT NORTHFLEET.

These buildings have just been erected at Northfleet, from the design of Mr. W. Chadwick, of Adelphi-place, London-bridge. The present design, however, only comprises twelve dwellings—the intended number being forty. They have been built from the private funds of Mr. John Huggins, of Sittingbourne, Kent, and are intended for the peaceful havens of those persons who, in common parlance, "have seen better days;" each of whom is to receive, in addition to this abode, a pension of twenty-one shillings per week. In the centre is a chapel, of neat design, in the pointed style, with a lofty spire. We cannot refrain from commemorating this noble act of individual munificence, and shall further rejoice at the completion of the benevolent founder's design.

**DEATH OF MR. GEO. HONICUTT, THE VOCALIST.**—This gentleman, who was one of the corps operaticus of Drury-lane Theatre last season, died at his residence in Tavistock-place, on Sunday, in the prime of life. He made his debut, we believe, at Covent-garden, in the character of Lord Almon, under the management of Madame Vestris, having been previously one of the leading vocalists at the Liverpool Theatre.

**NEW CLAIMANT TO THE SPOILS OF THE LION.**—On Monday the town of Lanchester was in commotion, in consequence of the examination of thirty-two individuals who had been apprehended by Mr. Roby, the superintendent of police, having been engaged in unlawfully taking forcible possession of St. Michael's Abbey, the mansion of Lord Leigh. A new claimant, named John Leigh, has now just come forward. A new claimant, named John Leigh, has now just come forward, and sought to enforce his pretensions by proceeding with a party of thirty, with bludgeons, &c., to take forcible possession of the mansion. They were met by the police and constables; and Denon, a police sergeant, and Denon, an assistant-magistrate, were killed on the ground, and other persons engaged in guarding the premises seriously injured. They retained possession of the mansion for upwards of an hour. The police, however, went to the spot, and the whole of the party were handcuffed, and conveyed to the police office at Lanchester, upon a charge of riot and assault. The stolen bells were elicited from the several witnesses, some of whom bore upon their forehead, face, and hands, marks of great external violence. Ultimately they (twenty-nine in number) were committed to take their trial at the next county assizes, with liberty to find bail.



THE BOURSE AT ANTWERP.

## NOVEL EXPERIMENTS IN WARFARE.

A few days since, the first of an intended series of experiments were exhibited in the grounds of Mulgrave House, Fulham, now in the possession of "The Society of Practical Science, and Private Military School of a New and Noble Science of Warfare," having for its objects, as stated in the prospectus, "the advancement of science and the establishment of universal peace;" and the placing "at the command of our young and beloved Sovereign such a tremendous machinery of warfare as to enable her Majesty to maintain universal peace. That her Majesty may overrule any nation disturbing our present tranquillity, and say, 'Be still—redress your grievance in some more laudable manner—but to war you shall not; the power is in my hands, and if war be your determination, the destruction of your fleet and army is certain.' To this great and glorious end do the Directors of the Society of Practical Science, and Noble Science of Warfare aspire, and they doubt not that in a short time the country will be convinced that they have such a system of warfare at their command, and are in possession of such inventions as will hurl to destruction any opposing power."

Arthur Ashurst, Esq., who represented Southampton before the House of Commons at his seat of Arundel, Hants, last week. He was seventy-five years of age, and has left three sons and three daughters.

**A CLAYED PARISHIAN TAKEN.**—A Paris paper gives the following account of a very ingenious robbery:—About a fortnight ago, a young man, of about 20, of elegant manners and appearance, presented himself at the house of the Marquis de la Rue Maury, in look at some apartments which were to let. He stated that he was an artist connected with the Porte St. Martin, and that he wanted to live near the theatre. He agreed about the apartments, and paid a month in advance. The very next day he had a long conversation with the ladies, and he soon contrived to make himself agreeable to them, that he passed several hours a day in their company. In short, a few days afterwards, the youngest artist offered the ladies a box at the theatre for the next day, which the ladies did not scruple to accept. "I will accompany you myself," said he, "and take care that you are comfortable." The day came, and the gentlemen took the ladies to the theatre according to promise. After he had been in the theatre about an hour, he made a pretext to leave. He immediately proceeded to the house in the Rue Maury, and asked the porter for the keys of the apartment, pretending that the ladies had forgotten a shawl which they would require on coming out of the theatre. The porter having no objection, gave him the key. In about an hour he came down, having a parcel in his hand wrapped in a pocket handkerchief. On their return, the ladies were surprised at the absence of the porter; and, suspecting something, hastened to their apartment, but the truth became manifest. The gentlemen was in confusion, the doors locked open, and all the plate, money, and jewelry of which the ladies were possessed had disappeared. They found at once that a considerable robbery had taken place, and that they were the victims of the self-styled artist, who had only introduced himself to them with the intention of pilaging them. Inquiries were made the next day of persons to whom this artist would have referred, but of course he was not known; and in spite of the exertions of the clever Parisian police, no trace has been discovered of this ingenious thief.

## THE BOURSE, AT ANTWERP.

This celebrated structure will be found referred to in our historical details of the London Royal Exchange, in another part of the present number. It was long reported to be the finest building of the kind in Europe; and served as a model for not only the Exchange in London, but also for that at Amsterdam.

A shower of hand-rockets were then thrown from a mast and exploded, to show how, by their means, a merchant-vessel could easily protect herself from pirates, or other hostile parties at sea; from the unfavourable weather, however, other intended trials were abandoned. Next were fired some self-exploding rockets, without sticks; and an exploding rocket of cannon, which can be manufactured to a tremendous power, and be fired from a cannon of any calibre: it was directed against a strong target, coated with sheet iron, which it instantly tore to pieces.



SHOWER OF HAND-ROCKETS.

But the implement which excited the most attention was a cannon upon the principle of non-recoil, which was fired several times with a strong charge of powder, without any recoil, or certainly not more than a quarter of an inch. The Society state that the principle is applicable to guns of any calibre. A telescope is attached, which they say enables the gunner to hit the smallest mark with unerring precision.



NON-RECOIL GUN.

This experiment gave rise to nearly an hour of discussion among the scientific and professional gentlemen present, till at length, the inventor (the Duke of Normandy, understood to be at the head of the Society) took the gun from the carriage, held it in his hands, and fired it, as did another gentleman present, with perfect safety, and without feeling the least effect from the recoil. The inventor then said to one of the stoutest spectators: "I will allow you to take my gun to pieces, and if you discover the secret, I will make you a present of it; but, if you do not discover it"—("What, then?")—"you pay me. The challenge was declined.



SHIP DESTROYED BY A SHELL.

It should be explained that the principal point aimed at by the inventor of the shells was to show the perfect safety with which they could be carried about; in proof of which they were let fall several times, when only the cap exploded.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 195, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LUTTER, of 195, Strand, sheweth.—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1844.



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 131.—Vol. V.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE SPANISH CONSTITUTION.



SPARTERO, the late Regent of Spain, has but just published an address to the Spanish people, in which he resigned his office, his functions ceasing on the Queen attaining her legal majority on the 19th of October. His resignation was one of form only, for he had long been an exile, without power or influence in the conduct of affairs.

and the Queen had been declared of age in anticipation of the day fixed by law, to suit the purposes of the party which had got the child under its control. Dwelling, as he did, on the efforts he had made to govern by and within the law, and on the respect he had always shown for the forms and spirit of the Constitution, this manifesto of the Duke of Victoria had an interest beyond that it derived from the circumstances amid which it was issued. It was the last homage paid to a Constitution now no more; it was a political document couched in a language that the rulers of Spain no longer understand. The Constitution of which Espartero was the servant, and as long as he could be, the defender, has ceased to exist. It is superseded by another, which, under the phrases and forms of a Constitution, is all that a Ferdinand could wish, and the whole of the people of Spain is subjected to the caprices of a profligate woman, who, like Louis XIV., is taking refuge in bigotry as an atonement for the vices of her past life, and the lawless sway of Ministers, whose only idea of government is that of the sword.

The new Constitution of Spain is a lengthy document—formal and legal in its appearance, and duly divided into heads and sections. But in no one single point is it changed, that it is not worse than the old one. It in every way invades the privileges of the people; and the few securities that are allowed to remain, may, and undoubtedly will be, broken through without ceremony or scruple on the first occasion on which it shall be thought necessary to dispense with them. There are also abundance of contradictory provisions laid down, which indicate that its promise and performance will be of no kin together. Thus it says, "All Spaniards can freely print and publish their opinions, without any previous censorship, by conforming to the laws." Who would imagine from this that the only protection the press possesses under the old Constitution, has been taken away? In all cases of libel, or what the Government may choose to consider such, the right of trial by jury is altogether destroyed. In a servile spirit of imitation of a bad model, the Spanish Ministry has copied one of the worst features of the French Constitution, such as it has become by the successive invasions of the Charter. Again, all Spaniards are declared to be equally subject to the laws; but exceptions are immediately made in favour of the army and the church, the members of which will be, we presume, only accountable to their own tribunal—the soldier to martial law, even for offences against the civil code; and the priest to his ecclesiastical courts, although guilty perhaps of crimes against society at large. Don Carlos, had he been permitted to ascend the throne on the death of his brother, or had he been placed there by his party at the beginning of the civil war, could not have made such an invasion of the liberties of the people, and certainly he could not have attempted it so openly. The liberal movement has degenerated into a military tyranny; all the struggles of the Con-

stitutionalists, all the lives that have been sacrificed, all the blood that has been shed, have been in vain. Without calling forth a man worthy of the name of a leader, without eliciting a voice that can command a moment's attention, the last spark of Spanish liberty has been trampled out! And the outrage attracts far more notice and discussion in France and England than in Spain itself! This appears strange, but it is not impossible to account for it. In England we attach great importance to the terms and forms of law, and almost instinctively do the same when we study the laws or Constitution of another country. But in that country itself the laws may be badly administered, and the Constitution so broken and perverted as to be worse than useless. What then is the feeling created in the people who are subjected to the abuses of both? At the best, indifference and carelessness; more frequently a turbulent spirit ready to supply by revenge what the law cannot furnish by justice, and prepared to acquiesce, if not actively to promote any change, conscious that no alteration in the form of the Government will injure them in proportion to the advantages to be gained by the cabals, intrigues, and a chronic state of semi-warfare in which the Spaniards seem to delight. A Regent like Espartero governs by the law, cautiously abstains from violating it, is never even suspected of adding to his private fortune by playing fast and loose with the public revenues; and he is driven from the kingdom by the revolt of a mercenary army that seems to be absolutely at the command of any adventurer who has the means of bribing it. The people stand aloof and see the *pro-nousancements* of the soldiery depriving them of the only security they had for national liberty, without an effort to prevent it. Time passes on, and the military chief, who has got the ascendant, having shot those of his rivals whom he considered dangerous, seizes the Government, brings back the Queen-Mother, who had been deposed for her arbitrary tendencies, and then



PROCESSION OF HER MAJESTY TO OPEN THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE—DELIVERY OF THE CITY SWORD, AT TEMPLE BAR.—See page 374.



Digitized by Google







## OPENING OF THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.



SIR THOMAS GRENHAM  
OB. 1879.

SIR THOMAS GRENHAM—FROM THE PAINTING IN HERCULES' HALL.

several scenes were continually fired, whilst all the moving groups appeared to be in the highest state of good humour and excitement.

This portion of the cortege was, certainly, the most novel. The first of the Grenham Comedians in the procession, (see page 275) on the right hand, Mr. Grenham, is a descendant of the "Royal Merchant" who founded the Exchange.

#### POURTRAIT OF SIR THOMAS GRENHAM.

Of the famous "Royal Merchant," a memoir sketch appeared in our journal of last week. We now annex the best known portrait of Sir Thomas, from the picture belonging to the Grenham Comedians, and, according to Holburn, but Mr. Burgess considers, "with very unusual provisions in the house of having proceeded from his hand. It is on years, has suffered considerable injury from

injurious cleaning; and was, probably, the performance of some third or fourth-rate French artist." By this it is seen, the Grenham Hall painting has been professed by Mr. Lodge in his "Portraits of Grenham's Forefathers." A black and white copy, and which, appear to have been Grenham's inevitable medium. In his person, he seems to have been above the middle height, and handsome when a young man, he was lacerated by a fall from his horse, in one of his sporting expeditions in France, when a broken leg was the consequence. "Gravely of disposition, and courtesy of manners, one blighted by two old disabilities as having characterised him, and every sense we possess of turning an opinion on the subject, leads to the belief that such was actually the man."

"Of Grenham," says Mr. Burgess, "at his time well remembered, that in spending a morning, at Whitehall, and at evening for the poor, he showed himself well-

disposed to provide for the wants of youth, the convenience of manhood, and the consolation of age. \* \* \* Grenham was the younger son of a private merchant, who enjoyed no privileges, and whose only home was those of a well-to-do life. He was the maker of his own fortune, and died while the brightest wife of the Elizabethan age were yet in their cradle."

#### LUDGATE-HILL.

In large a portion of her Majesty's subjects were, perhaps, scarcely ever before engaged within so small a portion of her Majesty's dominions as were to be found between the hours of nine in the morning and five in the afternoon, in the broad thoroughfare from Ludgate-hill to Cornhill. Before the sun had ascended to dispelling the fog, a strong current of human beings had set in towards the centre point of attraction from all parts of the town; but, by about ten o'clock, when the arrows in this great artery were closed by the presence from without, the tide ceased to flow or ebb, and the accumulated mass became stationary, or may even say, stagnant. The truncheons of the crowd-compelling policemen were then brought into requisition, but their powerful weapons were scarcely put to effect in inspiring the sight-seers with due respect for the constituted authorities, as the hordes of the Blues and Life Guards' charges—of which the Grenham's subject appeared to stand in righteous awe. Despite the general excellence of the arrangements in this part of the City, the municipal police would have amply succeeded in maintaining order during the progress without the assistance of the cavalry, who extended amongst the multitude with their well-trained charges, doing their spitting gently, and invariably, exercising the utmost care, vigilance, and discretion under circumstances which must necessarily have been somewhat trying to their tempers. There appeared to be a general feeling of admiration amongst the constantly moving spectators for the admirable manner in which these fine horses performed their arduous and disagreeable duty.

At eleven o'clock, the Lord Mayor's state coach, containing his lordship and the officers attending his suite, passed towards Temple-lane, followed by several of the Aldermen in their private carriages, and the sheriffs in their state carriages. It need hardly be stated that the Chief Magistrate of London was very well received. Nothing could be more unobtrusive than the growing given in him in this part of the town, especially opposite the London Coffee-house, the three great houses which form this establishment, being filled to the doors with highly respectable and numerous company. Her Majesty passed up Ludgate-hill a few minutes after twelve o'clock; her progress along the streets was marked by the most enthusiastic cheering, and both the Queen and Prince Albert seemed to partake of the joyous spirit which animated the vast assemblies through which they passed. The procession was of course followed by an immense mob, and the streets gradually became less crowded, perfect good humour and hilarity pervading amongst the people during the whole of the day.

#### ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

This locality was naturally one which excited much interest, and the company began to arrive as early as half-past seven in the morning, in order to secure their seats on the extensive platform which had been previously erected. There were thousands of people on the right bank of Ludgate-hill all along the south side of St. Paul's Cathedral, as far as Walling-piece, and were continued southward for a considerable distance, and were put together in a most substantial manner. The seats were not fully occupied till an hour or so before the Royal cortege arrived, in consequence of the price originally demanded for the sitting having been higher than it should have been; but during the early part of the morning the charge was materially reduced, and hundreds of her Majesty's loving subjects secured themselves of the fact.

The attention of the thousands of spectators was kept up the yet time from eight o'clock until twelve o'clock by the numerous displays of the military and navy who were in their route to the Royal Exchange. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, were each heartily welcomed. In the conclusion the Duke of Wellington's carriage was not attended. Sir Robert Peel was sitting so far back in his carriage that with the populace had passed few persons were aware of the right hon. baronet's presence. The portrait of St. Paul's Church was decorated with the royal standard and two union flags, and was covered with crimson drapery. The preparations were made with a very judicious and elegant economy. From the house of Messrs. Jackson, the tea-dealers, were suspended several lanterns, on which were the following inscriptions—"The sun never sets on her dominions;" "On the waters of the sea, on all parts of the earth, among every people and nation, hath she her possession." The houses of Messrs. Vynny and Co., Brown, Blumharg, and Co., Fother and Co., and the other firms on the south side of St. Paul's, were generally covered with a galaxy of female beauty, in gazing on which the beholder could not fail to exclaim—

"From woman's eyes this doctrine I derive;  
They are the ground, the basis, the foundation,  
From whence come forth all the true Promethean fire."

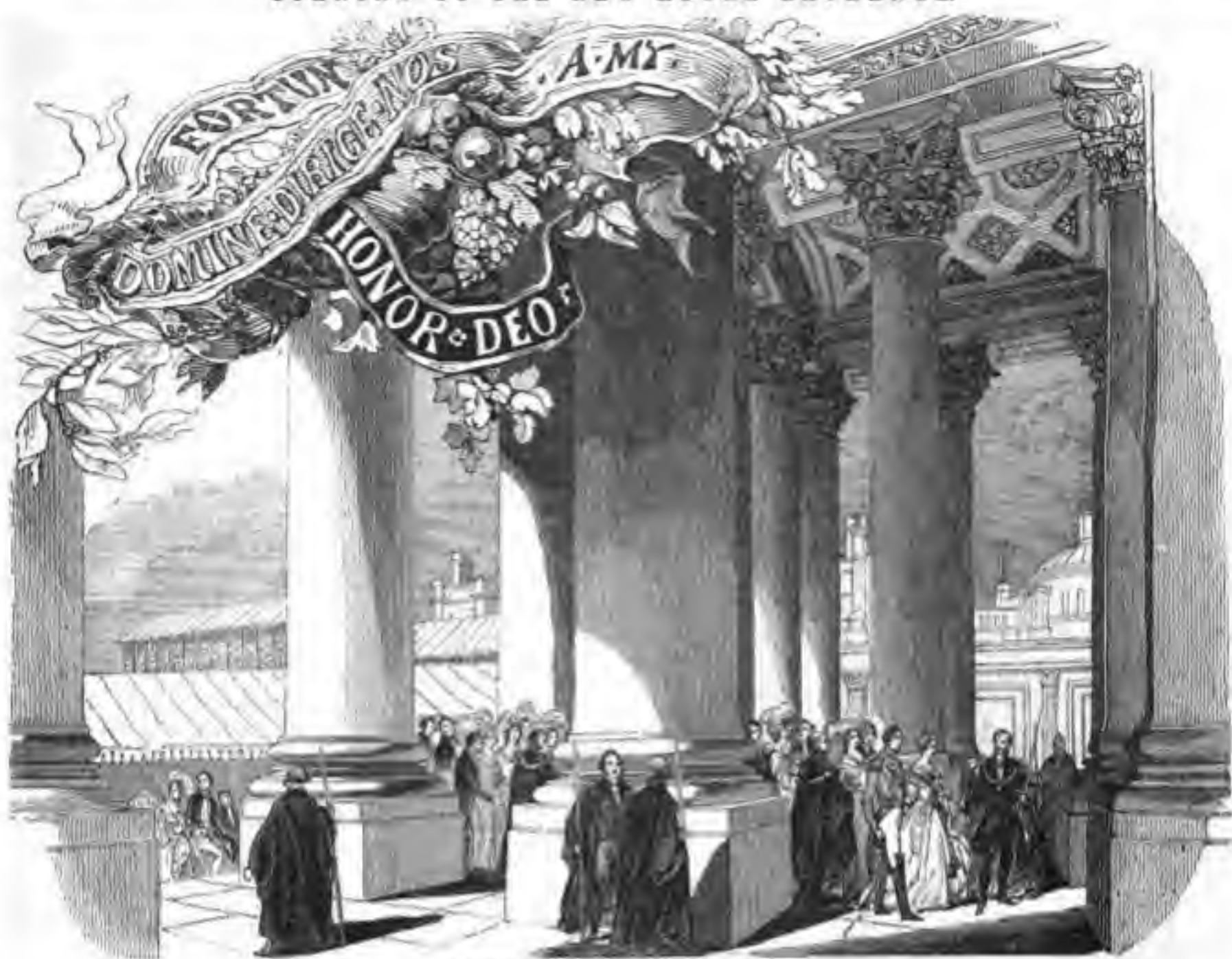
Whether we turned to the right or the left, everywhere we found that "bright eyes did abound." A band, which took up a position in Walling-piece, played a variety of airs, and helped to relieve the monotony which prevailed. For some time an effort to march the Royal procession, headed by that of the civic authorities, passed along in the order already described, and it would be impossible to convey an adequate idea of the enthusiasm with which her Majesty was everywhere greeted. The cheers were such as to excite the wildest gratification of her Majesty, who acknowledged the reception thus given her in her Majesty's usual graceful manner. From the windows of the vast houses in St. Paul's Churchyard waved thousands of handkerchiefs, accompanied with the cry of "God save the Queen." The enthusiasm which prevailed all classes at this period led them to forget that they had undergone since half-past seven in the morning and good humour might be said to be "in the ascendant." At the moment of



THE PROCESSION PASSING THE MARSHEN BOULE.



OPENING OF THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.



HER MAJESTY CAROLINE THE GREAT WEST PORTICO.



THE PROCESSION IN THE NORTH AMBULATORY.















ER MALESTY TO OPEN THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.





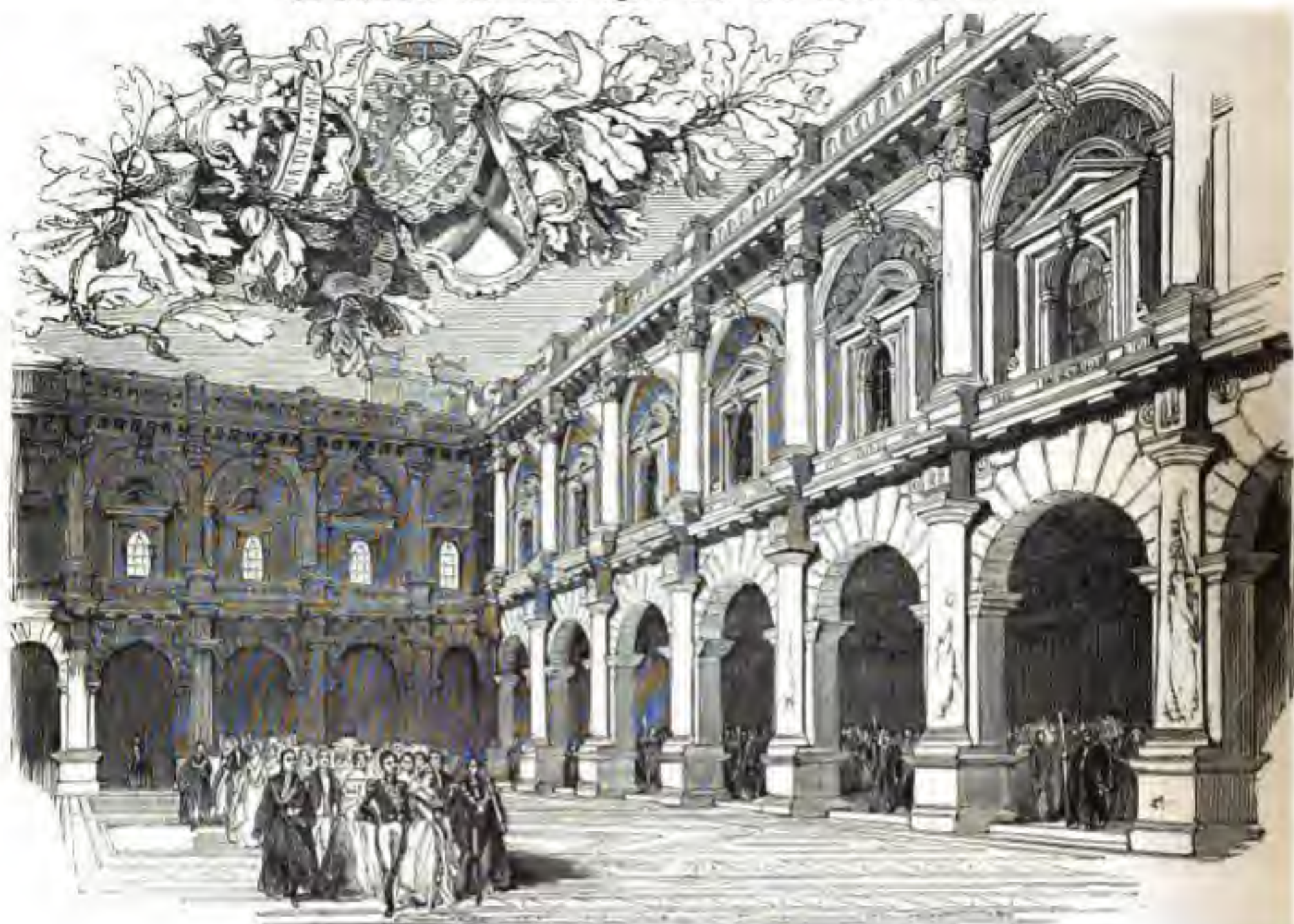








## OPENING OF THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.



THE PROCESSION CROSSING THE MERCHANTS' AREA.



CEREMONY OF NAMING AND PROCLAIMING "THE ROYAL EXCHANGE."



OPENING OF THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.



PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS IN THE RECEPTION ROOM.



THE GRAND VESTIBULE—DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY.







**Importance:** Any article purchased or returned, if not approved as, unchanged, or the buyer returns it.

**Character:** B. MOORE and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Dress, Outfitters, and General Warehouses.

**Comments:** B. MOORE and SON are obliged to guard the Public against imposture, having learned that the unscrupulous like falsehood of being connected with them. As in the same manner, has been received as in some instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connection with any other house, and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing should be prompt in apprehensions, &c., call at, or send to, the Missouri to his, Adigee, and the Church.

**M.B.:** No business transacted at this establishment from Friday at sunset until sunset on Saturday, when business is resumed until twelve o'clock.







# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 132.—Vol. V.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

## CONQUEST AND COMMERCE.



MUCH benevolent activity is expended in this busy land, we are sorry to say it, with little or no result. Men go to and fro, and knowledge is increased—that is to say, the knowledge of the evils that afflict us; but for the remedies, though not slow in being devised—every man and every society of men seem having their separate

plan—they are very tardy in taking shape and substance. Our expedients evaporate in discussion, and are talked about so long that at last they "lose the name of action." But, if a nation has a bad or doubtful purpose to work out, the slowness of its movements and the extent of power it displays are truly wonderful. We can only afford a few pitiful thousands for the great task of National Education, but we can sink millions in an Afghan war. Nor are we alone in our misallocations of what is best for the good of the general mass. We have just been most forcibly struck with the mingled criminality and foolishness of the manner in which the French are wasting their national resources, pouring forth their millions of treasure, and, what is more precious still, the blood of thousands of men; upon the desert sands of a conquered territory, that not only returns no material profit, which a nation of heroes would perhaps despise, but does not yield even that military glory which we know they so highly rate. We allude, of course, to the French occupation of Algiers. The past history of their rule in that country, and the latest accounts of the state it has produced, alike show the miserable results of a mere war of conquest; the evils of which fall first on the people

invaded, and then recoil on the invaders. The French have arrived at the second act of the bloody drama: they were first the sacrificers—they will be the victims.

Algiers, Morocco, and the French have lately occupied much space in the minds, or we should rather say perhaps, the journals, of all men. You could read about nothing else if you wished it, but the French and Mogador, unless it was, by way of variety, the French and Otaheite. On the whole, however, Joinville and his squadron carried it. The speculations about what the French had not done, and what they intended to do, could only be exceeded by the commentaries that were made on what they did do at last. And what was that? A number of ships, provided with all that men, money, and modern skill in the art of destruction could furnish, fired for some hours at the rotten walls of a Moorish town, battered them considerably, as might have been expected, landed for a short time on an island on the coast, spiked a few guns, and then sailed away—the latter being a movement which was not expected. What was the purpose of all this sound and fury signifying nothing? An Arab Chief had made himself, probably without invitation, the guest of the Moorish Emperor, and by appealing to the fanaticism of the said Emperor's subjects, was no doubt raising a force that might have been exceedingly troublesome to the French troops in Algiers. So to compel the Emperor to expel the Arab from the interior of his dominions, it was thought necessary to bombard a town on the sea-coast, the inhabitants of which had little to do with the matter in dispute, one way or other. This, so slenderly expedient as it was at first, was done after it had ceased to be expedient at all; for when the cannon were firing, negotiation had already done the work of war, and the poor Emperor had agreed to accept the conditions required of him, and, if he could, to comply with them. So all the battering was a sheer loss of shot and powder; but the Prince had resolved on having a bombardment, and would no more have denied himself the gratification to be

derived from it than a schoolboy would have given up his squibs and staid away from a bonfire. And what has been the result of all the noise and excitement? As far as France is concerned, things seem to be pretty much as they were before. Not an inch of territory has been gained—a little plunder perhaps, including a tattered tent and a worn-out parasol, which gave Paris matter for two days laughter, but nothing more. Abd-el-Kader, the first *casus belli*, is again at large, hovering round the skirts of the French colony, ready for mischief as ever, and almost as likely to take the Emperor as the Emperor is to take him. It is evident the Arab will do just as he pleases, not what French treaties stipulate he shall do. Then, the condition of the French army of occupation is wretched; the men are worked and harassed, and subjected to greater deprivations than they were, except in occasional emergencies, under Napoleon. The policy of seizing an extensive territory, with only strength enough effectually to defend a small one, has multiplied isolated posts and stations, which require collectively a large number of troops to hold; ravage and waste have made what was once fertile, a desert, and scarcity to the verge of famine adds to the ravages of disease; beneath them both, more victims perish than fall beneath the sword of the wild sons of the desert. And as if all this was not enough, the French have needlessly plunged into a quarrel with the Kabyles, a powerful mountain tribe, fiercely proud of the independence they have hitherto preserved from the Roman, the Turk, and the Moor, and they will perish rather than yield it to the French. They are eighty thousand strong, their whole district is one rocky fort, and they are wealthy withal, being more civilised—if robbing money and making arms be civilisation—than the Arab tribes of the plains, who have been compelled to submit to the invaders. The Kabyles were willing to be at peace and trade and traffic with the French—indeed they partly supplied the market of Algiers; but with that want of common sense which makes the mere soldier incapable of appreciating anything









FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.



DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES.

**RIGHT-HAND FIGURE.**—Evening Toilette.—A full and low cap, ornamented with satin ribbon. A silk dress, ornamented down the front with embroidery and lace; the carriage of dress full over colored silk.  
**LEFT-HAND FIGURE.**—A promenade dress of African and velvet silk, ornamented with two laces suspending down each side the front; carriage with plate from the shoulder to the waist, under a skirt of embroidered muslin. Hat of Terry velvet, trimmed with rolls of the same.



**RIGHT-HAND HALF-LENGTH FIGURE.**—A hat of velvet, trimmed with bands of narrow black velvet ribbon. A velvet cloak, with embroidered border, and trimmed with velvet fringe. Skirt with one very deep velvet, headed with a band of the same.  
**LEFT-HAND HALF-LENGTH FIGURE.**—Evening Toilette.—Hair curled and ornamented with a wreath of roses without leaves. A satin dress, trimmed round the carriage and down each side the front with bands of tulle and roses without leaves.

WINTER FASHIONS.

(Abridged from Rogers's "Ladies' Gazette of Fashion.")

We never recollect a season in which so many striking and beautiful novelties have appeared in every description of costume as the present (says the "Ladies' Gazette of Fashion.") The most important novelties are the royal winter dresses, patterns of which are given extensively in the "Ladies' Gazette," and which, from their unequalled novelty and beauty, are sure to become the favorite dresses of the season. Dresses, cloaks, pelisses, bonnets, all have undergone a complete revolution in form and materials: but to our notes, commanding with.

**CHAPERON and CAPOTES**, the favorite materials for which are velvet, velveteen, and satin. Fasteners of the lightest and most elegant kinds, will be more in vogue for trimming than flowers. Velvet passementerie will be the favorite flowers. Drawn Bonnets of velvet will be very fashionable. A new style of trimming, composed of bands of shaded velvet ribbon and blonde lace, will be in vogue.

**CLOAKS, PELISSSES, &c.**—Cloaks of rich black silk will be very fashionable; also the Mantua House and the Palais Royal, made either of satin or velvet. The favorite form for Pelisses is the Robe Amazone, descending on the hips, in the jacket style, and trimmed with fur velvet.

**PANACHE and BONNETS** are made in the pelisse form, with the carriage slightly opened, showing the rich embroidery of the chemise. Close carriages will increase in favor as the season advances. They will be loaded and trimmed with velvet bands and buttons, also velvet ribbons. Silks, Pelisses of Thibet down, bands de laine, turtanettes, and mantles of various kinds, will be the favorite materials. Furs will be much worn.

**EVERING DRESSES** will be made generally with low-pointed carriages, and round at the bottom, sleeves short, but not near so short as they have been. Velvet Ribbons have the sleeves much shorter. Flowers will be in vogue; also ruffles, and other garnitures of ribbons. Demi-trains will be worn. For Ball Dresses, an embroidery in straw, of a very light and novel description, will be introduced; also, fringes of gold and silver, and net-work of small pearl beads.

**CAPE** retain their vogue. The new trimming is a chicotte wreath of ribbon in five different shades. Wreaths of oak leaves for evening caps. The turban Algerienne, composed of a gold or silver gauze scarf, ornamented with diamond pins, will be the favorite turban. Hats of crapes decorated with feathers of the lightest kinds will be very fashionable. Colours, pinks, green, dark blue, ruby, violet, pomegranate, pearl grey, chocolate, and neutral tints will be most used.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

**A CHILD KILLED BY A FERRY.**—A child about three years old, named Charles Pluton, was killed by a ferry at Whittlesford, Cambridgeshire, last Sunday night. The mother occupied a room in the old workhouse, and left the child asleep in bed about seven o'clock in the evening, at which time a ferry belonging to Joseph Brett was in the river, in a box through the lattice of which he could pass. On her return about a quarter past nine o'clock the mother found her child so wounded by the ferry that he died a little before three in the morning.

**SINGULAR AND SERIOUS ACCIDENT.**—On Monday a plumber, named Lawrence, seated by another man, was standing upon a wall about 10 feet high, at a house in Roper-street, Chelsea, pulling up, by means of a rope, a water butt. As the butt was ascending, the rope snapped suddenly, and the plumber thus given to the unfortunate man's body precipitated him with great force upon a covered water-butt, filled with water, in the yard of the next premises. The cover was smashed to pieces, and the poor fellow's head and body became immersed in the water. He was conveyed to St. George's Hospital in a dangerous condition.

**SINGULAR DEATH.**—On Tuesday Mr. Baker held an inquest at the London Hospital, on the body of Thomas Bell, aged 38, of Wrentham-street, Bethnal-green, who died under the following singular circumstances.—On Monday week the deceased was leaving the Wrentham public-house, when he struck his right arm against an open door, the blow was so slight that he took no notice of it until two days after, when it became very painful, and he applied to a medical man, who attended him until Friday, when, becoming worse, he applied and was admitted into the hospital, where he died on the following day. The house surgeon said death was caused by mortification and delirium tremens, brought on by the shock the system had sustained, and deceased's previous habits of intemperance. Verdict accordingly.

**AN OLD LADY KILLED IN THE STREET.**—An inquest was held on Saturday, before Mr. Walsley, with Mr. Phipps and Cuthbert, opposite St. Pancras Workhouse, on the body of Mrs. Mary Anderson, aged 70 years, who was run over by a cart being driven over her, on the previous Wednesday evening, near Kenning Town. The evidence went to show that a young man named Cook, a porter in the employ of Mr. Gillett, chamberlain of Bowland-street, Tottenham-court-road, and a slattern in the service of the same person, were in their master's cart on the evening in question, when the unfortunate occurrence took place. Both parties were accused of the accident, but instead of stopping, the horse was urged on at a rapid pace, and, but for a female, who was in the vehicle at the time, they would have crashed. The female, it seems, sustained the brunt of the blow, and they were apprehended. The jury viewed the conduct of the men as highly reprehensible, and returned a verdict of manslaughter.

**SINGULAR DEATH OF A TRAVELLER'S WIFE.**—Last Saturday, Mr. Riggs held an inquest at the Royal Yacht Tavern, Manby-street, Clerkenwell, on Mrs. Sarah Anne Wilton, aged 27 years, wife of Mr. Wilton, tailor, of Clerkenwell, who committed suicide under the following circumstances.—Mr. G. A. Walker, surgeon, of Drury-lane, said he was called to attend deceased on the afternoon of Thursday. On his arrival he found the deceased vomiting excessively. Upon making inquiries deceased told him that she had taken twenty-four grains of arsenic, but she refused to tell of whom she had purchased it. Wilton attended her the whole of that day until nine o'clock in the evening, when she died. Charlotte Allen, one of the servants at deceased, said her mistress complained on Thursday morning of having a violent headache. Shortly after breakfast she sent Wilton for a pennyworth of oil of turpentine, which she divided, and drank one part herself and gave the other to her husband. About two minutes subsequently she sent Wilton to Mr. Walker for a pennyworth of magnesia, on her return she sent Wilton down stairs to ask her husband for a glass of brandy. As she entered the room again she observed deceased drinking what she thought to be the magnesia, but no sooner had she swallowed it than she was seized with sickness, which continuing, her husband requested it be allowed to send for medical assistance, but deceased replied, "Oh, never mind, I shall soon get better; it is only the bile." Wilton could not tell what induced deceased to destroy herself, but she always appeared exceedingly cheerful, and used every very happy terms with her husband. After taking the poison she said, "I took it to do, and I hope I shall," and then added, "Oh, Lord, here comes my end." The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary Insanity."

**ANOTHER ACCIDENT ON THE RAILWAY.**—Another melancholy and sad accident occurred on the London and Brighton Railway, near Rayward's Heath tunnel, about three o'clock on Thursday week. A man of the name of John Hobbs, who was stationed as a signal man in a number of men employed in removing a quantity of earth from the line where a slip had lately taken place, was knocked down by an engine working the waggon road in removing the earth, and decending head-on into the head and body of the body. He was conveyed to Brighton immediately by the engine, and placed in the hospital. Hobbs has stated, it is said, that he knew the engine was coming, but he thought not on the rails by the side of which he was working, and that on looking round, and perceiving his dangerous position, he was very much surprised with fright. Hobbs is now dead. He is not a married man.

**STROKE BY A GRASS.**—On Tuesday evening a young woman named Mary Greenwood, about 12 years of age, residing at No. 3, Leamouth-place, Blackwall, committed suicide by throwing herself into the river Lea.

**VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER.**—Several inquests have taken place at the Roper Tavern, Bowditch-street, on the death of William Stevens, a waiter, who, as already stated, was drowned by his head being run down by the Waterman omnibus, No. 3, near the Thames Tunnel, on the 11th ult. The jury, after four hours' deliberation, returned a verdict of manslaughter against Samuel Bone, the master of the Waterman omnibus.

**FATAL ACCIDENT AT RAGNET.**—A lamentable accident occurred yesterday week at Cooke's Circus, at Ragnet. The high wheel suddenly snapped the ropes of the swing, and the entire pole fell with great violence into the pit, striking a Mrs. Lambert with such force that she died some afterwards. Her head was literally crushed, both eyes were terribly swollen, and her face altogether presented a most appalling spectacle. Near her was sitting Mrs. Lewis, a relative, whose child was knocked out of her arms, and carried away in a dangerous state. Mrs. Lewis's child has since died. An inquest was held on the bodies in Monday evening, at the Criminal Court, Clerkenwell; and after some witnesses had given the above facts, Mr. Baker, the coroner, resumed up, expressing an opinion that there was nothing to prove that Mr. Cooke had not exercised due caution in setting the pole and that that had fallen. Verdict, "Accidental Death."

THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.

We now proceed to complete our description of the New Exchange, from page 288 of our Journal of last week.

The great western entrance has been already noticed. The other external features have been detailed. The cornice, which is remarkably bold, is throughout crowded with an attic and balustrade. The circular story of the tower in the east front is crowned by a dome carved in leaves. The vase in the famous grasshopper that surmounted the old Exchange; it was not much injured by the fire, and has been restored. It is of copper gilt, and is eleven feet long; the height, to the top of the vase, is 177 feet, and not 170 feet, as already stated.

THE INTERIOR.

On the exterior may be quoted here from a well timed and neatly compiled volume just published by Mr. Ellingham Wilson, who will shortly issue his. Still in the shop at the south-east corner of the Exchange.

There is on the tower of the present the following inscription, recording the foundation of the original building in the 13th year of Queen Elizabeth, and its restoration in the 7th of her present Gracious Majesty:—

ANNO REG. ELIZABETHÆ A. CHRISTIANÆ. ANNO VII. PICTURÆ M.

RESTITUTUM.

Comparing the key-stones of the three great arches, there are in the centre the merchants' mark of Gresham; and on the key-stones of the side arches the arms of the north-east and south-west of his day, and the staple of Gresham. North and south of the portion, and in the street, are the emblems of the City—the sword and mace, with the respective dates of Queen Elizabeth's reign and the present year; and in the lower panels, manifestly bearing the initials of Queen Elizabeth and Queen Victoria respectively. Over the three central arches, on the south side, are the arms of Gresham, the City, and the Merchant's Company; and in the same area are repeated on the east end, on the north side, over the three central arches of the north front are the following inscriptions, viz.:—In the centre that of Sir Thomas Gresham, in old French, *Forcen 2 sup*; on the eastern side, the City arms, *Domus, dirigis nos*; and on the western, the motto of the Merchant's Company, "*Non est Deus*." (These, by the way, an error in Gresham's motto, which a correspondent of the Times has directed should be *Forcen 2 sup*; "*Forcen, my friend*" the arms, coat, and merchants' mark, still existing on the mouldings of one of the Thomas Gresham's residences.)

THE STAIRS.

The number of steps in the present building is not greater than the number of individuals claiming a right to measurement. There are, we believe, all of these habitations: the average height of the steps is 12 feet, the basement floor is 13 feet, and the mansard is 14 feet. Each step has a collar below, and with very few exceptions, a mansard over. All the steps are covered by party walls, and made fire-proof. The mansard belonging to each step is reached by a circular staircase of cast iron.

THE INTERIOR.

Having described the external appearance of the New Exchange, it only remains to notice the interior.

THE MERCHANTS' AXES.

On Great Quadrangle, is entered from four arched openings in the centre of each side. The form, as that of the building, is perpendicular, and the inner area exactly a double square. Mr. Theobald, with regard to this particular part of the building and its form:—"This form has many advantages, both in point of convenience and elegance over the old form; and it is also better adapted to the shape of the ground." The lower story is a colonnade of the Doric order, each column being about 14 inches in diameter. The upper order is Ionic. The area, or quadrangle, is 113 feet long and 66 in the general breadth; the width of the colonnade, or ambulatory, being upwards of 30 feet. The principal floor of the building has bare windows looking into the court, three at each end, and five on each side; the windows being not in rows, giving them a noble appearance from the street below. There are round the part of the building sculptured shields, in addition to numerous sculptured ornaments, of the arms of different nations having commercial intercourse with the country. The four facades of this internal court are ornamented by a pilaster, or ornamental, and carved parapet, the balustrade giving a touch of considerable effect to the other architectural embellishments. The area exposed to the weather is covered with tessellated pavement, in various colours and uniform designs. In the centre of this area is intended to be ultimately placed the statue of the Queen, by Long. The only other statue in the merchants' area are those of Queen Elizabeth in a niche in the north-east corner of the colonnade, recently completed by Mr. Watson; and Charles II., in a similar niche in the south-east corner. This statue, which originally adorned the centre of the quadrangle of the late Exchange, and which escaped destruction at the calamitous fire of 1838, has been carefully restored. The object in these two statues is to commemorate the opening of the first Exchange by Queen Elizabeth; and the laying the first stone of the Exchange of 1837, by Charles II.

THE AMBULATORY.

On Merchants' Walk, has, for its great feature, the mosaic paintings executed under the direction of Mr. Barry of Munich. These were in Italian and Arabian; and of the devices, our engraving at page 277, conveys some idea. These paintings are not confined to the ceiling of the ambulatory alone, but the divisions of the walls are likewise adorned round the whole ambulatory; the compartments being divided by pilasters, corresponding with the columns of the

colonnade. The ceiling is separated into numerous compartments, the dividing beams of which are pendant and enriched with ornamental parts, so coloured as to accord with the colours and embellishments in the spaces, beautiful floral designs and mosaics of fruit being gracefully introduced. In each of the larger compartments are the emblematic arms of the various nations trading with this country, so arranged as to be placed at the "walk" belonging to the merchants trafficking with that particular country. As you enter the colonnade by the west, the arms of the British empire, with those of Austria on the right, and Saxony on the reverse side, arrest your attention in the three divisions. Then in rotation are the arms of Belgium, France, Hanover, Holland, Prussia, Sardinia, the Two Sicilies, Sweden and Norway, the United States of America, the Ionian Islands, Turkey, Spain, Saxony, Russia, Portugal, Hanover, Towns, Greece and Denmark. The arms of Edward the Confessor, Edward III., Queen Elizabeth, and Charles II., are emblazoned in the compartments of the four corner angles. In some of the union and irregular divisions are trophies, variously appertaining to subjects of a commercial and trading character. The borders of the compartments are of colours harmonizing with the figures, &c., introduced by the artist, all the grand work of the chief compartments consisting the different national arms, being of a delicate relief, so that the embellishments are seen in relief, and give a transparency to the whole of the ceiling. The side walls are bordered with beautiful paintings of flowers and fruit, and in the centres of these divisions is a small chandelier-coloured tablet, on which the respective "walk" is to be written in English characters, so as to avoid confusion in the ambulatory to parties resorting there for the purposes of their trade. In eight small circular panels are introduced the arms of the three Lord Mayors, viz., Sir, Sir, Humphrey, and May; and also the three Masters of the Merchant's Company, Foster, Sutton, and Watson, who have respectively held office during the erection of the building. The arms of the Chairman of the Merchant's Company, Mr. R. L. Jones; and of the architect, Mr. Tite, complete the heraldic embellishments.

The roofs of the three principal entrances, north, south, and east, are completed in real penetrating freedom. The ambulatory is paved with Yorkshire stone, marked into panels by margins and lines of black stone, called Castle-hill, with squares of red Aberdeen granite at the intersections.

The open area is laid with a tessellated pavement, after the best Roman examples. The towers of which this pavement is composed, are burnt to great hardness, and having cast-iron channels to carry off the water, will always yield a dry and clean surface.

As may be imagined in a building devoted to business purposes, convenience and utility are the main objects to be gained.

The office of the principal story are to be occupied by Lloyd's, the Royal Exchange Assurance, and London Assurance Companies.

LOBBY.

The apartments required by this important establishment are situated at the basement part of the Exchange, and the quarter portion of the north. It is on the principal or first story, and its entrance is by the east end, through the small or west area, an open space between the eastern entrance, over which is the tower, and the east entrance by the merchants' area. The apartments are approached by a spacious flight of stone stairs, the roof of the lobby being supported with handsome columns. From the lobby at the top of the staircase communicating the different rooms as follow:—

THE COMMERCIAL ROOM.

This spacious and elegant room ranges along the north side of the inner court, from which it is lighted by five windows in addition to five skylights in the roof. At the eastern end are two columns of polished fluted marble. Its dimensions are 87 feet long by 40 feet wide, and height in proportion. A cornice runs round the apartment, enriched with scroll work and tablets, on which are the emblems of Lloyd's.

ON THE RIGHT, ON COMING UP THE STAIRCASE, OCCUPYING THE NORTH-EAST CORNER, IS

THE CAPTAIN'S ROOM.

which has been admirably arranged for the convenience of those persons resorting to that particular department. The fittings are elegant, but are void of anything like extravagance.

THE SUBSCRIPTION ROOM.

occupies the entire of the eastern side of the merchants' area, and is lighted from three principal windows from that side, as well as six round skylights. The pruning of the walls is in accordance with the Italian style of the whole building, and the united shield of the arms of the City of London and Trinity Corporation are among the conspicuous ornaments seen in the room. Its dimensions are 80 feet long, by 45 feet.

THE LIBRARY, OR READING-ROOM.

is lighted from the roof. A cast iron gallery surrounds the room, half way from the floor; it is intended above this gallery to arrange the maps for the inspection of parties desirous of seeing different localities. This room abuts on the south-east corner, and communicates with a suite of waiting-rooms and offices along the eastern front, until the entrance room terminates the range. There are altogether ten apartments appropriated to Lloyd's on this, the principal floor.

LONDON ASSURANCE.

The rooms required for this establishment are situated from the south, and the apartments occupy the whole of the south portion of the principal floor.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OFFICES.

are situated on the principal floor of the west front, and occupy the entire extent of that front.

The apartments at the north-west portion of the building are unoccupied, and are termed "unappropriated" from that circumstance.

"Lloyd's rooms," as they are called, may be pronounced the finest apartments ever devoted to commercial purposes. In designing them, the architect has given a just and noble expression of the purposes to which they are to be devoted. Simple, massive, spacious, and brilliantly lighted, they strike the spectator at once with an idea of fitness—of adaptation to the exact wants of a great trading community. The style used is Venetian, modified to suit the circumstances of the edifice, and enriched after the best Roman models. The whole establishment comprises a subscription-room, of which we have given an engraving, as it appeared on the occasion of the banquet given to her Majesty.

Next is a Commercial Room, which we have engraved from a view sketched during its recent exhibition to the public, after the inauguration of the building; a Captain's Room, of small dimensions, but very highly enriched; a Library, also of small size, but very considerably arranged, and chastely decorated. Besides are various committee and officers' rooms, one of which, on the south-east angle of the building, was used as the private drawing-room of her Majesty. The approach is by a fine Italian staircase, and a spacious vestibule, flanked on the north side by a piazza of novel and beautiful construction. It will be seen from this general description, aided by our very accurate cuts, that the whole arrangements are on a scale commensurate with the dignity of that vast naval empire which our merchant-princes will here direct; and that in their details, the progress of civilization has been most aptly represented, by the use of every available ornament which the progress of science and the fine arts have presented to the selection of the architect. They stand thus a picture of the age, and a proud monument of its wealth and genius.

Our cuts make any minute description of the great rooms unnecessary. We beg, however, to call attention to the manner in which, by an enlargement of the ceiling of these rooms, a breadth and grandeur have been given to the design, which an ordinary right-angled cornice would not have commanded. The piercing of the cone for lights is also a very beautiful contrivance, and has an admirable effect. The only drawback on the proportions of both these rooms is found in a want of base, and consequently, of apparent support to the upper members of the design—a defect, which we believe may have been occasioned by the monstrous space occupied by the taking placed beneath the floors for the circulation of hot air. And, if we were disposed to be captious, we should find very serious fault with the staring yellow pillars—*sienna* marble, according to the newspaper reports—but paltry *scagliola*, in fact—which disfigure the Commercial-room.

The room used by her Majesty, and in which she inspected Mr. Tite's models, appeared to great advantage, fitted by Mr. Herring's splendid pattern furniture. In the centre of the room, Mr. Herring, knowing her Majesty's fondness for *marqueterie*, placed a table of that manufacture—but by English hands—which, for beauty of design and variety and richness of materials, has never been equalled; and around the room, as if to show the illustrious guests the superior genius of her subjects, was arranged several of the finest specimens of old French *marqueterie*. In other respects, the room had much the character of one of the gorgeously furnished apartments of Windsor, in which gilded chairs, enormous glasses, heavy curtains, rich carpets, &c., would seem to rival the tints of Rubens in variety and harmony. Her Majesty's toilette-table, in an adjoining room, was much admired.

Thus far the Exchange. The festivities, however, of the day, were not wholly confined to its noble halls; for at the Mansion House, and in the numerous halls of the city companies, splendid banquets and other entertainments were given. The one which was most numerously attended was, of course, at the Mansion House, where a grand ball was given to the chief of her Majesty's attendants, and the officers of the various regiments who were present in the City, and at the Exchange; the chief civic dignitaries, and a splendid train of handsome and accomplished women. The ball was given in the famous Italian Corridor, so deservedly admired for its size, and the beautiful arrangement of its colonnades; the supper in the Egyptian Hall; and the subsidiary enjoyment of beautiful books, prints, chit-chat, and coffee, in the Venetian and Wilkes' parlours. Our engraving exhibits a portion of the corridor near the entrance of the State Rooms, as it appeared during the first set of quadrilles.





THE QUEEN'S DRAWING ROOM.—HER MAJESTY INSPECTING MR. TIER'S MODELS OF THE ROYAL ARCHAMON.



LEO'S SUBSCRIPTION ROOM.—AS IT APPEARED AT THE ENTRANCE OF HER MAJESTY.





THE ROYAL EXCHANGE BALL AT THE MANSION HOUSE.



LYDDE'S COMMERCIAL ROOM.—ADMISSION OF THE PUBLIC.]



LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1946.

One of those events which are sure to put party passions in motion with more vigour than any other, has occurred this week. A Judge was to be appointed to the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Justice Erskine, and for some days the journals were quarrelling with each other about who ought to be chosen, and who ought not. Each paper had its favourite candidate, or, at the least, was able to find fault with the one proposed by its opponent. The question has at last been settled in the only way such a matter ought to be disposed of—by the appointment of a very able lawyer, Mr. Erle, to the vacant seat on the bench, irrespective of all political considerations whatever. The great object to be kept in view by the public at large, is having the administrators of the law able in their profession, and of unblemished character. Those great requisites secured, political opinions, unless they are particularly fierce and rabid, which, in a man of clear sense and judgment they are not likely to be, ought not to be made a disqualification.

ALDERMAN GIBBS is this day installed as Lord Mayor of London. He abstained from joining in the civic procession that accompanied the Queen to the Royal Exchange, in consequence of a letter from Sir W. Magnus, expressing some apprehensions that the unequivocal voice of public opinion that would probably greet him might not be agreeable to her Majesty. There has therefore, been considerable speculation as to how he would escape in the procession in which he must unavoidably take a prominent part. We have no wish to join in the controversy bandied about respecting this gentleman. For all the obliquity with which he has been visited he has nobody but himself to blame. If the charges against him are unfounded, he has managed to give them every appearance of being true, by an ostentatious refusal to perform an ordinary duty, which most men are as eager to discharge as he has been reluctant. What has been said of another virtue holds good also with respect to honesty. It is not enough to be honest in this world; one must be taken not to appear the reverse. This care Alderman Gibbs has not shown, though it is possible the *official* decision of a Court

THE "hall" in Irish politics has been slightly broken this week. Dr. Mannell, the proposer of the petitional sitting of the Imperial Parliament in Dublin, as a remedy for the social ills of Ireland. His plan was pretty generally laughed at, but the Doctor like most men who have a crutch, is not easily discouraged. He has just published the speech in the Town Council, in which he brought forward his scheme, and he has appended to it a "note" on the present state of the country, in which, it will be sufficient to say, he repeats something of his old argument again. He insists on the efficacy and practicability of his proposal, and traces back the present confused state of Irish party to the breaking up of the Orange Lodges. Neither his plan nor his argument would be of much importance, but for the fact that they are forwarded by a Protestant and a Conservative. On the other side of the question, O'Connell is quiescent at Darrynane, while Dublin there are some slight symptoms of difference of opinion between the Federalists and simple Repealers, which will probably disappear as soon as O'Connell descends again into the arena; at least, so the opinion of Dr. Mannell.

revolution being effected by walking canes; but the heroes of Barcelona ought to know best what weapons are to be avoided. If sticks are so dangerous, Narvaez may thank his stars he has not got Tipperary to deal with; the "boys" and their "shille-lahs" would be the death of him.

On Saturday last the Queen and Prince Albert went in the morning, in a pony carriage, to the riding-school for equestrian exercise, attended by Colonel Arthur and Wido. His Serene Highness Prince Ernst, of Hesse-Philippsthal, arrived at the Castle, from Town, in the afternoon, on a visit to the Queen.

Windsor, Sunday.—The Queen and Prince Albert, the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Holy Communion was afterwards administered. The Honourable and Most Charles Leslie Goring was officiating.

Windsor, Monday.—This morning Her Majesty, attended by Lady Fortman, proceeded in the pleasure-grounds and the Home Park for some time. In the afternoon Her Majesty and Prince Albert took equestrian exercise in the Riding-school, attended by Colonel Arbuthnot and Colonel Wyde. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Duke of Bedford, the Earl of Lincoln, Colonel Wyde, and Mr. Ansell, left the Castle about after half-past nine o'clock, to shoot in the wood-mountain at Rushcut.

**WINDING, FAIRLEY.**—The Queen and Prince Albert walked out in the course of the morning in the grounds adjacent to the Castle. In the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert again promenade in the pleasure grounds. The Earl of Mountbatten has arrived at the Castle, and has received Lord Byron from his duty as Lord in Waiting on the Queen; and Captain Meynell has emerged the Hon. General Beauchamp as the General in Waiting on her Majesty.

**WINDING, WINDSOR.**—The Queen and Prince Albert took their early morning walk in the pleasure grounds and the Horse Park. On the return of her Majesty and her Royal Consort, his Royal Highness went to shoot in the Royal forest, attended by the Earl of Morton, Colonel Wyde, Captain Meynell and Mr. Aches. In the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert promenade in the Horse Park for some time.

Wenatchee, Thursday Evening.—[From our own correspondent.]—This morning, thirty after nine o'clock, her Majesty and the Royal Highness Prince Albert left the Castle, and proceeded across the private grounds and the Home Park on foot to his Majesty's dog kennel, to inspect the progress of the whelping in course of execution, of his Majesty's favorite breed, the English Terrier. The Queen and the Princess Alice were accompanied by the Princess Mary, the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra, and the Princess Louise. The Prince Consort hunted the morning with his Royal Highness's pack of hares in the vicinity of Rough and Redoubt. Colonel Wells and Mr. G. R. Anson were in attendance upon the Prince. The Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Mary, and the Princess Alice, were taken for their usual airing this morning in the Home Park; the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, riding on their Shroton ponies. The Dowager Lady Lytton was in attendance upon the infant Royal Family. This afternoon her Majesty, who was accompanied by the Royal Highness Prince Albert, and attended by Colonel Arbuthnot, took another carriage in the New Riding School. Thursday next is the day which was definitively fixed upon for the departure of her Majesty and the Royal Highness Prince Albert from the Castle, to homeward with a visit the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter at Burslem House.

**HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE MARQUESS AND MARCHIONESS OF KILGER.**—Her Majesty will be at the Hotel d'Europe, France Hotel, according to the present arrangements, will leave Windsor Castle on Tuesday next for Hurlingham House, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Kilarney. During the short absence of the court from Windsor, which will not extend beyond a period of four days, the infant royal family will remain at the Castle, under the care of the Dowager Lady Lyons. The preparations for the reception of her Majesty and her royal consort are nearly completed. The gorgeous state bed is elevated upon a platform two steps from the floor, from which it is raised by a tropical personal, upon which they are three lofty columns, elegantly carved and gilt. Above these is a spacious dome, surmounted by the crest of the noble house of Cornwall. In the centre of the canopy is the portrait of an eagle in highly varnished gold. The hangings contain 250 yards of beautifully striped and coral coloured velvet, of British manufacture. These are lined, together with the tester, head, &c., with yards of white satin, the whole interspersed with ornaments in gold. Deep oak frame, oval silvered trimmings, tassels, &c., give a finishing effect to the canopy attached to the superb and costly couch, which, from the ground, stands upwards of 70 feet in height. In the room in which the state bed is intended for her Majesty and her illustrious consort is fixed, the late Duke of York's bed of the 4th of January, 1821, on his return from a visit to his Grace the Duke of Bedford at Belvoir Castle. The ceiling in this room is most magnificently painted. It is one of Verel's best works, and the subject is representative of "Man Promising Fidelity to Jupiter to be Deified." There are also in this room several other paintings by the great masters. The apartment is 33 feet 6 inches long, 28 feet wide, and 24 feet high. Three pieces of ancient tapestry adorn this room, each of which is 15 feet square. The following are the subjects illustrated by them:—"Jehovah, God of the Winds," "Vulcan at his Anvil," and "Neptune with his Trident." Latin inscriptions are attached to each of these beautiful pieces of work. Adjoining this square room is the state dressing room, 31 feet long by 15 feet broad, and 15 feet in height. This room, now completely renovated, was thoroughly fitted up in 1759, and cost £2,150. The ceiling was painted by Verel, and around the square apartment hung paintings by Rubens, Caracci, Poussin, and other masters. A superb suite of silver-plated dressing suits, recently belonging to William the Third, and a remainder, variegated most richly with turquoise shell ornaments, form a portion of the sumptuous fittings of this ante-room. Next to these, and upon the same floor, is the jewel closet, a repository of the most rare and valuable articles. The apartment of the Queen to Northampton has caused the greatest excitement in the town, it not having been visited by a Queen Regent since the days of Elizabeth. The Corporation have voted an illuminated room towards celebrating the event, and are going to meet her Majesty on foot, which will be the first time they have worn them since the Municipal Bill passed; and, in anticipation of the Queen coming from Windsor, the rails of the ancient railway are to be covered by temporary sections, so as to give it the appearance of a new line. It had when the George and King John held their Parliament there. Trumpets and banners will be used, the poor treated, and a subscription opened for the purpose of erecting a dispensary, to be called the "Victoria Dispensary." Many other preparations are in contemplation. Some misapprehension exists as to the exact locality in which Busley or Hurlingham house is situated. It is not in the county of Lincoln, but in the parish of Stamford St. Martin, in the adjacent county of Northampton to which, however, is the border, that Park, the historian of Stamford Lincashire, has thought it necessary to include a description of the building, &c., in his interesting work. Hurlingham house, again, is only a mile distance from the town of Stamford, in Lincolnshire, a circumstance which may have induced the supposition that it was really situate in the latter county. The manse-house is undoubtedly the same as that purchased by the great William Cecil, the Chief Minister of Queen Elizabeth, who created an Earl of Rutland in 1571.

The Duke and Duchess ofutherland, and Lady Caroline Leveson Gower, have arrived on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne at Rosneath House, N. B., from Dalmatian Coast, whence their graces proceed to Lord and Lady Minto's seat, Erskine House, en route to the south.

**INTERESTING MARRIAGE** OF Miss BEADLEY COULTS.—There is a report that Miss Beadley Coultis intends at length to bestow her hand and her immense wealth upon a young surgeon, the junior partner of a house at the west end. Miss Beadley Coultis, after a lengthened absence in Germany, has returned and is now at St. Leonards.

Vicco and Vicco's Palmerton have arrived from Germany, and are now at Bennett hall, on a visit to Vicco Melbourne.

**FEDERAL OF THE LATE COUNTESS OF BERKLEY.**—We last week announced the death of the Countess of Berkeley, at Cranford House, near Hounslow, on Tuesday, the mortal remains of the late Countess were interred in the family vault, under the chancel of the parish church of Cranford, Middlesex, in which vault repose the remains of the Earls and Countesses of Berkeley, for upwards of 200 years.

DEATH OF LORD WESTERN.—Lord Western, the well-known agriculturist, died on Tuesday morning, at his seat, Fells Hall, Essex. His lordship was at one time an active politician, attached to the Whig interest, but for some years he had retired from public life, and long since he expressed his determination to devote his whole time to the management of his estates.

**METROPOLITAN NEWS.**

**THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.**—The Royal Exchange will not be opened for public business until after Christmas. Workmen are now busily engaged in repairing the decorations used at the opening, and fitting up Lloyd's, the insurance exchange, about it.

New Common Councilman.—At a wardrobe held in Broad-street Ward on Monday, Mr. Henry Marriott was elected to the Common Council in the room of Mr. Nixon, lately elected Alderman of the ward of Portoken.

**KING WILLIAM THE FOURTH'S STATUE.**—It is expected that the pedestal statue of our late monarch will be ready for erection within a fortnight. Mr. Nixon, to whom its erection is entrusted, says that it would have been long since erected, but that in consequence of its having been cut out of a solid piece of granite, it required several touches of the chisel even after he had, as he expressed it, completed it.

Mr. ALDERMAN GIBBS AND THE OPENING OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—The present Lord Mayor (Mr. Alderman Gibbs) has published an explanation of the reasons which induced him not to appear in the civic procession at the opening of the Royal Exchange. It appears that his lordship received a letter from the then Lord Mayor (Sir William Magnus), in which his lordship stated that there was likely to be an unpopular demonstration against Mr. Alderman Gibbs. Sir William made the intimation in these terms:—"As chief magistrate of this city, entertaining the deepest anxiety that no circumstance should occur to interrupt the harmony which ought universally to prevail on this happy occasion, I deem it my duty to convey to you a knowledge of the opinion which I have heard expressed in so many quarters, that you are likely to be the object of a demonstration of unpopular feeling, which the consciousness on your part of its being undesired can form no justification for you unnecessarily placing yourself in a situation to call it forth, particularly so as your position in the pro-

MONDAY, NOV. 10.—Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.  
 MONDAY, 11.—Battle of Preston, 1712.  
 TUESDAY, 12.—Richard Baxter born, 1615.  
 WEDNESDAY, 13.—George Fox died, 1693.  
 THURSDAY, 14.—Luther's born, 1512.  
 FRIDAY, 15.—Washington's injury healed, 1800.  
 SATURDAY, 16.—W. A. minister's order opened, 1740.

[illegible]

"A Friend of Bradford."—Dr. Mendelssohn is reputed to be the finest organist in the world.  
 "E. Z."—*Allegretto Vivacissimo*.  
 "Charlesworth."—*And. Grandioso Suberbiissimo*. "Act of Conservancy," (in Fraser & Maginn's) contains some really useful hints.  
 "L. K. L."—*Spizely*.—Yes.  
 "E. R. B."—*Birds*.—Referred to the Act.  
 "W. P. B."—*Heathcote*.—"The Illustrated London Spectator" must be ordered of a Bookseller. Our correspondent will be visited in the *Large Print*. Our Agents at Krefes are Messrs. Sprell and Wain.  
 "C. H."—near *Warrington*, is thanked for his suggestion.  
 "W. W."—*Langport*.—"We welcome the proposed institution to have originated with respectable parties."  
 "Balls & Co."—Should address, "Athenian Club-Room, Pall Mall."  
 "J. S."—*Refused*.—"J. S."—*Leicester*.—"The day of publication will be speedily announced."  
 "J. B."—*University*, is thanked; but we have not room.  
 "E. C. L."—*Doit*.—Yes.  
 "A Constant Reader."—*Cambridge*.—"Refer to 'De Forquard's List of French Works'."  
 "A Inhabitant of Dover."—*Surrey*.—"Certainly."  
 "D. H. T."—*Exon*.—"See the article on the Lord Mayor's Designs, in our present number."  
 "B. B."—*Brussels*.—"We do not remember the edition of the *Spectator* in question. S. The proof from *Burns's* Portrait of Sir Walter Scott is an admirable likeness. T. The words are nicely selected."  
 "A Subscriber."—*Newcastle*.—"We do not undertake to divide wages."  
 "A Subscriber."—*Barnstaple*.—"The paper is forwarded by Friday Night's Post."  
 "W. H."—"A *Wickham* is politically an *Englishman*."  
 "A. B. C."—*Stratford-on-Avon*, you not claim the monopoly.  
 "An Admirer of Anderson."—*Exeter*, is thanked.  
 "Pall Mall Illustrated."—should send *Anderson* a "*Black Ad* about Nothing."  
 "Country Gentleman."—*Hemel Hempstead*.—"It is bound to execute the repairs."  
 "J. W. A."—*Leicester*.—"The paper has been referred to our Dramatic Critic."  
 "A Constant Reader."—"The burial cannot be legally refused."  
 "Glasgow."—*Newington Crescent*.—"A *Subscriber*."—*Stirling*.—"See the advertisements of our next number."  
 "A Subscriber."—*Barnstaple*.—"We do. Certainly it is *African*. We have already engraved the great *Chatterbox*—*unwarlike*."  
 "G. T."—"The marriage would be within the prohibited degree."  
 "C. B. D."—*Manchester*.—"The Railway Proprietors promise the carriage, but, of course, there are *land*."  
 "A True Subscriber."—*Wentworth Gardens*.—"The *Mace* and *Sword-bearers* rode together in the late *Regent* and *the* *Procession*."  
 "F. W."—*Nottingham*.—"The western front of the *New Royal Exchange* have been engraved on No. 101 of our Journal."  
 "J. H."—*Cambridge*, is thanked for the *Arts* as to the *Whigs*.  
 "G. H."—*Stirling*.—"Hemans's *Aerial Machine* has not yet succeeded. 1. There is no law to prevent persons carrying an air gun. 2. Dr. *Bald* a volume on the *Steam-engine*.  
 "M. A. N."—"Mr. *Endy* (of *Billy's*) has driven 20 *horses* in hand. See No. 107 of our Journal."  
 "A. B. C."—should apply to any Foreign Bookseller.  
 "A *Shire Magistrate*."—"We were strictly unanimous of the announcement by the 'Liverpool Mail'."  
 "B. B. P."—*Cambridge*.—"The error was corrected in our last No."  
 "Berengaria."—"Certainly. The letter will be in time. Not at present."  
 "Cockermere."—*Tatler*.—"The paper must be paid within seven days of the publication."  
 "A. B."—is thanked; but we have not room.  
 "An *Uran* *Ami*.—"A *lodge* a *goods* may be so *and* for *real*, but are recoverable by a *Magistrate's* order.  
 "Ineligible (chiefly from want of room).—"The *Sisters' Call*; *Enjoyment*, by J. B.; *Wandering of a Lover's Fancy*, by H. N.; *To a Young Lady*, by J. D. L.; *Lines on the Etchings*, by J. H. H.  
 "The *Large Print*."—In reply to several correspondents—the day of publication will be announced in a week or two.

\* Any Country News Agent may receive Posting Bills, bearing his address by informing our Publisher where a parcel can be enclosed, free of expense.



mission, so near to her Master, would immediately make her acquainted with the existence of a feeling but little in harmony with the sentiments she should inspire. Mr. Alderman Smith, after giving the letter from the Master of the ship, appeals to the good feeling of the public to judge whether he should not have been wanting in respect to the character of the letter, and in reply to her Master, if he had indulged his way in making, after the receipt of such a letter from the Lord Mayor.

**EARLY CLOSING OF SHOPS IN LONDON.**—On Wednesday night a public meeting of the assistants of London employed in various trades, was held at the Percy Hotel, Hatfield-place, Oxford-street. Mr. Lancaster in the chair, for the purpose of forming a new London Association of all trades, on the principle of the Linen-draper's Association, to give effect, if possible, to a better regulation of their respective hours and shops. Resolutions of a more formal nature were agreed to, the society was formed, a committee appointed, and several numbers enrolled. The chair was not taken until 10 o'clock, and the parties, in consequence of the present system, were not able to occupy the principle of early closing.

**INCREASED VALUE OF PROPERTY IN LONDON.**—From a recent return made by order of the City of St. Marylebone with respect to assessments in Oxford-street, it appears that in the year 1777 a house, situated on the north-side of Oxford-street, near Oxford-street, was rated in the gross value at £15 per year. In the present year the same house lets at £250, and is rated in the books of St. Marylebone at £100.

**APPOINTMENT OF MR. KELK, Q.C., AS A JUDGE.**—On the retirement of Mr. Justice Keble from the bench, Mr. Kelk, Q.C., has been appointed to the vacant judgeship in the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Kelk, as our readers are no doubt aware, was a Whig, and some of his contemporaries express great astonishment that he should be selected. By some of them the appointment is considered as a proof that there was no Conservative bias in the selection of the judges to fill the office. Mr. Kelk was on Thursday morning sworn in before the Lord Chancellor as one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, after having gone through the ceremony of being sworn before the Law. He was introduced by Mr. Serjeant Wilde and Mr. Serjeant Telford. The learned judge afterwards proceeded into the other Courts, and went through the usual formalities.

**LONDON AND LIVERPOOL SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.**—On Thursday a special general meeting of the proprietors of this company was held at the terminus, London-bridge, for the purpose of authorizing the formation of the Canterbury, Hastings, and Margate line, and of soliciting assistance in raising the sum of £1,000,000, in the amount of £1,000,000. Mr. Richards, chairman of the Board, presided. It was proposed that the £1,000,000 should be raised by the issue of 40,000 new shares, of the nominal value of £25 each, to parties who shall pay for the same £10. A very long and heated discussion ensued, but the resolution for raising the capital in the above manner was unanimously carried. It was then resolved that the mortgage debt of the Company should be repaid.

**A CURIOUS WAGERING.**—On Tuesday a marriage took place at the parish church of St. George in the East, Cannon-street, which attracted much curiosity. The bride was Miss McCracken, an exceedingly pretty girl, who belonged to Raine's street school, and the bridegroom William Chaney, a young fellow, belonging to the Whitechapel-square division of the Farningham. The bride and groom had by the way left a sufficient sum of money to support their family, to be placed from the parish school, they became eligible to draw in a lottery for a husband. Two marriages take place in every year, namely, one upon the merry first of May, or "merry day," and the other on the 25th of November, or "Guy Fawkes day," and on the morning of each of these days a drawing takes place for the lot of May, or 25th of November, to the effect may be, and Miss McCracken having drawn the prize on the 25th of May, was at once the next for matrimony. When the lucky ticket is drawn, the next thing to be done by the fortunate owner is to seek out for an eligible partner (not a human creature, for they, according to the will of the testator, are ineligible) in the parish of St. George in the East, St. Paul, Shadwell, or St. John of Wapping, and this being done, notice is given to the trustees for their approval. In this instance, Miss McCracken's choice fell upon the "Waterman's boy," and the trustees having no reason to find fault with the good looks or fair name, nothing more was left to go through the happy ceremony. In the evening, according to the usual custom, a dinner took place at the institution, at which the bride and bridegroom, and several of their friends, attended, and after the health of the happy couple was given, the chairman presented the bridegroom with one hundred new sovereigns in a bag, as his bride portion from the trustees.

**ROBERT AT LAMBERT CHAPEL.**—On Wednesday morning early, on the 8th of November, some thieves entered Lambert Chapel, and abstracted all the communion service plate and other valuable property.

# COUNTRY NEWS.

**BIRMINGHAM RECENTLY.**—One gentleman, at Birmingham, in a small way, has cleared £15,000 by land speculation; another is said to have cleared £1,000 in a fortnight; a third bought some land several years ago for £100, and thought he did exceedingly well in selling it some years since for £100, but his estimate has actually risen the same last year for £100.

**FRANKLYN ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE AT BRISTOL.**—An accident of a very serious and fatal description took place on Tuesday at Bristol. A few weeks ago the Town Council and Commissioners of the borough agreed to sell over the existing mill-race, in the morning, with the view of adding a large plot of land to the Castle Market. Accordingly, a Mr. Jones entered into a contract to carry out the extensive work, in connection with the large sewer just completed, at great expense to the town. The works were commenced a few weeks back, and on the 25th of the month the work was completed, all but removing the centre. About eight o'clock on Tuesday morning Mr. Jones's labourers commenced removing the centre, and when in the act of taking away the last piece, the whole mass of material fell in, burying the unfortunate man in the ruins. News of the sad calamity was soon in all parts of the town, and thousands of people rushed to the spot. Every possible exertion was made to remove the materials, but from the immense quantity which had fallen (the work being an extensive one) this was a work of some time, notwithstanding there was no lack of willing hands. The first body found was that of the unfortunate son-in-law, and as the mangled remains were discovered, a flood of horror passed through the immense crowd. His dead body, all of them more or less mutilated, were afterwards recovered. The bodies presented a sad spectacle, and the melancholy event has cast a gloom upon the town. It is supposed that the centre of the arch was removed too early, the late heavy rain having prevented the materials "setting" sufficiently firm to allow of the taking away the centre.

**LAMBERT ACCIDENT AT BRISTOL.**—On Tuesday morning a fatal accident occurred at the Churchgate factory, Bristol, belonging to Messrs. Eddards and Samuel Howard Lamborn, by the falling of a large chimney attached to the works there, and which, in its descent, unfortunately crushed the death of two men, and seriously injured two or three others. The chimney stood in the yard behind the Churchgate factory, as seen from the public road. It was the surrounding buildings were probably been built between forty and fifty years.

**DESTRUCTION OF BRISTOL.**—On Tuesday evening a fire broke out at Hill-house Farm, Brighthelm, in the occupation of Mr. Hayward, which resulted in the loss of a large quantity of corn, and the destruction of several farm buildings. The farm is situated about half a mile from Brighthelm Church, and is the property of Winchester Henry H. Barker, Esq., lord of the manor. A labourer has been apprehended on suspicion of being the author of the malicious calamity.

**THE DOUBTFUL BEINGS AT KILMARNOCK.**—According to a Birmingham paper, the man and woman who lately committed suicide at Kilmarnock, near the singular circumstances already mentioned, were a Mr. Joseph Barker, formerly of that town, and his wife. Mr. Barker was one of the first of John and Joseph Barker, Cumberland court, who were largely engaged in the German trade, and lived somewhere about the year 1814. Mr. John Barker, we believe, died very shortly afterwards, but Mr. Joseph Barker subsequently resided in London, and more recently travelled for some time as a house at Birmingham. The employment he left a few months ago, with a view to a connection with a house in London, in which, however, he did not succeed; and it is supposed that disappointment on this score, and probably the exhaustion of his resources, led to the commission of the fatal act. It has been ascertained that the individuals came to Ayrshire about the time when the Burns Festival was held. No letters or papers came to them at any of their abodes, and they paid their bills with extreme punctuality in all the towns. The landlady at Ayr asked them once mentioned their names, and thought it commenced with a "B." They represented themselves to be from London, but they gave no address. In the afternoon, when setting out on their fatal evening excursion, in going along the passage, the gentleman observed, in a hearty manner, to the landlady of the Commercial inn, at Kilmarnock, "We are going to take an evening walk. My wife is fond of a moonlight walk, and we are going like young people when they go out night courting." The woman, taking the arm of her husband, turned about and said, "I'll court no more—my courting days are over." Although they must, we think, have fully resolved upon affecting mimicry, they appeared to be in good spirits, and more like persons going to a social party, than individuals who had determined to "shuffle off their mortal coil." From five o'clock, the time when they left the inn, to half-past eight o'clock, when there is every reason to suppose they immersed themselves, it is ascertained that they spent part of their time in a public house at Glasgow, which they entered and called for a glass of whisky, but of which they did not partake.

**ALARMING CONFLAGRATION AT BRISTOL.**—The Glasgow Chronicle states that yesterday week a fire broke out in the quiet little town of Strathclyde, by which upwards of forty houses, with a brewery and ten workshops, were burned to the ground, nearly one hundred poor families thrown destitute to the street, and the annihilation of the entire town seriously threatened. The conflagration commenced at the south end of the town a little way beyond a place named Todd's-hill, where the population are chiefly weavers, and the wind being high at the time, and blowing from the south-east, rapidly spread the flames from house to house on both sides of the street, until, in the space of a few hours, notwithstanding the efforts of a body of the inhabitants who turned out to check the flames, forty houses were completely destroyed, in addition to the brewery of Mr. Vallance, and the large ten-work of Mr. Temple, where it is alleged that not less than £20,000 worth of property has been consumed. One account states that about 50 houses in all have been destroyed, and 100 families deprived of the means of subsistence, or made dependent for shelter and support upon friends, relations, and neighbours. It is calculated that from 80 to 90

houses, with waste, principally belonging to Glasgow manufacturers, have been consumed.

**ARMED MEN AT A BOX.**—A box, aged about nine years, has been committed to the custody of the police, charged with having shot the life of a person, and of having committed other crimes. The box, which was found at the house of a person, was found to contain a pistol, and a letter, which was found to contain a threat to the life of a person. The box, which was found at the house of a person, was found to contain a pistol, and a letter, which was found to contain a threat to the life of a person.

# IRELAND.

**THE PART OF BIRMINGHAM.**—We are happy to announce a limited improvement in the rate of Lord Rotherham, and that no serious injury has been sustained by that excellent gentleman.

**DEATH OF THE HON. MR. BISHOP.**—The death of this respected lady took place on Tuesday, at the residence of her grandson, Frederick Bismarck, Esq., of Bismarck. The Hon. Mr. Bismarck reached a very advanced age.

**THE BARRISTERS ASSOCIATION.**—On Monday, at the meeting of the Barristers Association, a resolution was passed, urging the people of England to use all their influence to support the government of the O'Connell principle, which was to be made on the 10th inst. Some letters were read from Mr. O'Connell, upon the subject of Emancipation, but they did not present any features of interest. There was also a letter from Mr. O'Connell, and learned gentlemen, warning the people of England to support the government of the O'Connell principle, the principles of which, in fact, were the principles of Emancipation. The meeting was a very successful one.

**NEW AND OLD LONDON.**—The gate of Friday and Saturday last has been productive of a number of accidents on the Irish coast. The steamer of Whitehaven was driven ashore about half a mile below the gate, and a large number of people were killed and wounded. The gate was at once closed on the coast, and the gate was at once closed on the coast, and the gate was at once closed on the coast.

**ANOTHER MURDER.**—On Friday week a young man met at a farm in the parish of Down, in which a few years ago a murder was committed. The man was found dead, and the man was found dead, and the man was found dead.

# LAW INTELLIGENCE.

**IMPORTANT QUESTIONS REGARDING BILLS OF EXCHANGE.**—A case was tried on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer, in which a bill of exchange, which had been issued by a person, was found to be a bill of exchange, and the bill of exchange was found to be a bill of exchange.

**THE CASE OF THE BARRISTERS.**—The case of the barristers, which was tried on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer, was found to be a case of the barristers, and the case of the barristers was found to be a case of the barristers.

**THE CASE OF THE BARRISTERS.**—The case of the barristers, which was tried on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer, was found to be a case of the barristers, and the case of the barristers was found to be a case of the barristers.

**THE CASE OF THE BARRISTERS.**—The case of the barristers, which was tried on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer, was found to be a case of the barristers, and the case of the barristers was found to be a case of the barristers.

**THE CASE OF THE BARRISTERS.**—The case of the barristers, which was tried on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer, was found to be a case of the barristers, and the case of the barristers was found to be a case of the barristers.

**THE CASE OF THE BARRISTERS.**—The case of the barristers, which was tried on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer, was found to be a case of the barristers, and the case of the barristers was found to be a case of the barristers.

**THE CASE OF THE BARRISTERS.**—The case of the barristers, which was tried on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer, was found to be a case of the barristers, and the case of the barristers was found to be a case of the barristers.

**THE CASE OF THE BARRISTERS.**—The case of the barristers, which was tried on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer, was found to be a case of the barristers, and the case of the barristers was found to be a case of the barristers.

**THE CASE OF THE BARRISTERS.**—The case of the barristers, which was tried on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer, was found to be a case of the barristers, and the case of the barristers was found to be a case of the barristers.

# POLICE.

**THUNDERBOLTS SMOGGING OF THE SHIP OF THE OCEAN STEAMER.**—An interesting trial, in the midst of which it was ascertained that there were several persons who had been in the ship of the Ocean Steamer, was held on Tuesday, at the Court of the Admiralty. The ship, which was found to be a ship of the Ocean Steamer, was found to be a ship of the Ocean Steamer.

**THE SHIP OF THE OCEAN STEAMER.**—The ship of the Ocean Steamer, which was found to be a ship of the Ocean Steamer, was found to be a ship of the Ocean Steamer.

**THE SHIP OF THE OCEAN STEAMER.**—The ship of the Ocean Steamer, which was found to be a ship of the Ocean Steamer, was found to be a ship of the Ocean Steamer.

# ABSTRACT OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

**THE BARRISTERS ASSOCIATION.**—The barristers association, which was held on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer, was found to be a barristers association, and the barristers association was found to be a barristers association.

**THE BARRISTERS ASSOCIATION.**—The barristers association, which was held on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer, was found to be a barristers association, and the barristers association was found to be a barristers association.

**THE BARRISTERS ASSOCIATION.**—The barristers association, which was held on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer, was found to be a barristers association, and the barristers association was found to be a barristers association.

**THE BARRISTERS ASSOCIATION.**—The barristers association, which was held on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer, was found to be a barristers association, and the barristers association was found to be a barristers association.

**THE BARRISTERS ASSOCIATION.**—The barristers association, which was held on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer, was found to be a barristers association, and the barristers association was found to be a barristers association.

**THE BARRISTERS ASSOCIATION.**—The barristers association, which was held on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer, was found to be a barristers association, and the barristers association was found to be a barristers association.

**THE BARRISTERS ASSOCIATION.**—The barristers association, which was held on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer, was found to be a barristers association, and the barristers association was found to be a barristers association.

**THE BARRISTERS ASSOCIATION.**—The barristers association, which was held on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer, was found to be a barristers association, and the barristers association was found to be a barristers association.

**THE BARRISTERS ASSOCIATION.**—The barristers association, which was held on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer, was found to be a barristers association, and the barristers association was found to be a barristers association.

**THE BARRISTERS ASSOCIATION.**—The barristers association, which was held on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer, was found to be a barristers association, and the barristers association was found to be a barristers association.

**THE BARRISTERS ASSOCIATION.**—The barristers association, which was held on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer, was found to be a barristers association, and the barristers association was found to be a barristers association.

**THE BARRISTERS ASSOCIATION.**—The barristers association, which was held on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer, was found to be a barristers association, and the barristers association was found to be a barristers association.

**THE BARRISTERS ASSOCIATION.**—The barristers association, which was held on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer, was found to be a barristers association, and the barristers association was found to be a barristers association.

**THE BARRISTERS ASSOCIATION.**—The barristers association, which was held on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer, was found to be a barristers association, and the barristers association was found to be a barristers association.

**THE BARRISTERS ASSOCIATION.**—The barristers association, which was held on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer, was found to be a barristers association, and the barristers association was found to be a barristers association.

**THE BARRISTERS ASSOCIATION.**—The barristers association, which was held on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer, was found to be a barristers association, and the barristers association was found to be a barristers association.

**THE BARRISTERS ASSOCIATION.**—The barristers association, which was held on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer, was found to be a barristers association, and the barristers association was found to be a barristers association.

**THE BARRISTERS ASSOCIATION.**—The barristers association, which was held on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer, was found to be a barristers association, and the barristers association was found to be a barristers association.

**THE BARRISTERS ASSOCIATION.**—The barristers association, which was held on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer, was found to be a barristers association, and the barristers association was found to be a barristers association.

**THE BARRISTERS ASSOCIATION.**—The barristers association, which was held on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer, was found to be a barristers association, and the barristers association was found to be a barristers association.

**THE BARRISTERS ASSOCIATION.**—The barristers association, which was held on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer, was found to be a barristers association, and the barristers association was found to be a barristers association.

**THE BARRISTERS ASSOCIATION.**—The barristers association, which was held on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer, was found to be a barristers association, and the barristers association was found to be a barristers association.

**THE BARRISTERS ASSOCIATION.**—The barristers association, which was held on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer, was found to be a barristers association, and the barristers association was found to be a barristers association.

**THE BARRISTERS ASSOCIATION.**—The barristers association, which was held on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer, was found to be a barristers association, and the barristers association was found to be a barristers association.

**THE BARRISTERS ASSOCIATION.**—The barristers association, which was held on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer, was found to be a barristers association, and the barristers association was found to be a barristers association.

**THE BARRISTERS ASSOCIATION.**—The barristers association, which was held on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer, was found to be a barristers association, and the barristers association was found to be a barristers association.

**THE BARRISTERS ASSOCIATION.**—The barristers association, which was held on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer, was found to be a barristers association, and the barristers association was found to be a barristers association.

**THE BARRISTERS ASSOCIATION.**—The barristers association, which was held on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer, was found to be a barristers association, and the barristers association was found to be a barristers association.

**THE BARRISTERS ASSOCIATION.**—The barristers association, which was held on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer, was found to be a barristers association, and the barristers association was found to be a barristers association.

**THE BARRISTERS ASSOCIATION.**—The barristers association, which was held on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer, was found to be a barristers association, and the barristers association was found to be a barristers association.

**THE BARRISTERS ASSOCIATION.**—The barristers association, which was held on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer, was found to be a barristers association, and the barristers association was found to be a barristers association.

**THE BARRISTERS ASSOCIATION.**—The barristers association, which was held on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer, was found to be a barristers association, and the barristers association was found to be a barristers association.

**THE BARRISTERS ASSOCIATION.**—The barristers association, which was held on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer, was found to be a barristers association, and the barristers association was found to be a barristers association.

**THE BARRISTERS ASSOCIATION.**—The barristers association, which was held on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer, was found to be a barristers association, and the barristers association was found to be a barristers association.





LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.—THE MAN IN ARMOR.

## ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE MAYORALTY.

The 8th and 9th of November, falling on the days of our publication, we are prevented from giving any representations of the events

of the great civic ceremonies of those days; but, as we are familiar with the observances of past years, and by the favour of the public officers, fully acquainted with the details of those which are at this

moment passing before the public eye, we may safely introduce a few sketches of the more remarkable points of the successive pageants, without identifying them with the persons through whom



ANCIENT KNIGHT.



ANCIENT KNIGHT.

they may happen to be conducted. These points will embrace the inauguration of the new Lord Mayor; the procession of the "men in armor," and the costume and official decorations of my Lord Mayor.

1.—THE INAUGURATION OF THE LORD MAYOR. This ceremony takes place in the Guildhall on the afternoon of the



CEREMONY OF SWEARING IN



8th, and is, in all respects, a most solemn and imposing one. To understand its character, the spectator should be fully informed of the nature of the wonderful corporation whose representatives are then assembled before him. Without this we have known the observant Kohl himself look on in vain, and declare that London was the only city he found it difficult to comprehend. The Corporation of London consists of the whole body of citizens, under the style of "Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens." The ministerial, judicial, and legislative management of the affairs of this Corporation devolve on the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council. The Courts of Aldermen and Common Council are distinct, but the Aldermen sit in the Common Council as of right, and its sittings are held under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. The Aldermen are elected for life, the Common Councilmen are elected annually, in their respective wards. The companies or guilds of London, are to the Corporation what the halls and colleges of Cambridge and Oxford are to their respective universities; each complete within itself, each an independent institution, yet component parts of the whole. The Guildhall is the public place of the Corporation, as representing the Commonalty of the City of London; each company has its own hall, or its own place of meeting, for the transaction of the business of the company. Eighty-nine companies are enumerated in the Corporation List, but of these eight are practically extinct. Twelve of the companies take precedence in rank and wealth; they are called the twelve great Livery Companies of London, which have large possessions in real property, money in the funds, and therefore in the receipt of large annual incomes. These are the Merchant, Grocers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Mercers, Tailors, Haberdashers, Salters, Ironmongers, Vintners, and Cloth-workers.

On the 8th of November, the multitudinous numbers and representatives of these venerable fraternities, each one arrayed in the garments of his tribe, assemble at a "court of hustings," to receive from the old Lord Mayor a resignation of his office, and to tender the oaths to the new one, on his acceptance of the vacant chair. The scene presents us with a model of the entire Commonwealth of the British empire, as represented by Sovereign, Lords, Commons, and all classes of people. The wards of London send their twenty-six Aldermen and 210 Common Councilmen to assist on the transmigration of the Lord Mayor. The state that surrounds the Corporation is a type of the state that surrounds the Monarchy. In the annual election of the "King of the City," we have a memorial of the time when the king of this land was elective. In the meeting of the Corporation within Guildhall, we see a shadow—and a magnificent shadow—of the time when the entire commonalty met and acted together; yes, we have a memorial of the time when the Lords occupied the upper end of the chamber of Parliament, and the Commons humbly stood below. The Aldermen are types of the Barons; the Common Council of the Commons; while in the liverymen of the companies, who have the privilege, above their brothers

freemen, of electing the civil functionaries, we have a type of the constituencies of Britain. We may see, too, a miniature of the judges of the land, in the attendant Recorder and Common Serjeant; while the Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, Town Clerk, Remembrancer, Pleaders, Seculars, Attorneys, Auditors, Wardens, Clerks, Officers of the Lord Mayor's Household, City Marshals, and the host of minor functionaries, who pour in among the crowd, give the ceremony an imposing air of grandeur.

The last hour of the Lord Mayor's reign approaches; but the Lord Mayor never dies—his spirit is immortal. Two chairs—a small and a large one—are therefore placed (see our engraving), that, in the presence of the representatives of the eighty-nine existing guilds of London, the transmigration may be seen, and the Corporation be proved to live for ever. But, before this important act takes place, a more important one is transacted—the Lord Mayor elect is sworn. This is a ceremony of high religious import. Low, on his knees, before a table covered with the City Charters, and other formal documents, his hands placed on the Gospels, he is devoutly pledged to "keep faith and a good conscience" in the maintenance of his state and dignity. This done, the departing Mayor exchanges seats with him; and, but the power of the Lord Mayor has passed from him truly to another! Sword-bearer, Mace-bearer, Purse-bearer, advance with threefold obeisance, and lay their emblems of office on the table. They retire, and stand among the crowd, sunk to the level of common humanity. But the new Lord Mayor speaks; it is the voice of law—it is the command of authority. Sword-bearer, Mace-bearer, Purse-bearer, advance once more; they resume their insignia of office, and start up official beings. Such is the initial act of the new Lord Mayor! "Now is Mortimer lord of the city," the Ex-Lord Mayor, seated on a low chair, decanted of the collar of S, the jewels, and all the outward and visible signs of supreme power, then receives the congratulations of the company, and, after him, the new Lord Mayor, in like manner, the same.

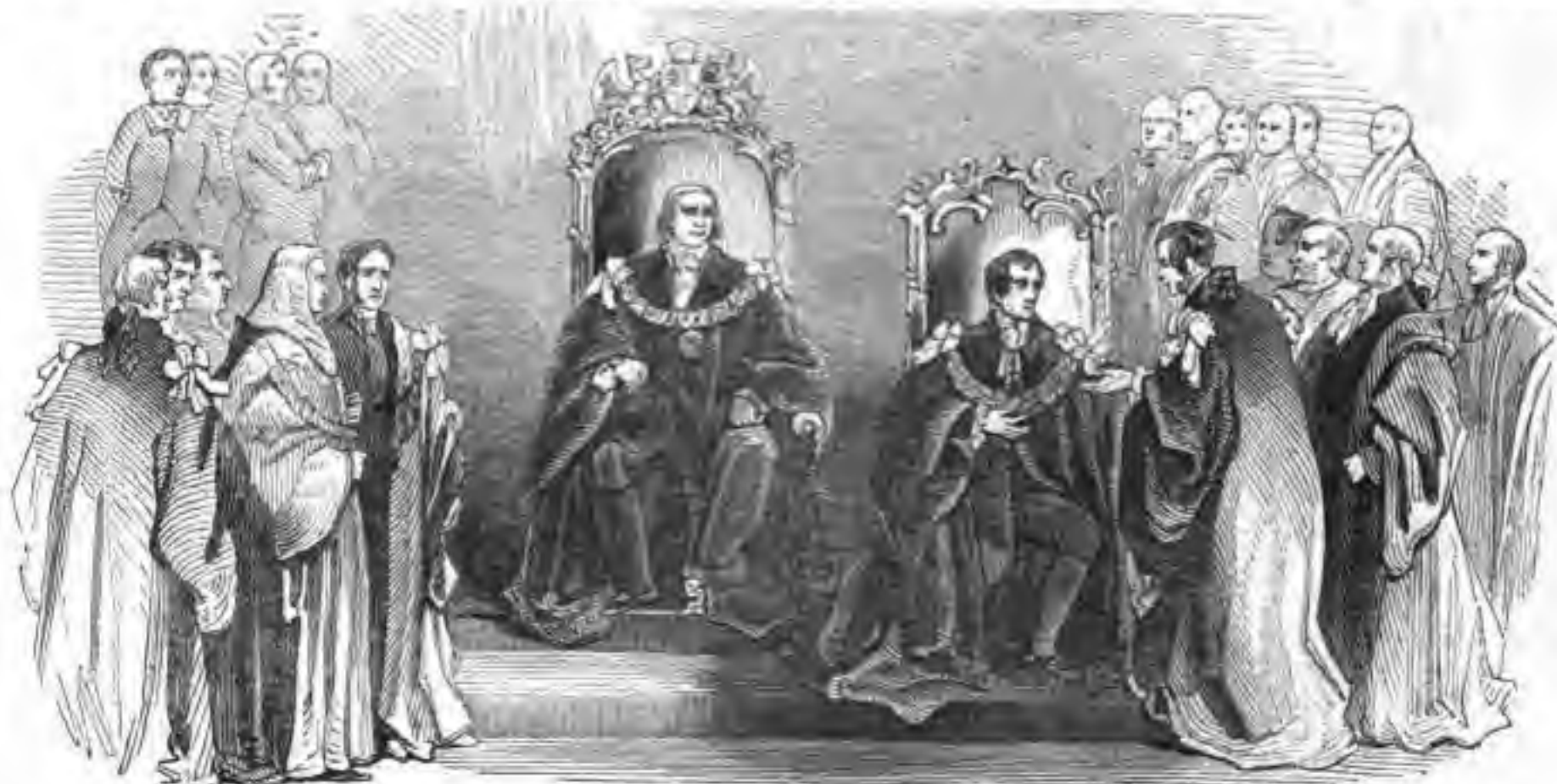
#### II.—THE SHOW—MEN IN ARMOUR.

The show, as arranged by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs' Committee, is a poor one. A different result might have been expected, as the Lord Mayor belongs to the wealthy Fishmongers, and is reported to have made a great deal of money by his civic connections. Be that as it may, the men in armour are always interesting, and they are to ride in the show. We have, therefore, by permission of the Board of Ordnance, had a series of careful sketches made of the steel suits, shields, swords, &c., which are kept in the Tower; and these we have grouped together in the way in which they are exhibited to the public in the procession. For the

MAN IN DRAGON, we are indebted to Mr. Marriott, of the Tower, in whose custody, as the old and representative of the traditions of London, he is ordinarily kept. The "ancient knights," as they are called, who ride in the array,



PORTRAIT OF THE RIGHT HON. MICHAEL DIMES, LORD MAYOR.



CEREMONY OF INDUCTING THE NEW LORD MAYOR INTO HIS OFFICE.







—**AT LANSING.**—Miss Mary Edwards, daughter and heiress of the late Thomas Mottyn Edwards, Esq.—**AT LANESBORO' (Hampshire).**—Mrs. Anne Greenwood, Esq.





SCENE FROM "THE CASTLES OF THE SEVEN PASSIONS," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

## SCENE FROM "THE CASTLES OF THE SEVEN PASSIONS."

The illustration shows a scene from the successful new drama of "The Castles of the Seven Passions;" it may be termed the *tableau of Avarice*, where Mr. Keeley (*Canuche*) and Mrs. Keeley (*Reginette*) are tempted into the Lion's mouth in quest of Gold and Silver in stupendous vases, whence leap forth the pair of demons shown in our Engraving. The terror of the pair of mortals is admirably depicted;—in the expression of this terror—mixed up with the ludicrous—the Keeleys have no parallel upon the stage.

## NEW MUSIC.

HAMILTON'S MODERN INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PIANOFORTE, &c. R. Cocks and Co.

We do not fully comprehend this title, or why the word "modern" should be used; the first chapter or section on "Musical Notation" is abstruse enough to vindicate its claims to antiquity. The rest of the book is carefully compiled, but presents nothing of any very startling novelty.

THE BAREFOOTED PRIAR. Song by HERT STAUDIGL. The words by Sir WALTER SCOTT. The Music by EDWARD J. LODGE. Purday.

A quaint and clever composition, admirably expressive of the words, to which Mr. Lodge is always attentive. Staudigl must have made it highly effective.

THE RAGE OF PARIS. A Series of Polkas. Arranged by AUGUSTUS MEYER. R. Cocks and Co.

It is much to be deplored that this "Rage of Paris" should ever have become the taste of London. Mr. Meyer has contrived to invest the music with some charm by his clever arrangements, as is his custom ever; but of the Vandal dances, which it is intended to accompany, we can only say, with Prior,

So ill the motion with the music suits,  
So Ophelia fiddled, and so danced the brutes.

EVENING. A DUET. The Poetry by J. J. W. MOULD; the Music by W. S. RACKSTRAW. Balls and Co.

This duet, the ornamental title-page informs us, is from the opera of "De Weidon," and has been sung by Miss M. Smith and Miss S. Fincher. There is considerable poetry and feeling in the composition, but a restless anxiety to harmonise every note mars the grace of its progress. Moreover, the two voices are frequently made dependent upon the instrumental bass for anything like "concord of sweet sounds;" they are too loose. Of the words, all we can say is, that words were never cast in such a queer mould before: they are utter nonsense.

## SCENE FROM THE "MYSTERIOUS STRANGER."

The accompanying sketch embodies one of the most effective scenes of this spirited piece. The Satanic tormenter of the pious Count *Brensdorf* (Mr. Hudson) has fully performed all his predictions. The Count has lost his fortune, and with his fortune his friends and his mistress. On a rumour, however, that his runaway banker has been arrested, his mistress returns, for there is then a chance of the fortune being recovered, explains away her desertion, and renews her vows of fidelity. At this sick of time his mysterious persecutor enters, declares all the lady has said to be false, and proves it by putting the Count into a closet, declaring that the banker has escaped beyond the possibility of arrest, that the fortune is lost, and that he himself, being rich beyond calculation, will marry the lady himself; and she consents, to the great horror of the Count, who rushes forward maddened, seizes the pistols from the case his visitor has brought, with an offer of being his second in the duel that must inevitably take place with his dearest friend, for whom his mistress has deserted him, and fires! As the weapons had probably been prepared for such a catastrophe, by the agent who brought them, he stands in the doorway harmless, then again turning a natural came into a proof of his supernatural power; the cleverness with which this is done throughout is the great merit of the piece.



SCENE FROM "THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

## HOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

## LYPLATT PARK, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

This locality is interesting, from its association with the memorable Gunpowder Conspiracy.

The beautiful domain of Lyplatt is situated about three miles from Stroud, and one and a half from Bisley, upon an eminence commanding an extensive prospect of the undulating surface of the Cotswold range.



## LYPLATT PARK.

The approach from Stroud is somewhat secluded; but the avenue of the mansion being passed—whether viewed near, in connection with its antique and richly-carved details, or seen from the park, as represented by our artist, with its exquisite little chapel, its haunted towers, and ivy-covered walls, and its grey towers and battlements peering between lofty and thickly-wooded elms—this venerable mansion is, certainly, a very fine example of the ancient domestic architecture of this country.

It was originally tenanted by Mortimer, the unfortunate paramour of Isabella, Queen of Edward the Second; the property afterwards fell into the possession of the Throckmorton family, who occupied it to the eventual reign of James the First, and who figured so conspicuously in the Gunpowder Plot. The apartment still exists in which the Conspirators met to discuss their diabolical design. It is a small, well-appointed, square room on the ground floor, and may be noted in the guide compartment on the right-hand side of the principal front in our sketch.

Another source of interest in this building is in the fact of its having held out against the troops of Cromwell, under Charles II., after the siege of Gloucester; and the mark of cannon still exists upon the external surface of the walls. The property has successively belonged to the family of Barons, the Earl of Hchester, Mr. Delamere, Sir Paul Ingworth, Mr. Lewis, and, finally, Samuel Baker, Esq., the present proprietor.

There are many interesting and romantic legends connected with the spot, with which the possibility of delight in entertaining strangers; among other things, a subterranean passage is said to exist between Bisley Church, and a renowned entrance in the family chapel, though for what reason does not appear; and the industry of its possessors has not yet led them to explore this hidden mystery. Since the property came into his possession, Mr. Baker has made extensive additions and alterations from the design, under the able superintendence, of Messrs. Duckes and Hamilton, architects, of Gloucester; which, while strictly maintaining the ancient character of the building, have converted it into a spacious mansion, adapted to all the purposes of modern domestic life.

## ANTIQUITIES FOUND NEAR THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE, ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND.

The accompanying antiquities have been discovered while making a sewer near the General Post-Office, on the former site of the church



of St. John Zacharie, which was destroyed by the Great Fire. From the style of the remains, they seem to have been portions of the canopy of a Gothic tomb, most likely that of Sir Nicholas Twiford, goldsmith, who was Mayor of London in 1388. Stowe carefully describes many faire monuments in this church: one to the memory of Robert Traps, goldsmith, 1526, which bears the following singular epitaph:—

When the bells be merrily rung,  
And the Mass devoutly sung,  
And the Mass merrily eaten,  
Then shall Robert Traps, his Wife  
And children be forgotten.

The church of St. John Zacharie was situated at the corner of Maiden-lane, and was built during the reign of Edward II., and re-founded by Nicholas Twiford, 1380.

EXTRAORDINARY DISPATCH OF NEWSPAPERS FROM THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.—On Saturday evening one of the largest dispatches of newspapers from the Post-office in St. Martin's-le-Grand took place. No great glut of newspapers has not been known in the General Post-office since the memorable night of the coronation of her Majesty the Queen, upon which occasion it is estimated that at least 130,000 newspapers were posted. The number on Saturday evening has not fallen far short of that quantity.

RAVENS AND WARRS FOR THE LANTERN GLASS.—The Queen has sent £200, and Prince Albert £100, in aid of the funds required. The poor are already anxiously inquiring at the office in Crosby-square when the warehouses will be opened.

SNOW ON WINTER.—On Tuesday, London, and the country for some miles around it, were enveloped during the whole day in a dense fog, and business generally had to be carried on by artificial light. The navigation of the river was very much impeded. In some of the hilly parts of Surrey on that morning, snow fell. There was also a fall of snow in Kent, at Folkestone, and other places. On Sunday last the snow was full a foot deep on the ground. On Sunday night and Monday there was a copious fall of snow in the north of France, Belgium, and Holland.

M. Libert, one of the chief clerks of the War Office in Paris, recently, without the aid of a written note, extracted in six minutes the square root of 30,511,541, and in a quarter of an hour also worked without notes the multiplication of 579,625,345 by the same figure, giving the number of 344,115,404,844,121,984. This may be recorded as one of the most remarkable instances of headwork in calculation hitherto recorded.



"BONNER'S HALL," HACKNEY.

During the week, persons in notice served on the respective tenants, considerable progress has been made towards the formation of "Victoria Park." Workmen have been employed in forming Old Ford-lane into a straight line of road, and a row of houses, called King's Arms-rows, has been levelled. Within the last three weeks, upwards of 700 loads of rubbish have been brought from



"BONNER'S HALL."

the works in the formation of the new road at Whitechapel, to fill up the excavations, and for other purposes. A street has been opened out in the Green-lane, which is to form one of the principal entrances into the park, and some progress has already been made in the drainage of many of the streets. The chief part of the property belonging to the house forming the remaining wing of "Bonner's Hall" have varied their occupancy, prior to the demolition of this interesting structure, which will commence at once. This is one of the most picturesque parts of the locality; the venerable stone which still remains showing it to have been the residence of a family well cultivated. Bishop Brown is stated to have resided in the old structure, long known as "Bonner's Hall," and here it is asserted that the bishop imprisoned and tortured the first Protestant martyrs. The building consists of a centre and two wings; and, with its heavy stone, chimney-stacks, and dormer windows, presents the aspect shown in our engraving.

LOSS OF LIFE AT OLDHAM.

In part of our impression last week, we gave an account of the falling of a newly erected mill, the property of Messrs. Radcliffe and Co., near Oldham. Twenty persons were killed by this unfortunate occurrence, 12 males, and 8 females.

The inquest was held on Saturday last, at the Black Swan Inn, Mumps, before Mr. Moleworth. The inquiry was held on the (19) bodies of Joseph Tweddle, Robert Tweddle, James Tweddle, Elizabeth Wright, George Taylor, Mary Ann Hovey, James Ridgway, Ann Buckley, James Kershaw, Sarah Wainwright, William Mannock, John Kershaw, William Butterworth, Edward Wainman, Ann Ogden, Hannah Slater, Ann Hulme, Elizabeth Southworth, and Daniel Duckley—in all sixteen, William Whitehead not having been found.

It was agreed to commence with evidence as to the identity of the older Tweddle's body.

A witness named William Hill, living in Pipe-row, North-moor, being summoned to his bed by his injuries, his evidence was taken at his own dwelling. He stated: I am a bricklayer, and was working at Lower House Mill, Messrs. E. Radcliffe and Son. One of the arches in the flooring of the top story had given way about five inches in the crown, and I pulled about a third of it out, and put it in again. This was on Tuesday last. I took it out on Tuesday night, and on Wednesday it was got ready for me, and I put one length (of a third part) in on Wednesday night, and we just then had the middle part out. It was lagged over the top, and the flags of the next bay had given way, and I showed it to the master



RUINS OF THE LOWER-HOUSE MILL, NEAR OLDSHAM.

(Mr. Whigley) and one of the master's sons. One of the ends of an iron beam had broken—(I show the one where the flag gave way, and I showed it to Mr. Samuel Radcliffe, and he said it was a very strong beam that way. One had broken before. The beam had only just been set, and had not lost all its bearing on the pillars. I had just pulled the middle length out, when I saw the pillar and fell. One of the men working near the end (Thomas Miller) saw, and before he could reach it, it went down, and him with it. It went very slowly, the roof following the floor, beginning with the gable (west end), and coming towards me, and I saw it going bay after bay, for perhaps a minute, and when it came to me, down I went with it. My head was badly cut, but I was never insensible. My leg is badly lacerated and swollen, but one broken; the flag had not broken, but the joints had separated a little.

By a Juror: The juror only said that the lagging of the flag had given way. It was about the fourth bay from the gable end, where the arch had given way. I think it was the pressure towards the gable, and to resist with a pressure the gable should have had strong buttresses. The gable was the only thing to keep it up. The arch had only an inch rise per foot.

Mrs. Tweddle, of Lower House, widow of Joseph Tweddle, the overlooker, stated that one of the bodies lying in her house was that of her husband; he was forty-four years of age. Another body lying in her house was that of Robert Tweddle, her son, aged seventeen years, a widow's son; and the third body lying there was that of James Tweddle, a younger son, aged twelve years; he was a mother-in-law. The poor woman sobbed, and was quite overcome.

After some further evidence the jury adjourned until Monday. On their re-assembling they were sworn in the case of William Whitehead, the last body missing, which had been found on the preceding day. They then went to view that body, and also to inspect the mill again. The following are the particulars as to—

William Whitehead, of Foulness, engineer, who would have completed his twenty-second year at Christmas next. He had been in the employ of the firm twelve years. He was unmarried, and lived with his mother, who has six son-

ning children, of whom four are under twenty years of age; namely, two girls of eighteen and twelve years, and two boys of sixteen and ten years. The deceased's body was found, about ten o'clock on Monday morning, outside the building, in the yard, near the chimney, under a beam of brick; so that he had probably been struck down, crushed and killed, while passing along the yard, endeavouring to escape.

On the return of the jury to the Black Swan, the first witness called—the inquiry being so far limited to the death of the older Tweddle—was

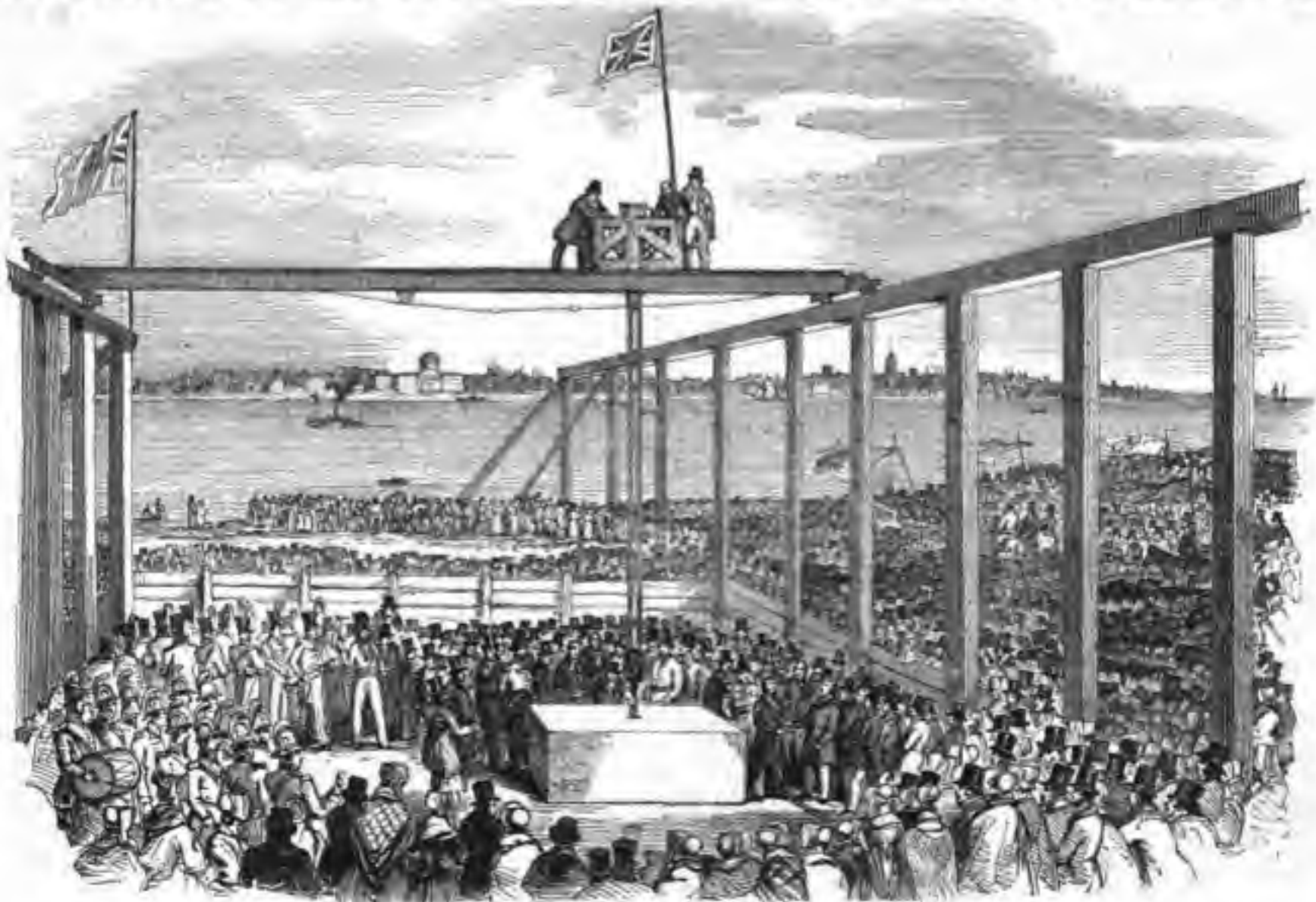
Thomas Miller, of Hey Side, in Ruyton, bricklayer, who stated:—On Thursday I was at work on the arch in the cockpit at Lower House-mill. We had taken one length out and lagged it, and had taken another length out, and I had taken a springer out (the spring course), and was talking to the man working with me (William Hill), when I saw the beam in the same bay snap off at the miller, at the pillar; and I said "Holly, it's aw going!" and I set off as fast as I could to the door. I saw the arch next Green's factory drop in (the second bay from the gable end). It was the centre beam of the three principal beams between the second and third bays that fell, dropping in. The different bays dropped as I quitted them, till I reached the last bay but one, near the old factory, when it fell with me.

By Mr. Fairbairn: When the beam fell, I saw the arch of the fifth bay from the old mill (the third from the gable end) give way and drop. The steps we stood on dropped with it. I jumped off the stage, and ran towards the old mill. The beam did not spring at all; but it snapped off at the miller, and fell straight down. I heard no previous noise. No arch had given way, except that which we were repairing, and which had previously dropped or sunk just four inches. The arches had a rise of twelve inches.

After some further evidence of a similar character, the inquiry was adjourned.

PROBABLE CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

From the above evidence, though the facts are somewhat confused, may be gleaned what, in all probability, is the true cause of the fall of this mill. It seems that, on Saturday week, five days before the occurrence, an arch, in the



CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF THE BIRKENHEAD DOCK.—See next page.











## THE TIME BALL.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.

FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK," FOR 1845, JUST PUBLISHED.

The keeping of true time is important to all persons; but to those engaged in navigating the "trackless seas," it is of such consequence,

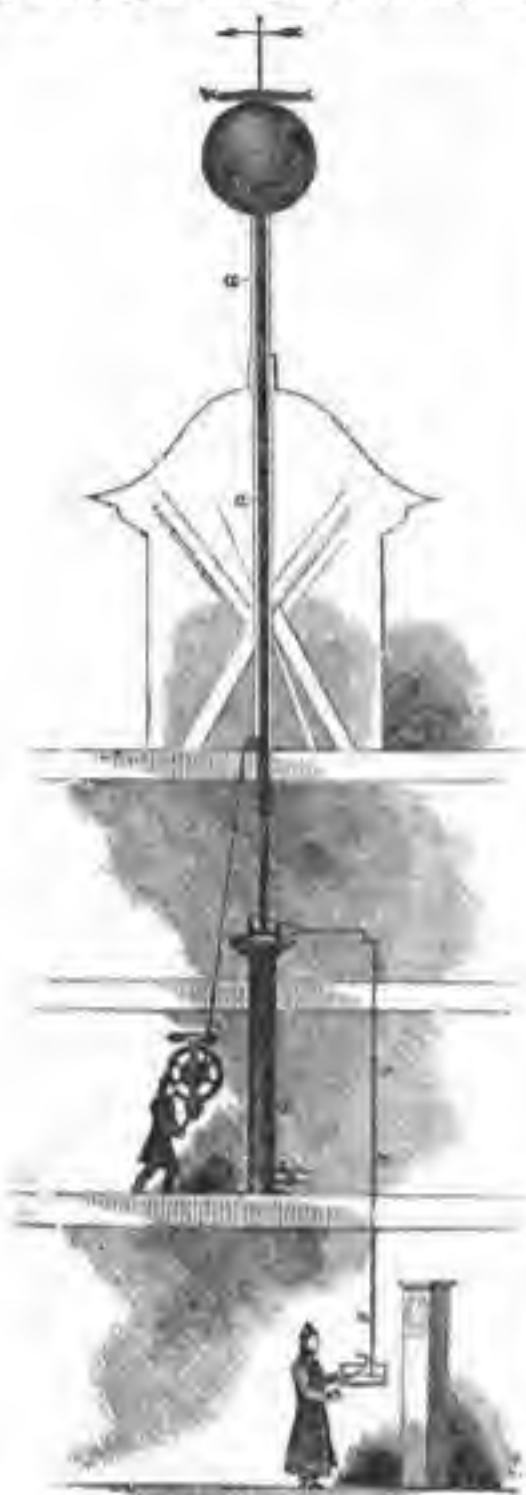


FIG. 1.

that the government, since the time of Flamsteed, the first Astronomer Royal, have not hesitated to expend large sums of money for its discovery, preservation, and announcement to the world. The business is now concentrated in the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, where, from the beauty of the instruments, the exactitude of the observations, and the high scientific ability of the officers engaged, the once difficult problem of finding the precise instant when one

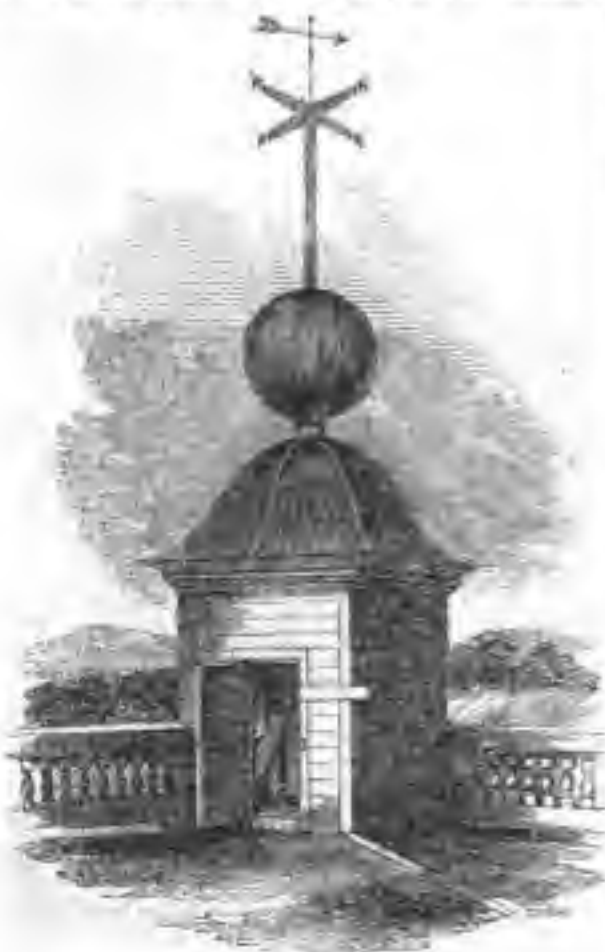


FIG. 2.

province; we shall, therefore, confine ourselves, as far as matters of detail are concerned, to a description of the apparatus by which the regular publication of the time is effected.

The hour of one o'clock is announced by the descent of a large black ball, from the summit of a pole, which surmounts the north-western turret of the Observatory; a position singularly favourable

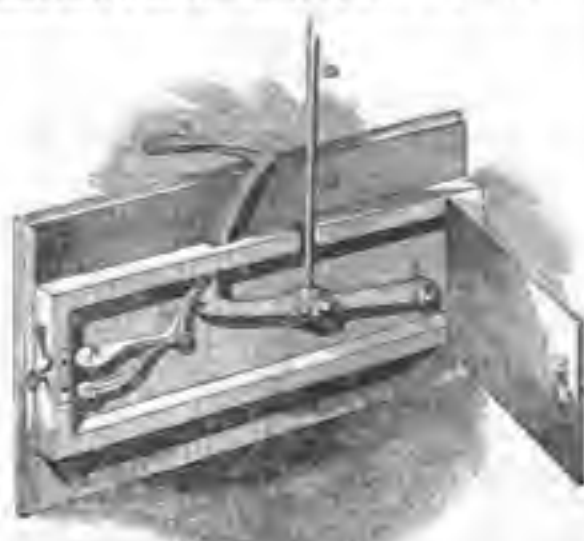


FIG. 3.

for its exhibition to mariners on their progress down the adjacent river Thames. The apparatus, described in the simplest terms, may be said to consist of a hoist for raising the ball, a trigger and discharging gear for its liberation, and a clock, regulated by observation, for giving the required moment of time. The cuts will make the mechanical arrangements intelligible. Fig. 1, exhibits an upright plan



FIG. 4.

of the first, second, and third floors, on which the apparatus is placed, and a section of the turrets which carries the ball *a*, the supporting shaft bearing the ball on its top and terminating below, at *b*, in a piston, which works in an air cylinder, *c*, and by which the too sudden descent of the ball is prevented. *m*, *r*, *s*, a combination of rods and levers connected with the discharging trigger.

The present establishment at the Observatory, was brought into operation about ten years ago, when the resolution of the Lords of the Admiralty to publish the mean solar time at Greenwich, once in every day of the year, at one o'clock p.m., was first observed, and where the practice, without a single interruption, or the most trifling inaccuracy, has been continued ever since.

The sidereal time is ascertained from regular observations of the transits of certain stars over the meridian, whose places have been carefully determined; and from these, the proper data are obtained for finding the mean solar time.

To go into the minutiae of these operations would be beyond our

of the first, second, and third floors, on which the apparatus is placed, and a section of the turrets which carries the ball *a*, the supporting shaft bearing the ball on its top and terminating below, at *b*, in a piston, which works in an air cylinder, *c*, and by which the too sudden descent of the ball is prevented. *m*, *r*, *s*, a combination of rods and levers connected with the discharging trigger.

Fig. 2. The Ball Turret, viewed from the top of the Observatory, with the ball down.

Fig. 3. Apparatus in the Turret-house. *a*, the triangular supporting shaft; *b*, the pulley over which passes the chain for raising the ball.

Fig. 4. Apparatus of the second and third floors. *a*, triangular supporting shaft; *b*, piston rod; *c*, cylinder; *e*, a weight, having a collar *d*, which when raised by the chain *g*, elevates the supporting shaft; *f*, *f*, iron guiding rods; *k*, *k*, catches for fixing the piston, when the ball has been hoisted to the top of the pole; *s*, rod, by which the piston is set free from the grasp of the catches; *t*, *t*, cocks for regulating the discharge of air in the cylinder.

Fig. 5. The discharging trigger, placed in the first floor of the Time-ball apartments. *m*, iron discharging rod; *n*, trigger; *o*, axis of the trigger; *p*, spring for holding the trigger till the ball is dropped.

Fig. 6. Windlass placed in the second floor, for "winding up," or raising the ball.

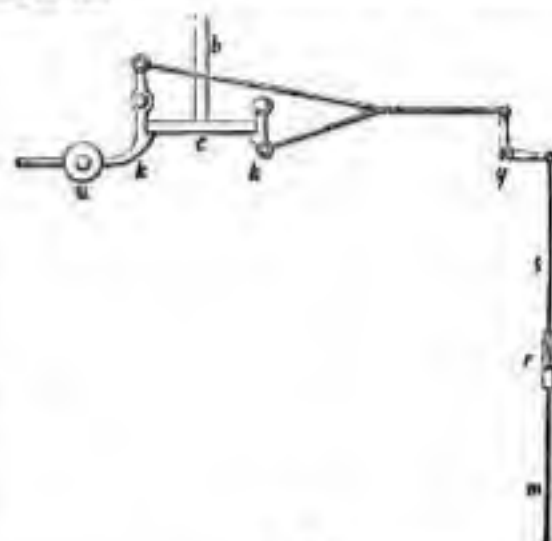


FIG. 6.

Before elevating the ball at five minutes to one, a signal is made of the intention to do so, by raising it "half-mast high." Observers should then get their chronometers ready, and as the descent of the ball occupies several seconds, they should confine their attention to the moment when the ball leaves the top, as, it is that, only, which indicates the hour.

The uses of this practice are, as we have already hinted, both various and important. We have only to mention, that observations on the drop of the ball, repeated day after day, will give not only the error of clocks, &c., but also their daily rate. Thus, if your clock shows 1h. 3m. 5s. at the dropping of the ball, you will be assured that your clock is in error 3m. 5s., being that amount before Greenwich mean solar time. Again, if at the dropping of the ball your clock shows 3h. 5m. 12s. past 12, your clock will be also in error 3m. 5s., but it will be that amount after Greenwich mean solar time.

If on a certain day you have noticed your clock to show 1h. 3m. 5s. at the dropping of the ball, and the day after to show 1h. 3m. 7s., then you will know that your clock has gained 2 seconds in the 24 hours. But, if instead of 1h. 3m. 7s., your clock should show 1h. 3m. 3s., then it will have lost 2 seconds in the 24 hours.



FIG. 7.

The mean time at Greenwich being known, the mean time at other places may be ascertained, when the longitudes are known. Thus, the longitude of Portsmouth is 4m. 24s. in time, west of Greenwich; consequently, when it is one o'clock at Greenwich, it will then want 4m. 24s. to one at Portsmouth. The longitude of Cambridge is 24½ m. east; therefore, at the moment of one o'clock at Greenwich the time at Cambridge will be 1h. 0m. 24½ s.

SENATORY STATE OF THE METROPOLIS AND THE PROVINCES.—The quarter returns obtained from 115 districts, 54 placed under the metropolitan, and the remainder comprising, with some agricultural districts, the principal towns and cities in England, the population being 6,574,912 in 1841, show that the births registered in the last quarter, ending the 30th of September, were 267,441 or 241 3-4 million deaths (36,922) in the June quarter, and 17,611 more (36,460), the average of the previous September quarters. Allowing for the increase of population, the mortality will be found to be about the average of the winter quarters (July, August, and September); that quarter being now the least fatal in the year. The deaths in the metropolitan quarter numbered 11,845, which are 214 more than were registered in the spring quarter, and 594 above the average uncorrected for the increase of population. In the country districts the most remarkable increase of mortality occurred in Cornwall, and the Redfern and Penryn districts. Small-pox has been epidemic in many districts all over the kingdom, and has proved fatal to great numbers, whose vaccination had been neglected.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 106, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 105, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1844.



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 133.—Vol. V.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE THREE POOR LAWS.



IT REQUIRES but a slight degree of observation to perceive the immense importance acquired by what is known as the "condition of England" question. It was at first forced on the public by the successive years of commercial depression, from the deplorable effects of which we trust we are recovering; but the comparative revival

of prosperity has not banished the recollection of what sufferings marked the years of adversity. And, indeed, it would be as difficult to forget, as it is impossible not to see, the many things that remind us, even in our rather improved state, of the immense mass of misery and destitution, the difficulty of providing for which becomes greater in proportion to the necessity of that provision. The difficulty is no new one; it has been the problem of all ages and of all countries; "the poor ye have with ye always"—such is the language of the book whose spirit is the spirit of truth. Those nations have been the happiest to whom the problem has been presented in the simplest form; none has ever been able wholly to escape attempting a solution of it. But in England that necessity seems to have fallen in the present generation, in the direct shapes it could assume. We are called on to provide for a destitution terrible in its degree of suffering, vast in the numbers over which it is spread, and complex in the forms it assumes in. Nevertheless, we must not despair; our artificial state of society has imposed fearful obligations upon us, but it has also placed

powerful instruments in our hands; destitution is no longer dumb, and distress and oppression find a thousand voices, which by spreading the knowledge of it far and wide, do much towards providing a remedy. We have the habit of co-operation in effort when steel is once awakened, and we have a vast legal machinery, capable of being better worked, though the misconduct of those who put it in operation, have caused it to be, and not undeservedly, much abused. And, above all, we have wealth beyond most nations, a fact which makes the excessive misery of whole masses of our fellow beings seem a greater anomaly.

The pauperism of England differs from that of Scotland, and the destitution of Ireland differs in many points from both. We have, therefore, three systems of poor relief, which have grown up gradually, and have become national. We have, in fact, three Poor Laws, though their difference might not be easy to trace in the statute-book. What the English Poor Law is we all know; it has been introduced into Ireland, but there it neither is, nor will be, the same as on this side the Channel. And the system pursued in Scotland has but little resemblance to either. How have these differences arisen?

In England it is said the Poor Law is harsh, utilitarian, destructive of private charity. When the endowments of the Church were seized by the State, and ceased to be applied in charity at the very time when the amount of pauperism was altogether outgrowing the possibility of its being relieved from private sources, some provision for the poor became a mere necessity. Then came the Act of Elizabeth, not the first on the subject, but the one that threw our Poor Law into the form it took under what is called the old system. But those who think the legislation of that time, with respect to the poor, was directed either by a tender or merciful spirit, are greatly mistaken. Mendicancy, which was one of the most common forms of desti-

tution, was more severely punished than theft; and any pauper demanding relief twice might be branded with a red-hot iron! The whippings and scourgings were also frequent; so that the reproach so often made to the present system—that it punishes poverty as a crime—is applicable with tenfold force to the laws of Elizabeth and her successors, for a return of whose golden days some philanthropists are sighing. These laws too were made by "our old nobility," whose virtues are so pathetically sung by the poets of the Young England school; for then the hard-hearted manufacturing system had not arisen, and Manchester and Birmingham were not. On the whole, then, we have improved; the defect of the present system is that it is too stiff and uniform, not varied enough to suit different circumstances and different localities, and that it causes much needless harshness by leaving too little to the discretion of those who have a local knowledge of local things. It centres all wisdom and omniscience at Somerset House.

This is an error, but a remediable one; and, as we have to deal with an amount of population that the Legislators of the days of Elizabeth could not even dream of, it would be easier to adopt our present system more perfectly to present circumstances, than to go back to the barbarous and inhuman laws of our ancestors—though they contained the germ of that wise and necessary provision that has often saved this country from the most awful convulsions.

In Scotland, the property of the Church was confiscated and destroyed in the same manner as in England. But the country being more thinly peopled, there was less pauperism and less pressure on its resources. The manufacturing system was not developed there till much later, and then not to so great an extent, and something is also due to the frugal, hardy, and independent character of the people. But now the system of poor relief in





Scotland is a very imperfect one—too imperfect it is rapidly becoming for the present state of things. In the rural districts of Scotland, the state of the destitute poor is no better than in England; in the great towns we have evidence that it is even worse. The system by which the Heritors and the Kirk Session determine the amount to be gathered, they, themselves, being often directly interested in keeping it as low as possible, cannot continue. The details of misery recently published from Scotland are far worse—considered as proofs of the working of a system—than those furnished by England.

In Ireland, till within these very few years, there was no Poor Law at all. The great mass of poverty and pauperism there is in the Catholic provinces, and the natural generosity of the people, increased by the merit universally attached to the act of almsgiving, gave rise to a system of mutual assistance, which, except in times of actual famine, was sufficient to support life. The poor shared their potatoes with the poorer, and hundreds could give relief in provisions, in this manner, who could not possibly pay a money rate. This is beginning to be discovered now; in several of the Unions the machinery of the law has been brought to a complete stop; the poor-rates, now, like the tithes of old, have to be collected by the aid of the soldier, and it was considered lately, a rather good day's work when five shillings were gathered in—at an expense of twice as many pounds! There is a great absurdity in thus forcing a law which in some points works badly here, without modification, on a people among whom it is sure to work far worse. The rigid workhouse test is hated in England, but submitted to—there is no other resource. In Ireland it excites horror, and there being the old voluntary system to fall back upon, it is spurned. In England the property that can be rated to the poor is various in kind and immense in amount; in Ireland it is principally the land, and that, in the localities where poverty most abounds is in the hands of landlords, who notoriously squeeze the utmost penny from the tenant, leaving little for the poor-rate-collector; for after the shovel there is nothing for the rake. If no relief is to be given but within the walls of the workhouse, the law will be inoperative; if out-door relief is conceded, and if it is, as it probably will be, given in the shape of provisions, not money—what has been gained? The nation had already adopted a system that had the same effect, and in a more direct manner.

Thus the administration of the fund on which the wholly destitute are dependent in the three parts of the kingdom differs as much as the several countries themselves. Any attempt to force one uniform and similar system on all of them will fail, as it is now failing in Ireland. The centralizing tendencies of our governments may lead them to attempt to do it, and it may be useful to draw attention to the circumstances that will make the attempt a mischievous one. That some system will always be necessary, is a thing to be deplored; but, taking the whole of society together, we need not wish for the feudal times of our ancestors, nor the condition of Russia at the present day, as the price of an exemption from that system. We must not too readily believe all that is said about the superiority of the past. True we have a vast amount of poverty and destitution; but the soil of England supports more than ten times the population that it did in the days of feudalism and vassalage, when Poor Laws were unknown, and yet we are exempt from the famines that used periodically to visit the island in those "good old times." The Russian serf is fed and lodged—for the same reason that a roof and fodder are given to a horse or cow—because he is profitable; but we doubt if even the inmates of a Union-house could buy a security for food and lodging, with the liability, at the caprice of an Emperor, to be sent to be shut in the Caucasus, or to be knouted to death at the will of a drunken Boyard.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Much curiosity is excited in Parisian society by a young pilgrim, a native of that country which is now becoming so interesting to France—Algeria. He is the son of Ben Zaid, the chief of the Kabyles, the desert race of Algeria—who has been lately fighting the French with success in the mountains of Delid. This boy, only two years of age, ran away from his father's camp when once ago, because his father would not allow him to marry, and surrendered himself to Marshal Bugeaud, declaring that the mother which led to this step was a strong inclination for domestic life. Marshal Bugeaud sent him to Paris, securing him that he would there be members of beautiful ladies, from whom to make his choice; but, to the indignation of the young aspirant to matrimony, no sooner was he arrived, than he was placed at the Académie, from which he was only excused about a fortnight ago. At first his anger knew no bounds; but, upon reflection, he resolved to study, and acquire knowledge, in order to fit himself for the duties of conjugal life. It is the most amusing thing imaginable to hear him relate his adventures, which he does with great vivacity and wit. He was taken, on company with his countryman, Omar Boumedi, to the Opera Comique, where the brilliancy and novelty of the spectacle made him greatly amused with laughter. He is beginning to acquire himself to Parisian habits, but he takes no wine, to the great contempt of his countryman, who is far from being equally conspicuous in his adherence to the Mohammedan precept.

A very odd circumstance that has lately transpired, has caused some uneasiness amongst the diplomatic celebrities. The day that M. Marini de la Rive transmitted the collar of the Golden Fleece to M. Guizot, decorations of the Legion of Honour were given to various Dons of the sacred Borgia. It was taken, as it were, upon the occasion, the red ribbon of Portugal, and M. Guizot, whose visit is not of the longest, imagined that Spain's late ambassador and present minister, was already in possession of the wondrous distinction; the error was, alas! discovered too late, but the order was ultimately dispatched to Spain. It is said, as a reward to the master of the *Proserpine* journal, who was the first to notice the omission of our Minister of Peace, the same distinguished gentleman has been awarded in the writer to that journal, who was the means of correcting it to oversight.

A new militia of the church militant has been formed, consisting of members of a religious order, whose real mission is the promulgation of peace and good will to man. It is intended to found three monasteries in Algeria, on the site of Mount Atlas, Camerl, and in some other available spot. Their object is agriculture, and the conversion of the children of Islamism to gospel religion. Each monastery to contain six hundred white-robed brethren, to work the plough, and wield the sword in the good cause—a sort of agricultural crusade. A vast number of young men of the noblest families are about to enter in the holy ranks of the cross.

In our letters new visitors are constantly announced. Amongst the northern stars who are coming to shed their brightness on the horizon of fashion here, is the Marchioness d'Angoulême, whose bluish complexion and elegant lion-like hand apertures, as Agnes has it.

"A condition on this date is career."

You will perceive is a curious note—our latest here is still the same. The arrangements of the wondrous picture, and the great banquet which have commenced at the Chateau, will retain but too many of our fashionable, and the fair emigrants who have, with such alacrity from the metropolis at the beginning of the month of May, only return slowly, and one by one. Such is the effect of the increasing influence of English fashion here. Meanwhile, we repeat to say, that the news from the watering places is useful; that gathering is going on with increased force at all the fashionable resorts of the nation; and we hear, that at Homburg, the boxes of the *Boulevard de la Reine* have amounted to 250,000 francs (£40,000) in a fortnight.

The French have been giving grander classes & concerts at the Bois de Boulogne, at which the fine of our young fashionables were assembled; whilst St. Cloud, now famous for surpassing magnificence being aided, persons in order to France M. de la Rive's servants from the different theatres. But they are now in the way to Naples, accompanied by Pousgros, changed with all the elegant fashions, perfumes, silks, and trunks of every kind, the Duke of Anville's needless wealth can evoke from the mysterious penitence of our chivalric heroes. The bride is worthy of the gift. Daughters of the Prince of the House of Naples, most distinguished by the elevation of thought and Italian nobility, in figure, she is a beautiful figure with brilliant features, hair of the most silvery colour imaginable. Her arrival in Naples will be a great event, and of these you shall have ample description in my weekly record.

### FRANCE.

The only interesting incident of the week, mentioned in the Paris papers, is the announcement by the Ministry, that on the 10th of December next, 300 of

the 300 millions of the loan of 1841 remaining on hand will be offered for competition by the Ministry of Finance.

The *Moniteur* gives, in the following terms, the royal ordinance upon the subject:—

"Art. 1. Our Minister of State of the Finance is authorized to sell, with competition and publicity, and on sealed tenders, the amount of 300 millions of francs, necessary to produce a capital of 300,000,000 francs. These 300 millions will be taken from the fund of 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2743, 2744, 2745, 2746, 2747, 2748, 2749, 2750, 2751, 2752, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2759, 2760, 2761, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 2766, 2767, 2768, 2769, 2770, 2771, 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2778, 2779, 2780, 2781, 2782, 2783, 2784, 2785, 2786, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, 2822, 2823, 2824, 2825, 2826, 2827, 2828, 2829, 2830, 2831, 2832, 2833, 2834, 2835, 2836, 2837, 2838, 2839, 2840, 2841, 2842, 2843, 2844, 2845, 2846, 2847, 2848, 2849, 2850, 2851, 2852, 2853, 2854, 2855, 2856, 2857, 2858, 2859, 2860, 2861, 2862, 2863, 2864, 2865, 2866, 2867, 2868, 2869, 2870, 2871, 2872, 2873, 2874, 2875, 2876, 2877, 2878, 2879, 2880, 2881, 2882, 2883, 2884, 2885, 2886, 2887, 2888, 2889, 2890, 2891, 2892, 2893, 2894, 2895, 2896, 2897, 2898, 2899, 2900, 2901, 2902, 2903, 2904, 2905, 2906, 2907, 2908, 2909, 2910, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2916, 2917, 2918, 2919, 2920, 2921, 2922, 2923, 2924, 2925, 2926, 2927, 2928, 2929, 2930, 2931, 2932, 2933, 2934, 2935, 2936, 2937, 2938, 2939, 2940, 2941, 2942, 2943, 2944, 2945, 2946, 2947, 2948, 2949, 2950, 2951, 2952, 2953, 2954, 2955, 2956, 2957, 2958, 2959, 2960, 2961, 2962, 2963, 2964, 2965, 2966, 2967, 2968, 2969, 2970, 2971, 2972, 2973, 2974, 2975, 2976, 2977, 2978, 2979, 2980, 2981, 2982, 2983, 2984, 2985, 2986, 2987, 2988, 2989, 2990, 2991, 2992, 2993, 2994, 2995, 2996, 2997, 2998, 2999, 3000, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3010, 3011, 3012, 3013, 3014, 3015, 3016, 3017, 3018, 3019, 3020, 3021, 3022, 3023, 3024, 3025, 3026, 3027, 3028, 3029, 3030, 3031, 3032, 3033, 3034, 3035, 3036, 3037, 3038, 3039, 3040, 3041, 3042, 3043, 3044, 3045, 3046, 3047, 3048, 3049, 3050, 3051, 3052, 3053, 3054, 3055, 3056, 3057, 3058, 3059, 3060, 3061, 3062, 3063, 3064, 3065, 3066, 3067, 3068, 3069, 3070, 3071, 3072, 3073, 3074, 3075, 3076, 3077, 3078, 3079, 3080, 3081, 3082, 3083, 3084, 3085, 3086, 3087, 3088, 3089, 3090, 3091, 3092, 3093, 3094, 3095, 3096, 3097, 3098, 3099, 3100, 3101, 3102, 3103, 3104, 3105, 3106, 3107, 3108, 3109, 3110, 3111, 3112, 3113, 3114, 3115, 3116, 3117, 3118, 3119, 3120, 3121, 3122, 3123, 3124, 3125, 3126, 3127, 3128, 3129, 3130, 3131, 3132, 3133, 3134, 3135, 3136, 3137, 3138, 3139, 3140, 3141, 3142, 3143, 3144, 3145, 3146, 3147, 3148, 3149, 3150, 3151, 3152, 3153, 3154, 3155, 3156, 3157, 3158, 3159, 3160, 3161, 3162, 3163, 3164, 3165, 3166, 3167, 3168, 3169, 3170, 3171, 3172, 3173, 3174, 3175, 3176, 3177, 3178, 3179, 3180, 3181, 3182, 3183, 3184, 3185, 3186, 3187, 3188, 3189, 3190, 3191, 3192, 3193, 3194, 3195, 3196, 3197, 3198, 3199, 3200, 3201, 3202, 3203, 3204, 3205, 3206, 3207, 3208, 3209, 3210, 3211, 3212, 3213, 3214, 3215, 3216, 3217, 3218, 3219, 3220, 3221, 3222, 3223, 3224, 3225, 3226, 3227, 3228, 3229, 3230, 3231, 3232, 3233, 3234, 3235, 3236, 3237, 3238, 3239, 3240, 3241, 3242, 3243, 3244, 3245, 3246, 3247, 3248, 3249, 3250, 3251, 3252, 3253, 3254, 3255, 3256, 3257, 3258, 3259, 3260, 3261, 3262, 3263, 3264, 3265, 3266, 3267, 3268, 3269, 3270, 3271, 3272, 3273, 3274, 3275, 3276, 3277, 3278, 3279, 3280, 3281, 3282, 3283, 3284, 3285, 3286, 3287, 3288, 3289, 3290, 3291, 3292, 3293, 3294, 3295, 3296, 3297, 3298, 3299, 3300, 3301, 3302, 3303, 3304, 3305, 3306, 3307, 3308, 3309, 3310, 3311, 3312, 3313, 3314, 3315, 3316, 3317, 3318, 3319, 3320, 3321, 3322, 3323, 3324, 3325, 3326, 3327, 3328, 3329, 3330, 3331, 3332, 3333, 3334, 3335, 3336, 3337, 3338, 3339, 3340, 3341, 3342, 3343, 3344, 3345, 3346, 3347, 3348, 3349, 3350, 3351, 3352, 3353, 3354, 3355, 3356, 3357, 3358, 3359, 3360, 3361, 3362, 3363, 3364, 3365, 3366, 3367, 3368, 3369, 3370, 3371, 3372, 3373, 3374, 3375, 3376, 3377, 3378, 3379, 3380, 3381, 3382, 3383, 3384, 3385, 3386, 3387, 3388, 3389, 3390, 3391, 3392, 3393, 3394, 3395, 3396, 3397, 3398, 3399, 3400, 3401, 3402, 3403, 3404, 3405, 3406, 3407, 3408, 3409, 3410, 3411, 3412, 3413, 3414, 3415, 3416, 3417, 3418, 3419, 3420, 3421, 3422, 3423, 3424, 3425, 3426, 3427, 3428, 3429, 3430, 3431, 3432, 3433, 3434, 3435, 3436, 34



NINE LIVES LOST BY THE BURNING OF A STEAM-FIRE.

On Tuesday afternoon a very distressing and fatal accident, involving the death of nine persons, occurred on board the steam-boat *Gipsy Queen*, lying at one of the Blackwall wharfs off the Brunswick Pier. Several of the unfortunate sufferers met with instantaneous death, and out of five others more or less injured by the unfortunate occurrence, and who were conveyed to the London Hospital, two have since died.

The vessel (the *Gipsy Queen*) is a new iron steam-boat, of about 100 tons burden, having two engines of 150 horse power each. The boat is the first built by the firm of Jacob and Joseph Samuda, who, within the last two years, took premises in Bow-creek. The engine, too, with which the *Gipsy Queen* is fitted are upon a new construction, being what are called "bell-mouth" engines. At three o'clock in the afternoon the vessel left the creek for an experimental trip, having on board about 30 persons, including Mr. Jacob Samuda, the principal of the firm. She went down the river to below Woolwich in gallant style. On her return to Blackwall she was moored to one of the wharfs, where it was intended she should remain all night. In a short time after the vessel had been made fast, an explosion was heard by persons on the Brunswick Pier as proceeding from the direction of the steamer, and almost immediately afterwards cries for boats proceeded from the same quarter. Not a moment was lost in making towards the steamer, when the most heart-rending sight presented itself. Five persons were found, apparently in a state of madness, running to and fro the deck, screaming with anguish, while their appearance showed that their lamentations were real. With all speed they were conveyed on shore, and met with every attention that could be afforded, by Captain Smith, managing director of the Blackwall Railway, and assistants. The agonizing cries of these unfortunate persons were said to be dreadful. They begged for cold water to quench the scalding heat they were suffering in their throats, and when the cooling fluid was applied to the mouth of one or two, the skin from their lips peeled off as though under the influence of a scalding iron. They were all conveyed, without loss of time, to the London Hospital. The sufferers were in the engine-room, which was so filled with steam, that to get out was impossible until the scalding vapour had escaped. In order, therefore, to facilitate their extraction, the decks were cut up with pick-axes, adze, crowbars, and every sort of implement at hand that could be applied to the purpose. By this means the steam got a greater vent, and subsided much sooner than it would otherwise have done. As soon as the engine-rooms were sufficiently clear, a descent was made, and seven human forms, scalded to death, were there discovered, with features contorted with agony, some bleeding from the nose, ears, and mouth, and their flesh peeling from the bones at the touch. In fact, it may be said the scalding alone kept death and agony together. The bodies were taken ashore, and placed in one of the Blackwall Railway warehouses, where six of them were shortly afterwards recognized, and proved to be Mr. Jacob Samuda, the head of the firm; Henry Smith, engineer; James Belandier, engineer; Thomas Nugent, engineer; James Newman, fireman; Arthur M'Ghee, fireman; and Samuel Dodd, engineer. The names of those who were taken to the hospital are—Mr. W. Ryley, foreman to the Messrs. Samuda; James Hill, boiler-maker; Charles Mills and William Donovan, stokers; and a third stoker, whose name could not be ascertained. It is conjectured that the main steam-pipe to the engine became affected by a stuffing box to the junction-pipe, the giving way of which let the steam into the engine-room. It is also said that the boiler was made to stand a pressure of 25 lb. per inch, and that the working power was 25 lb. per inch. This latter pressure had not been maintained the whole distance of the trip, but was up to that mark when the vessel arrived at the wharf. As soon as she was made fast, Mr. Lowe, principal engineer to the firm, was about to give instructions for the raising out of the fire, when he was requested by Mr. Jacob Samuda to go on deck to ascertain how she was blowing off. Mr. Lowe accordingly went upon deck, and had not got above ten feet from the engine-room entrance when the explosion took place. The preservation of this gentleman must be considered as almost a miracle—a few seconds later, and he must probably have shared the fate of his unfortunate companions. Amongst those who are injured, and whose lives are feared, three were dragged on deck from the engine-room on the first alarm, and narrowly escaped with their lives.

INQUIRY OF THE JURY.

The names of the deceased on which the inquest was held on Wednesday, are Jacob Samuda, Henry Smith, James Belandier, Thomas Nugent, John Newman, Arthur M'Ghee, and Samuel Dodd.

The inquest was held at one o'clock, at the Queen's Head, Poplar, in the first instance, and afterwards adjourned to the Tavern hall, before Mr. Baker.

The jury having viewed the bodies.

Joseph Reed, Orchard-place, Blackwall, was sworn. He said he was a pattern maker. He recognized one of the bodies he had just seen as that of Jacob Samuda, engineer; he resided in Somerset-street, Southwark, and was about 50 years of age. He also recognized Henry Smith, he was an engineer, and resided at 15, Hills-street, and was 30 years of age; James Belandier, 37 years of age, who resided in Poplar, engineer; Thomas Nugent, who resided at 17, Union-street, Southwark; he was 18 years of age, and an engineer; John Newman, who was a fireman, residing in Poplar, and 37 years of age; Arthur M'Ghee, who resided in Bedford-square, Robin Hood-lane, and was a fireman, 25 years of age; and Samuel Dodd, who was an engineer, residing in Orchard-place, Blackwall, and was 27 years of age.

The coroner then addressed the jury, and said he was quite in their hands as to the description of evidence that should be adduced before them. Mr. George Lowe, who was one of the engineers, was the first, but whether it would be expedient to examine him at the outset would be for them to determine.

The jury having said that they wished him to be forthcoming.

He was sworn, and deposed as follows:—Was in the employ of Messrs. Jacob and Joseph Samuda. Mr. Jacob Samuda was at the head of the firm, and he the deceased. Did not know whether the vessel was there; they built the boat and put the engine in for a company in Ireland. He was an iron steam-maker. Messrs. Samuda were builders of iron steamboats at Bow-creek, Blackwall, as well as engineers. The vessel was called the *Gipsy Queen*. A ship of her size and dimensions is worth about £15,000, the engine being worth about £2000. There were two engines working together, coupled by two cranks without an intermediate shaft. They are different engines to those in ordinary use, and he believed they were worked under a patent. They are both direct-acting and beam-engines, and combine the two. They are placed fore and aft the ship. The two cylinders in a common beam-engine stand abreast the ship; these stand fore and aft. The object of this arrangement, he believed, was to save room. He did not consider it any more dangerous than the common mode of placing them. The beam of a common engine revolves upon its centre; the beam of Messrs. Samuda's engine has its motion at the extremities and, instead of in the middle, the beam is in two parts. That constitutes the main difference.

The Coroner.—Do you think that difference of construction has at all contributed to the accident?

Witness.—No. Till this accident happened he had not the opportunity of seeing that part which had given way. It was kept from his view. He believed that the contract which Messrs. Samuda had was to work up all the old parts of an old steam-engine, which came out of an old vessel; and the steam-pipe which had given way appeared to him to be part of the old pipe; but he did not know whether they were or not. They were condensing engines, and never were worked higher than 10 lb. to the square inch all the time they worked yesterday. He was out yesterday with the vessel, and had the management; and the engine gave about 25 to 30 strokes.

By a Juror.—The valve would not rise at 10 lb. to the square inch. The power Messrs. Samuda intended to work them at was 25 lb. to the square inch. The horse-power of the engine would depend on the pressure the boiler would bear. At the speed she was going yesterday he should suppose the engine was about 500 horse-power.

By a Juror.—The diameter of the cylinders was 45 inches.

The vessel left her moorings at Bow-creek at a little after three o'clock. The engine was tried for the first time on Friday last, whilst the vessel was at her moorings. This was her first trip. He was below, and did not know to what the vessel went, but he went on deck once when they were somewhere below the wharf at Woolwich. He believed they went below Woolwich and back. They got back at about ten minutes past five o'clock, and the vessel was then moved off the East India Dock to a wharf, opposite the Brunswick pier, Blackwall. He brought the engine, and Samuel Dodd, the deceased, wrought the other. Mr. Samuda was then giving directions. The steam power was kept up when she was fastened to her moorings. Mr. Samuda told him that would do for the engine. He (the witness) said, "Well, I will draw the fire, and blow the boiler off." That meant blowing all the water out of them. Mr. Samuda said, "No, do not do that; I want to see 25 lb. to the inch on the boiler before you touch the boiler."

By a Juror.—The valve was a three-tailed valve. No person could get at the valve, as it was based up, except by a lever, which would only open it, and not shut it. The pressure could not go to more than 25 lb.; the valve being then fixed at that pressure.

Mr. Samuda said, "Fetch me a candle," which he (the witness) did, and Mr. Samuda then went to look at the valve. When they looked at the gauge it was 10 lb. to the square inch. Mr. Samuda told witness to go upon deck, and observe if the steam was blowing strong off. He (the witness) ordered one of the firemen to go, but Mr. Samuda would not allow him; he said, "I have plenty of men, but I cannot depend on anybody but you." So he (the witness) went away up the ladder, and had not gone four paces on deck to look at the water steam-pipe when the explosion took place, by which the deceased lost their lives. They were scalded to death by the steam and water. He escaped.

The Coroner.—I suppose you cannot tell what caused the explosion?

Witness.—No, sir.

The Coroner.—Can you form an opinion?

Witness.—The pipes are joined with spigot and flange.

The Coroner.—Had Mr. Samuda any power over the weight over the valve?

Witness.—No, sir; he had no power over it, it was fixed in a box. No steam could blow out of the valve till there was a pressure of 25 lb. to the square inch on the boiler. It required this before the valve would lift. Very little steam indeed was blowing out when I went on deck; it was just rising out.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Pym, who introduced himself as treasurer of the Dublin and Kingston Railway, stated that he happened to be in town at some business, and was known to Messrs. Samuda. The brother of the deceased was too ill to attend the present inquiry, and he (Mr. Pym) was, therefore, anxious that the public should be set right with regard to the unfortunate occurrence, and begged leave to put a few questions to the witness.

The Coroner said he was quite at liberty to do so.

Mr. Lowe in reply, stated that neither the plan of the engines, nor the boiler, nor the quality of the materials, had anything to do with the accident, or at all con-

tributed to it; it was occasioned entirely by the mode in which that joint was made. Witness could make a joint sufficiently strong to resist any possible pressure of steam that the boiler would generally be able to bear, and the boiler, to express a knowledge, had been proved by water pressure, but he did not know whether they had been tested by steam.

At the conclusion of this witness's examination, the Coroner said it would be desirable that the inquiry should be adjourned, and, as he had received information that the two men, Ryley and Donovan, had since died at the London Hospital, he should open the inquiry upon them, and in the meantime some further evidence might be obtained, which would throw some light upon the occurrence, and afford more satisfaction to the public, who were deeply interested in inquiries of this nature.

The inquiry was then formally adjourned until Saturday (this day).

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

According to the latest report from the hospital, Mr. Ryley, the foreman, and J. Donovan, stoker, were dead; and J. Hill, boiler-maker, was not expected to live. It was stated that C. Mills, stoker, might recover; another stoker had gone home.

The *Gipsy Queen* is still lying moored to a wharf off Brunswick-pier, Blackwall, and is unoccupied. The boilers are unoccupied, and the machinery unworking. The cause of the accident was found to be the giving way of the joints of a large steam-pipe connecting the boiler with the cylinders of the machinery. It appears that the kind of joint used for such a purpose was not a proper joint, calculated to resist the force of steam, though such joints are very commonly used.

One of the joints is called a "flange" joint, the two ends of pipe to be joined being fastened to a small larger diameter, and the flanged surface raised together. This joint is as strong or stronger than the pipe, but will not yield to any vibration, and is therefore not so well calculated for steam-engines.

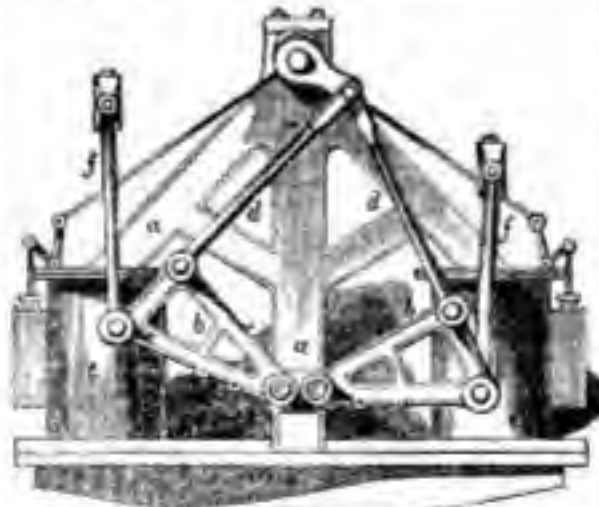
Another joint is called a "stuffing-box" joint, in which one pipe is made to slide into the end of the other, which is made larger to receive it, the edge of the adjacent pipe being then riveted to a collar on the inserted pipe. This joint is also quite safe, and yields a little to any vibration of the engine.

The remaining joint, which was the one used to connect the boiler with the machinery of the *Gipsy Queen*, is called a "spigot and flange" joint, in which the end of one pipe is simply inserted a few inches into the end of the other, without any flange or anything beyond a packing of hemp to keep it tight. The pipe connecting the boiler with the machinery was of considerable length, having two of these "spigot and flange" joints in it, one about the middle and the other, after a short bend of the pipe, where it was inserted to the side of the cylinder. It appears that the joint at which the steam pressure of steam of 10 lb. to the square inch, but on the vessel stopping, Mr. Samuda was anxious to see a pressure of 25 lb. to the square inch, to test the valve, the boiler being enclosed in four walls, pressure to the square inch, and with this object directed the steam not to be blown off till a pressure of about 25 lb. to the square inch was attained. His directions were attended to, and it appears from the evidence at the inquest, that on this pressure being applied, both the "spigot and flange" joints gave way, the spigot piped the joint at the cylinder being forced out of its socket entirely, and the pipe at the joint bent round the other end of this pipe, which also formed a "spigot," at its junction with the pipe to the boiler being also forced out of the "flange," the whole piece of pipe being disarranged, and hanging in the air which supported it. The steam then escaped direct from the boiler through the severed pipe, which is about 10 inches in diameter, with immense force, and scalded and suffocated to death all who happened to be within its reach. Mr. Jacob Samuda was immediately under the mouth of the pipe, which was only about a foot above his head when it gave way.

It was nearly an hour and a half before the steam had sufficiently evaporated to admit of any one entering the engine-room of the vessel, in which the bodies of Mr. Samuda and six of his workmen were found dead and frightfully scalded. On attempting to raise the body of Mr. Samuda by the head, the skin and flesh, together with his gut, peeled and slipped off the bones. The bodies, as soon as possible, were got out and conveyed to the house-boat at Poplar, where they were laid in a row—a heart-rending and shocking sight.

The above appalling accident by which Mr. Jacob Samuda lost his life, has interested the "bellows" engine, of the *Gipsy Queen*, with an interest which, in our own opinion, it would cover nowhere else possessed. We have, therefore, given an elevation of the apparatus, as it appears when in full working order. We believe that the unfortunate gentleman had had but little experience in the construction or management of marine engines, and that to that circumstance may be ascribed to which his valuable life has been sacrificed in its some degree attributed. It appears that the engine of the *Gipsy Queen* was patented by Mr. Samuda only as lately as the 10th of January, of the present year; and that, consequently, his adaptation to the purposes of steam navigation, can only be regarded as the present time as of an experimental character. No fault, however, has yet been met upon the construction of the engine itself; the whole blame appearing to rest in an apparent want of experience in the use of the standard apparatus. The inventor in his patent describes the principal improvements comprised in his invention in the following words:—

"The first (and) second improvements consist in a novel construction of the steam-engine, whereby the cylinders are placed almost over the head of the boiler, the steam cylinder, piston rod, cross head, and side rods, are of the ordinary construction, but in place of the side lever beams, Mr. Samuda employs a lever of a triangular form, pivoted upon rollers, which gives motion to the connecting rod; the cylinders of this engine are not exactly in a line with each other, but a little oblique, and in an opposite direction to each other, so that the connecting rods may work close to each other, but, if it is desirable to have the cylinders in the same line, it can be effected by reversing one of the connecting rods, so as to reverse the other; the following sketch, which is an elevation of the engine, with one side reversed, will serve to illustrate more clearly the novel construction of the steam—*a, a*, is the framework of the engine; *A, A*, two iron triangles, working on rollers, *a, a*, fixed to the framework; *A, A*, the connecting rods, the lower ends of which are connected by the ends of the triangle by pin joints, and the upper ends to the single crank pin; *a, a*, the cylinders; *f, f*, the side rods connected at one end to the cross head of the piston, and at the other end to the triangle by a pin joint, as shown by the drawing.



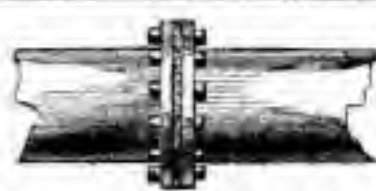
"The second part of these improvements consists in a modification of the above, but in place of one cylinder being employed at each end of the boiler, there are two cylinders placed abreast of one another; in this case there are four air pumps employed, which are worked from the cross head, but if preferred one only may be employed, which may be placed in the centre of the frame and worked from the crank shaft; the condenser is underneath the bed plate of the engine. The cylinders in the most part of these improvements are elevated upon brackets cast or otherwise fixed to the framework, so that the pistons descend and are connected to the ends of the triangles by short links; the condenser in this case is fixed out on each shaft, and the crank pins are connected by a link, so that the engine, in case of an accident, can be worked independently of each other. The fourth part of these improvements shows the application of the above to vessels moved by water-pressure pumps. Some link may be formed of this part by inverting the above sketch. In this case the triangles are placed above the main shaft, which latter passes through the stern of the vessel, and upon it is fixed a drum, having some of glass or iron made in a spiral form, so as to have the effect of forcing a very solid body of water through, the reaction of which has the effect of propelling the vessel. The fifth improvement consists in the arrangement of two rotating cylinders inclined at an angle of 45 degrees, and an open topped air pump placed between them, all of which are worked from one crank pin."

In popular language, these improvements may be summarily stated, as consisting in, first, a greater length of stroke, and more quantity of increased power, combined with easy working; and, secondly, in the form of the engine permitting it to be placed wholly below deck, without mid-ships chambers for the use of the piston.

The immediate cause of the accident, as well as the various parts of the evidence before the jury, in which it is technically described, will be best understood by a consideration of the following figures:—

The first represents a steam pipe with the ordinary flange joint, formed by the shoulders of each end of the pipe being craned together. This form of joint is considered to be stronger even than the pipe, but as it is necessarily incapable of adapting itself to the expansion of the tube by heat, as the vibrations attendant on the working of a marine engine, it has hitherto been held, notwithstanding its strength and safety, to be inadvisable for boat-work.

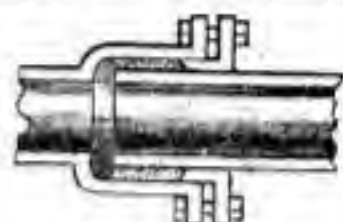
The second shows the form of joint in more general use; the "stuffing-box joint," as it is professionally named. In this mode of joining a pipe to another pipe, the enlarged end of one is made, partially, to receive the end of the



other, while the interspace is wound round, or stuffed, with wadding. This arrangement obviously admits the required play of the two pipes, and has been found in practice to be a very safe contrivance.



The third joint is the one which has obtained such a fatal notoriety, bearing the somewhat unattractive name of the "spigot and flange joint." The subjoined figures will at once make its construction intelligible. It will be seen, that in this form of joint the interspace is denuded by a metallic packing ring.



END VIEW.

SECTION.

truly tested; and a little consideration will show, that should any deficiency occur to the wadding, this ring will have to bear the whole force of the steam, a contingency which seems yet to be provided for.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITY, &c.

St. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.—The following gentlemen have just been elected scholars upon this foundation:—Barnett, W. B. Smith, R. Allen, Newman, Cox, Parkinson, Goble, Bury, F. Reed, Madden, Willink, Foster, Vassall, J. N. Clarke, G. Frost, Oliver, Manby, Necham, Maudson, Pearce, Calvert, J. R. Mayne, Valentine, Listerman.

His Grace the Archbishop of York, Lord High Almoner to her Majesty, has appointed the Venérable Samuel Wilberforce, of Oxford College, Oxford, to be Sub-Almoner, in the room of the late Dean of Carlisle.

The following gentlemen were, on Tuesday, admitted Actual Fellows of All Souls College:—Henry Salisbury Milman, B.A., Newton College; Hon. Frederic Byron, B.A., Balliol College; Arthur Penrhyn Stephens, B.A., of Balliol College; and Felix Cartwright, B.A., of Christ Church.

New Church in Essex.—A new church at Farnham, Surrey, was consecrated on Saturday last by the Lord Bishop of Winchester. A sermon was preached by the Venérable Samuel Wilberforce, B.D., Archbishop of Surrey. The church is in the Norman style, and is a beautiful and interesting specimen.

Cambridge, Nov. 13.—The following appointments have taken place:—The Rev. Charles John Simpson, of Peterborough, B.A., of Trinity College, to a living in the neighbourhood of Northampton, Yorkshire, of the annual value of about £200. The Rev. John Birch Bayard, B.A., of Corpus Christi College, to the living of St. Peter, with the chapel of Holywell, near Ayr, near Glasgow. The Rev. John Robert Inge, M.A., of Trinity College, to the curacy and evening lectureship of All Saints, Hoxford. The Rev. Peter Parker Smith, B.A., of St. John's College, to be chaplain of her Majesty's ship *Vesuvius*.

St. George's, Hanover-square.—It is intended to take advantage of the present vacancy in the rectory of this extensive parish, and to break it up into several smaller parishes. Within the last two days two have been formed, viz., St. Paul's, Finsbury, and St. Paul's, Northbridge. Of the former, the Rev. Thomas Fuller, M.A., will be the rector; and of the latter, the Rev. W. J. Eady Bennett, M.A., late student of Christ Church, Oxford. Other changes will take place, and an appointment to the vacant rectory of St. George's will be made until all the arrangements shall have been completed.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO BURGHLEY HOUSE.

The present locality of this fine old manorial domain is upon the northern or Lancashire border of the county of Northampton, at about a mile and a half to the south-east of the river Welland, which here forms the boundary between the two counties; and separates the borough of Mansfield, in Leicestershire, from Mansfield St. Mary, in Northampton.

Northamptonshire, at the present day, contains nearly 150 seats, many of them in picturesque parks or grounds, and interesting for their architectural beauty, and historical associations. Indeed, the county has been, for centuries, celebrated as the abode of illustrious personages; and, during the reign of Elizabeth, there lived in the shire the Lord High Treasurer and Prime Minister; the Lord Chancellor; the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and the Speaker of the House of Commons.

The most important "proper house and home" in the county, either as regards extent or architectural character, is Burghley House, either built, or greatly improved, by the Lord High Treasurer Burghley, there has been some controversy as to the propriety of the name Burghley, or Burleigh; but, as a proof of the perfect coincidence and agreement of the title, it need only be mentioned, that in the arches under the passage to the court are inscribed the names of the family arms, in one of which is carried the inscription, "W. DOM. DE. BURGHLEY. 1577." The author of a description of the manor, published in 1767, says that, "from earliest times to the present, both antiquaries and historians have written in 'Burleigh,' affixing to different antiquaries exactly the same sound." He goes on to say:—"It was sometimes written 'Burwell,' and sometimes 'Burdley,' the manner in which the late Earl of Warrwick spelt the name of his antiquaries seat or the hill. To put it, however, entirely out of dispute, the Duke of Devonshire recommended its being applied to be carried in the arches, ending at the western entrance, in the year 1877; and carried it was accordingly, in letters, 'Burleigh,' and not 'Burleighs.' This name had been, after being held by a variety of persons, at length sold to Richard Cecil, the father of the great and first Lord Burghley. But, it must always be remembered, that the title was derived from the manor, and not the name of the manor from the title. It appears, however, from another statement, that the manor came into Richard Cecil's possession through his wife, Jane Heskington; and the Lord Treasurer writes himself in 1605, 'My house of Burghley is of my mother's inheritance, who lived, and is the owner thereof, and I but a farmer.' A vulgar error was prevalent at one time that the manor-house was built at the expense of Queen Elizabeth. On the death of the Lord Treasurer in 1598, the manor devolved upon his eldest son, Thomas, the second Lord Burghley, who, in consideration of his great merits and eminent services, was made a Knight of the Garter by Elizabeth, and elevated two steps in the peerage by James I. with the title of Earl of Exeter. James I. on his journey from Scotland in April, 1603, to avoid the throne of England, came to Burghley on the 23d of that month, and passed Easter Sunday there. The youngest son of the Treasurer, the celebrated Minister, Mr. Robert Cecil, was created Earl of Salisbury by James the same day that his father was made Earl of Exeter, the descendants of the younger branch of the family had right of precedence over the elder. The first Earl of Exeter (Thomas Cecil) died in 1612.

The entrance to this noble domain is situated at the southern extremity of St. Martin, Stamford, at which street it forms a chief ornament. This entrance was built by Mr. Legg, of Stamford, under the superintendence of Henry, the third Earl of Exeter, in 1601, at an expense of about £2500. It consists of two main octagonal towers, each containing three stories of apartments, and crowned with cupolas; these towers are connected by three arched gateways, between which is solid masonry, faced with three-quarter Doric columns, and surmounted by a twisted cornice, and other embellishments. Upon the parapet, above the entire arch, are eight pyramidal ornaments, flanking the arms of the Cecil family. Above the two side arches are balustrades and two small arches, each of which is crowned with a pediment similar to those already mentioned, and encloses a carving of the family crest.

The park extends about two miles from north to south, and from half a mile to a mile and a quarter from east to west. The grounds were much improved by Burghley, who transformed the several fields surrounding the house into the present spacious lawns and shrubberies. About a mile from the Lodge, is a lake three-quarters of a mile in length, across which is a stone bridge, of three arches, with palladian supporting four feet apart, also as Burghley. Near the Harbourside, and the Chamberlain's Lodge, the latter a cottage in the old English style. This end of the park is somewhat picturesque, and presents but few features of that rich and beautiful scenery which is to be met with elsewhere, particularly near the Lake. As you approach the mansion, the fine location of lawns and fairy groves prepare you for the abundance of art which they contain. Recessed arches and mossy bells, and of Nature's richest materials, appear on every side; and Nature has almost exhausted herself in forming the three great Gothic forms of well-grown limits, and placing them with the small dog-boxes of stone.



## HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO BURGHLEY.



TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT GREAT WELDON

A best-house, and a Gothic temple of great beauty, may be unmetastated among the other embellishments; and in a room surrounded by evergreens, stands an elegant monument to Hannah Sophia Chambers, Countess of Raster, bearing an inscription tributary to her exertions.

On this side of the house, at the distance of a few yards, is a large oval basin, 140 feet in circumference, for gold and silver fish. Adjoining other outbuildings leading from the east wing of the house, are the stables, comprising three sides of a square of about 2500 yards, with indented passages, pointed gateways, &c.

The first appearance of the mansion is extremely imposing: on approaching it from Stamford, after winding through the wide park, the stately pile suddenly opens upon the visitor from the north-west; where its singular chimneys, the variety of its towers, towers, and cupolas, and the steeples of the chapel rising in the centre, give it the appearance more of a small city than a single building.

Before we describe the mansion itself, we must glance at the means by which the master came to the Cecil family.

According to Walpole, John Thorpe, the palace-building architect of Elizabeth's reign, gave the designs for Burghley, and superintended the greater part of its erection. Cecil, however, appears to have taken upon himself to procure some of the materials, in which he was assisted by Sir Thomas Gresham, who procured them from Flanders, whence also he obtained the materials for his "Royal Exchange." Thus, in Gresham's Domestic Correspondence, in the State Paper Office, we find a memorandum of articles for the building of Burghley, as follows:—"Antwerp, Oct. 23, 1539: six little pillars of marble for a gallery . . . and six . . . for chimneys, at 34s. each. . . . at 2s. 17d. each of velvet, at 11s. the piece." &c. &c. Cecil only erected a portion of the mansion, and did not the several dates upon the building prove this, Cecil's inadequate income would warrant this conclusion. It is well known that Queen Elizabeth did not overpay her servants, and Cecil declared of himself, that, during twenty-six years of Elizabeth's reign, he had not "been benefited" so much as he had during four years under King Edward. Again, Cecil, shortly after his promotion to the peerage, writes to a friend: "You're not changed in friendship though in name; and yet that not unknown to you, when you were with me here Stamford. W. Burghley. My title is Lord of Burghley, if you mean to know it for your writing, and if you list to write truly: the poorest lord in England!"

Although Thorpe may have designed Burghley, there is evidence that Henry, the architect of the Royal Exchange, procured some of the materials, more especially the "paying stones" for one of the halls, and "A pattern how they should be laid." Then we find Gresham recommending Burghley to Cecil, as "reasonable;" and, in January, 1539, Gresham (Gresham's Agent at Antwerp) was corresponding with Cecil respecting the fashion of his gallery and pillars for Burghley. Mr. Burghley, in his "Life and Times of Sir Thomas Gresham," states the property to have been carried into the family of Sir William Cecil by his mother, and to have been even regarded as the family seat, though Cecil made Thetford his usual country residence, in consequence of its greater proximity to the metropolis. "He demolished the old house at Burghley, and on its site raised the magnificent pile to which his elder son, Thomas, succeeded, and which is at present inhabited by his great descendant, the Marquis of Raster." In Mr. Drake's custom "Guide," we find it stated that "the most soft north side (the part looking down upon Stamford), and the kitchen, are considered to be parts of the original structure. Adjoining this account to be correct, the old building, upon which the present house was founded, must have been very considerable, not only from the appearance of the existing mansion, but from the several dates observable on different parts of it."

Burghley is, altogether, a magnificent example of the architecture of the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.; but many of its details are in objectionable taste, and overloaded with ornament. It is built of freestone, in the form of a beautiful

palatial parallelogram, which measures by the inner court 118 feet by 76. The chimneys are formed of Doric columns, connected at top by a frieze and cornice of the same order.

Upon one front page is engraved the

## GENERAL VIEW.

showing the north front, which consists of an oblong centre, with an octagonal turret, crowned with a cupola, at each angle: this is flanked by three stories of apartments, and a tower nearly square, also surmounted with a cupola; the centre containing four stories above the principal entrance. On the side, between the windows, we observe the date 1537. On each side of the door is a platform, extending 36 by 14 feet each way, which, with the intermediate breadth of the threshold, comprises a frontage of 100 feet. The paved passages of this front side considerably to the richness. The ascent to the house is by nine large oval circular steps; and the entrance is by a semi-circular headed doorway.

## THE INNER COURT.

engraved at page 317, is approached by a grand hall, 48 feet long, 25 feet wide, the roof supported by 12 Ionic columns of massive Norman masonry, and the floor paved with small squares of black and white marble. There is another entrance hall on the west side, though of small dimensions; and a similar hall in the south front.

The effect of this court, with its massive piles of building, is very striking. The three stories on the east side consist of Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian columns, flanking large niches; and above the Corinthian order, the uppermost of the stories, are two large stone lions, rampant, supporting the family arms. The apex of the about rises from behind, which, although far from being ornamental, is of admirable workmanship. This part of the building appears, from the date above the dial, to have been finished in 1545. Over an arch, in front of the chapel, is a bust of King William III. The columns in the opposite, or western side, are plain Doric; and the windows in the north and south sides of the Court are pointed. Four spacious gateways, with parallel corresponding folding doors behind them on the four sides, form each other; each extending in an elliptical arch, about 25 feet in width, and the same in height. On the east, and at the angles of the colonnades are several small stone lions, and water vessels.

Origin, the excellent architectural style, says: "Burghley House is one of the noblest monuments of British architecture in the time of Queen Elizabeth, when the great order of magnificence were rapidly drawn, but unobscured by time. It is an immense pile, forming the first side of a large court; and though decorated with a variety of fantastic ornaments according to the fashion of the time, before Greek architecture had introduced symmetry, proportion, and elegance, into the place of profane houses, it has still an elegant appearance. The works of the Court are particularly striking. The spine is perfect, I think, as itself an ornament; not that it is any effort, except at a distance, where it contributes to give the house the appearance of a town."

Another historical feature of Burghley is its fine architectural garden—the inevitable accompaniment to the Elizabethan mansion. "It's delight," says Mr. C. J. Richardson, the talented architect, "in its wide and level terraces, decorated with rich stone balustrades, and these again with vines and walled, and surrounded by broad flights of stone steps—the clipped evergreen hedges—the embowered alleys—a formal yet intricate pattern, full of curious knots of flowers—the lofty and massive frontiers—the steep slopes of velvet turf—the trim lawning-green—and the labyrinth and wilderness which form its appropriate termination, all connect it with the older scenery without."

Thus far, the exterior of Burghley. The principal apartments appropriated for Her Majesty and Prince Albert will be found described elsewhere; and next week, we shall illustrate several of the curiosities of the interior of this truly palatial house.

The ancient town of Stamford and the palace of Burghley, have been frequently honoured with visits by English sovereigns. In chivalric times, Stamford was the scene of tilts and tournaments; but its chronicle of splendour is dimmed with many a sad episode of battle and siege, persecution, and unjust triumph. Parliaments and councils of war have been held here; and so severely did the town suffer in the protracted strife of York and Lancaster, that it



ARCH AT KETTERING.

never afterwards recovered its ancient dignity. Turning to the more peaceful and festive celebrity of Stamford, we find to have been entertained here, Edward IV., Henry VIII., Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I.; Cromwell's visit was a less agreeable event to the inhabitants. In 1646, Charles found a patriotic reception here, in his escape from "the Protector;" and the last night the poor King may be said to have slept a free man, was at Stamford. Elizabeth and James I. visited Lord Burghley's newly-built mansion; as did William III.; and George IV. (then Prince Regent), passed through the town in the winter of 1813.

The visit of her Majesty and Prince Albert to the Marquis of Exeter, at Burghley, had been for some time contemplated; and, accordingly, the arrangements made for the reception of the Royal visitors have been extensive and complete. Of the magnificent mansion, a description will be found in another portion of our journal; so that we shall, in this place, confine ourselves to a detail of the Royal progress to the princely mansion, and a notice of every incident of the journey entitled to record.



ARCH AT WARRLEY.

We should mention, at starting, that the sketches for the several illustrations have been, for the most part, made by Mr. LANDRELL, who, during her Majesty's recent visit to Blair Athol, was honoured with the Royal command to execute two drawings of the above locality.

## THE ROYAL DEPARTURE.

The Queen and Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace at five minutes before nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, in a carriage and four, escorted by a party of Lancers, for the Euston-square terminus of the London and Birmingham Railway.

Lady Fortman, the Honourable Georgiana Liddell, Colonel Arbuthnot, and Colonel Wyld, followed in a second carriage and four; and the Lord Chamberlain and Mr. George Edward Anson followed in a third carriage and four.



ARCH AT DEANTHORPE.

Her Majesty was attired in deep mourning, and appeared in perfect health. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, who also looked extremely well, was enveloped in a capacious travelling-cloak of a dark colour, lined with red.

The Royal travellers arrived at the Euston-square terminus at a quarter past nine o'clock, and her Majesty and the Prince, on alighting from the Royal carriage, were received by Mr. Glyn, the chairman of the railway; Mr. Lodsam, the deputy chairman; Mr. Young and Mr. Grenfell, directors; Mr. Creed, the secretary; and Mr. Bruyeres, the chief inspector of the line, and conducted into the state room.



ARCH AT WALTHAM.



HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO BURGHLEY.



ARCH AT EASTON.

The luggage belonging to the Court had now to be properly disposed of in the carriages appropriated to the use of the suite. This was effected in a few minutes, and at seventeen minutes after nine o'clock her Majesty and Prince Albert left the state-room, and proceeded to the Royal carriage amidst the hearty cheering of a large and respectable concourse of spectators, who had been admitted within the station. Her Majesty and the Prince appeared to be in excellent health.

The Royal train, consisting of three carriages besides the Royal carriage, left the terminus at twenty-two minutes after nine o'clock, and was enthusiastically cheered while it remained in sight of those at the station. The engine, which had the Royal standard hoisted in front, was driven by Mr. E. Bury, the superintendent of the locomotive department.

The incline to Camden Town was passed up at a rapid rate, and upon getting out of the cutting and obtaining a view of the horizon, it was seen that her Majesty, whose "Royal progress" have been almost invariably made "midst sunshine and smiles," would, on the present occasion, have but a dull journey, so far as the weather was concerned. A drizzling rain beat against the windows of the carriage, and the huge volumes of steam from the engine dragged, or rather ruled, their slow length across the country, lending an additional harshness to the atmosphere.

At the Camden Town works, belonging to the railway, the workmen had arranged themselves along the line, and gave her Majesty a "hurrah," which was none the less sincere for being most vociferous. The Primrose-hill tunnel was passed through at great speed (about one minute), and the train went at something like 34 or 35 miles per hour, with a fine easy motion—the carriages having had improved springs attached to them—and passing Harrow at twelve minutes to ten, the Watford station was reached at eight minutes to ten, and the long tunnel immediately beyond it passed through in a minute and forty seconds.

The train reached Boxmoor station about one minute past ten o'clock. To the platform of this station several persons had been admitted in order that they might have an opportunity of seeing her Majesty as she travelled on the railroad, but, considering the rapidity with which the train proceeded, it is hardly possible to conceive that their very natural curiosity could have been adequately gratified. It was, however, an unusual sight to see a special train of this kind at all. In the centre of it was a magnificent carriage surmounted with a Royal crown. The spectators knew that it contained their Sovereign and her Royal Consort; and this was some gratification, even though they might not be able to distinguish very clearly the illustrious individuals themselves. Indeed, many a labourer and farmer on the railroad side left the labour of the field to look at the Royal special train as it rushed rapidly along.

The drizzling rain, which was falling at the time had not deterred a considerable number of persons from collecting together at Tring station. This station is situated 31½ miles from London, and was reached at fourteen minutes past ten o'clock; and here the train halted for a few minutes, in order that the engine might obtain a fresh supply of water.

Among the persons assembled at this station were the juvenile members of the neighbouring population, boys and girls, who were drawn up in distinct rows, and who strained their tiny voices to the utmost in welcoming their Sovereign. Her Majesty appeared highly pleased with this specimen of infantine loyalty and enthusiasm. A sufficient supply of water having been obtained, the train again started on its course, at 12 minutes past 10 o'clock, but its onward ale was not now so great as when it started from Euston-square station.

tion. As the train approached its destination, the Weedon station, the aspect became less and less, and the cause of this slackening in the progress of the train was understood to be her Majesty's desire not to arrive at Weedon station much earlier than a quarter to twelve o'clock.

At Weedon station, which was passed by the special train at eleven o'clock, there was a large assemblage of persons on the platform, who all seemed most anxious to catch a passing glimpse of her Majesty, and who most cordially cheered her as the train passed along. At this station, several engineers and mechanics employed by the railway company clambered upon some of the engines which were lying on the side rails. It seemed that they had not had much time to pay attention to their duties, for they were only their rough working-dresses, and their stained faces and hands gave sufficient proof of the nature of their hard toil. Loyalty, however, is not confined to any particular class in this country, and the energetic cheers



ARCH AT WEEDON.

raised by those men of toil, expressive of their joy at beholding their Sovereign, seemed as heartfelt and as honest as they were lusty. At Weedon station, which was reached 15 minutes past eleven, the special train passed the ordinary passenger train, which had left London for Birmingham at nine o'clock.



ARCH NEAR STAMFORD.

THE ARRIVAL AT WEEDON STATION.

Precisely at twenty minutes to twelve o'clock, the appointed time to a second, the Royal train arrived in sight, and passed rapidly through the station.

Three of the Royal carriages had arrived from town by the eight



ARCH AT DUDDINGTON.

o'clock train, and the horses having arrived from Northampton, were put to, and the whole was in readiness before her Majesty reached the station.

On the Royal carriage bringing up alongside the platform, the Marquis of Exeter advanced to pay his respects to the Queen and the Prince, her Majesty and his Royal Highness rising from their seats and greeting his Lordship.

Mr. Henry Drayton, High Sheriff of Northamptonshire, Colonel Thorne, the Military Commandant of the district, and several magistrates of the county, were also present.

In the station yard a guard of honour of the 47th Regiment, consisting of 100 men, a sergeant, and a corporal, with band and Queen's colour, under the command of Capt. Haly, were drawn up, the remainder of the regiment forming in file through the village.

The Marquis of Exeter having received the Queen, and conducted her to the apartments fitted up for her reception, shortly after left for Burghley, to be in readiness to receive his Royal visitors. The Noble Marquis rode the whole distance on horseback.

On leaving the station, the Royal carriage drove slowly through the village of Weedon, over the principal street of which an unpretending arch, composed of evergreens, was thrown. The inhabitants were all at their doors and windows, and as the Queen and the Prince passed, they joined in loyal acclamations in honour of the Royal pair. In crossing the park on leaving Weedon, the Royal carriage proceeded rapidly on, the first object on the route being Brock Hall, the seat of Mr. Thomas Grove Thurston. The village of Floore was next reached. Here the people were about in holiday attire to meet the

Royal pair, and the houses were gaily decorated. The villages of Heyford and Harpole were next passed through in succession. At Duston, a hamlet, closely adjoining Stamford, and the property of Lord Melbourne, the preparations were upon an extensive scale, and the Royal pair were most enthusiastically greeted.

Entering the precincts of the town by St. James's end, the carriage soon arrived at the West Bridge, where the Mayor, and Corporation, with the Clergy, and numerous inhabitants, were drawn up.

ARRIVAL AT NORTHAMPTON.

Many a long year has passed since the ancient town of Northampton presented a scene of similar bustle and activity, the whole population appearing to be vying with each other in their attempts to honour the auspicious visit of their beloved Sovereign and her Royal Consort. Along the route through which it had been arranged for the Royal carriage to pass, every house exhibited more or less enthusiasm on the part of its inhabitants in giving effect to this feeling of loyalty and affection. Festoons of evergreens and flowers fluted across all the principal streets, and no fewer than three magnificent triumphal arches, tastefully designed, were thrown across the road at different parts of the town. The first of these was situated just below the old castle hill, on the Duston side of the river. The style of this arch was Elizabethan—in keeping with Burghley House. The design consisted of three arches, a large one in the centre and two smaller ones on either side. The span of the centre arch was about fourteen feet; that of each of the smaller ones measuring five feet. Three pillars supported this ornamental

piece of architecture: the two great ones upon which the centre arch was formed were six feet square and twenty-eight feet high. The other two were four feet square and sixteen feet high. Including the decorative towers the height of the two larger

(Continued on page 311.)



ENTRANCE INTO STAMFORD.







much importance, for if the tube were soldered with iron, it would be as safe, as the expansive or contractile power at this point was very small. One important omission was that of an iron stay between the tube from which the steam escaped and the deck of the vessel. Two iron stays or stays acted as supporters of this tube, but none to keep it from rising up.

The deceased Riley's brother stated, that he was on board at the time of the accident, and felt conscious that no blame was attributable to any person. After leaving the surgical evidence, the Coroner resumed up, and the jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of "Accidental death" in the three o'clock case.

LATENT PARTICULARS.

The poor fellow Riley, on being brought ashore, had just sufficient power to intimate that he was thirsty; and Mr. Dyer, of the railway station, noticed his scorched mouth with a little water. Riley, at the explosion, was near the ladder, and on the steam chocking over his body and head, instantly ran up the steps, when his legs and hands were particularly exposed to the full violence of the red hot steam with shocking effect. Another got upon the deck by the same ladder, but the three who were not instantly killed, were taken up by the bucket from the hole through which the steam was drawn, the strong instinct to preserve life alone giving them power to cling to the bucket, while their limbs were almost dropping under the heat, and the skin and flesh on their hands sodden.

On their arrival at the hospital, as their desperate case demanded, the greatest attention was paid to the sufferers, superintended by Mr. Alfred Hamilton, the assistant-surgeon of the institution. They were all quite cold, and the treatment usual on such occasions was resorted to in order to restore or sustain animation. All complained of chest-burning chest-while their shoulders became very much swollen, and their eyes closed, and the mouths of the poor creatures showing every particle of moisture. Bottles of hot water were applied, and wine was administered; but Riley, Donovan, and Mills gradually sank, exhausted with the hottest anguish, the great difficulty of breathing finally amounting to suffocation. Poor Riley died at eleven o'clock the same night; John Donovan, the stoker, expired at three on Wednesday morning; and Mills lingered in great agony for seven hours after. These ten out of the twelve who were in the engine-room are dead. The other at the hospital, James Hill, the stoker, is going on favourably, and great hopes are entertained that he will survive. His eyesight is miraculously preserved.

The engine-room is in the same state in which it was left after the removal of the bodies, and will remain so for the purpose of being visited by the coroner and jury. It presents a horrid spectacle of desolation. Mr. Hamilton's hat is lying with the leather lining down up into a scum, and the caps of some of the deceased are there, lined with the hair of the heads of those who wore them.

The destination of the families of the unfortunate sufferers, unless promptly attended to, is likely to be of a most painful character. Henry Southell, who was engaged as second engineer to go out in the *Gipsy Queen*, has left a wife and eight children totally unsupported by; James Schindler, a wife and five children; William Riley, a wife and family (who has just recently been confined); Charles Mills, a wife and three children; Arthur McGhee, supposed to have left a wife and family; Samuel Dodd, the same.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL V. GIBBS.—It is stated that in this suit there is no likelihood of a report being made. The suit was originally referred to Sir George Rose, but from the alleged anxiety to bring the cause to a conclusion, an order was obtained to refer it to the Master, who has done nothing, and sent it back to Sir George Rose.

COCKEN'S INQUEST ON THE BODY OF MR. HENRY ANDERSON.—Yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, Mr. Waddy held an inquest on the body of the above unfortunate gentleman, at the Coach and Horse public-house, Newmarket. The first witness examined was a woman, named Sarah Priest, who deposed in the fact of the death, she having attended the deceased since the day he suffered the wound. Mr. Evans, of Hantsport, surgeon, stated that the deceased inflicted on himself a large wound across the front of his throat. There had been a large opening in the windpipe, but no great loss of blood. He attended him up to the night of his death, previous to which time he had gone on very well, no dangerous symptoms having appeared. On Tuesday night, at a quarter-past eleven o'clock, there was a return of blood. Witness remained with the deceased for some time, but the blood returned more profusely, and, after a sudden struggle in the bed, he expired. Witness was of opinion that the deceased died from the bursting of a blood vessel in the lungs. Coroner: Why then the wound in the throat was not the cause of death?—Mr. Evans: Not for the infusion of the wound I think he would be now alive. The Coroner said, that if death had been caused by the bursting of a vessel in the lungs, the wound in the throat would not have occurred, as the opening made would have been the cause of relieving the deceased, rather than otherwise. He should, therefore, be obliged to adjourn the inquiry. The inquiry was then adjourned to this day (Saturday), in order that there might be a post mortem examination.

THREE MORE MURDERS IN IRELAND.—The Irish papers received to-day, contain accounts of no less than three more murders in Tipperary, making in all eight within a short period. The following are the particulars of them:—On Saturday afternoon last, about the hour of four o'clock, as a man named Pat McGinnity, was on his return home from the Quarter Sessions of Thurles, where he had been obtaining a licence for the small sum of 5s., and when near the demesne of Nitton, two men jumped out from over a ditch and pulled him off the car, on which he sat, and on which three men were also travelling, but who never interfered to save the unfortunate man. The two murderers beat their victim with stones about the head to such an extent that he died from the effects of the blows. A man named Treacy, against whom McGinnity had obtained the licence, is in custody. On Sunday week, three men, named James Maloney, Patrick Carr, and William Carr, went into the house of Denis Ryan, a publican, at Kilkenny, and after drinking some beverage which had the effect of making them a little tipsy, they had some dispute, and after leaving the house a quarrel ensued, and the two Carrs went into the dwelling of another brother named John Carr, out of which they came, and after shouting outside the door of the house where Maloney went in for protection. Maloney jumped out of the window, and was seized by John and William Carr, and was beaten with stones on the left side of the head by Patrick Carr, which fractured his skull, and of which he died on Saturday night, the 10th of November. An inquest was held by James Carroll, Esq., coroner, and a verdict returned: "That said James Maloney received a mortal wound on the 10th October, inflicted by some person or persons unknown, and of which he died."—An inquest was held in Thurles (Tipperary) on Saturday last, by Michael Corrick, Esq., on the body of a man named Thomas Ryan, who had been assaulted by Patrick Ryan, on the 24th of October last, in that town. The jury brought a verdict to the following effect:—"That the deceased, Thomas Ryan, came by his death in consequence of a blow of a stone on the head, inflicted by Patrick Ryan, on the 24th of October last, of which he died on Friday, the 10th of November last." The coroner's warrant was then issued, and Patrick Ryan has been arrested.

SHIPPING.

FOUNDATIONS ON THE CONTINENT.—Letters from Paris bring accounts of foundations in various parts of France, Greece, Italy, and Germany. These from Florence, Ajaccio, and the country of the Tyrol, are the worst. The roads have been rendered impassable; in many of the towns and villages the water was clean and free from dirt, and a considerable quantity of furniture, merchandise, and cattle, had been swept away by the floods. The weather in Paris has been dreadful; it rained night and day, and the wind at times raged furiously.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO BURGHLEY HOUSE.

(Continued from page 309.)

pillars were forty feet each, that of the two smaller ones about twenty-one feet each. The whole was surmounted by a crown, over which the Royal standard floated. The inscription, "Welcome Victoria and Albert," was painted in large characters at the upper part of the arch, and the lower portion was decorated with evergreens and flowers.

The second arch, even more colossal than the first, was situated at the corner of All Saint's Churchyard. The third arch was erected at the north-east extremity of the town, at the top of Abington-street, and nearly opposite the residence of Mr. Barwell, the present Mayor of the town.

In addition to these arches, a temporary wooden structure was erected on the site of the ancient castle, of which only a small portion of the walls remain, the extent and massive character of the fortification being gathered chiefly from the rising ground or eminence on which the original building stood.

This interesting scene, in some degree partaking of the scenic preparations for a tourney, will be engraved in our next number. The castle, which was thus theatrically restored, was built after the Conquest, by Simon de St. Liz, on whom the Conqueror conferred the Earldom of Northampton.

At the third arch the Royal cortege was met by the Mayor, Mr. Barwell, and the other civic authorities, in full costume, who, walking accompanied by their municipal insignia, preceded the Royal carriages from one end of the town to the other. The houses in this town, along the whole line through which her Majesty passed, were decorated in the gayest style. They were covered with evergreens, and banners floated from every window. A dense but most orderly crowd filled the streets, while the windows of every house were occupied by elegantly-dressed ladies. As her Majesty passed along, she was greeted with unceasing acclamations, in which all parties without distinction most cordially joined. The scene was, indeed, most animated and pleasing, and the gratification which it afforded her Majesty was plainly evident from the very kind and gracious manner in which she returned the vociferous greetings of the assembled multitudes. As her Majesty proceeded along, the streets were not only densely crowded by the inhabitants, they were also lined on each side by members of the different friendly societies of the locality, wearing across their breasts as the insignia of the different fellowships various coloured sashes, and bearing white wands in their hands, and, as the municipal authorities preceded the Royal cortege, so the members of these different societies followed in regular order. The num-

ber of them being considerable, the procession, as it slowly moved along the streets, amidst the cheering of men and the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies, who filled every window from which a glimpse of the passing spectacle could be obtained, was one of the most animated character conceivable. Such a day, distinguished by the presence of her Majesty among her loyal subjects of Northampton, and marked on the part of the inhabitants by so much order, regularity, and enthusiasm, must ever be memorable in the annals of this town.

On arriving at the West-bridge, the outriders slackened pace, and the horses in the Royal carriage immediately pulled up, and proceeded at a foot pace up Black Lion Hill, the Mayor and Corporation, clergy and inhabitants, heading the cavalcade in the following order:—

Superintendent of Borough Police.		
Twelve Special Constables.		
Four Transporters.		
Bands of Music.		
Gentry.		
Corporation.		
Representatives of the		
Commons and Officers of the Corporation.		
Twenty Gentlemen, Four and Four.		
Magistrates, Four and Four.		
Marchioness.		
Twenty Gentlemen—The Mayor—Sir W. Wales.		

The Royal cortege consisted of three carriages and four, in the first of which rode her Majesty and the Prince Consort, the second and third conveying the lords and ladies in attendance.

These were succeeded by carriages and horsemen, the rear of the procession consisting of the members of the various lodges and societies bearing wands, and having white favours on their breasts.

Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of the people as the party passed through the town. On arriving at the top of Gold-street, the Royal carriage halted for a few moments opposite the George Hotel, where the Mayor, by the express permission of her Majesty, advanced and presented the address of congratulation from the corporation and inhabitants of the borough, of which the following is a copy:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble address of the Mayor, Magistrates, Aldermen, and Councilors of the borough of Northampton.

Most Gracious Sovereign,—We, your Majesty's faithful subjects, the Mayor, Magistrates, Aldermen, and Councilors of the borough of Northampton, beg leave to approach your Majesty to hail your Majesty's acceptance of the borough of Northampton.

We beg to assure your Majesty of the devoted loyalty and attachment of this town, and that all classes of its inhabitants are deeply sensible of the benefits enjoyed under your Majesty's religious rule. We most earnestly pray, that under the protection of Divine Providence, your Majesty's reign may be long, prosperous, and peaceful; and that your Majesty's subjects may long feel the benign influence of those virtuous virtues which adorn your Majesty and your Majesty's illustrious Consort, and which adorn your Majesty to the hearts of the people.

To this address her Majesty was graciously pleased to make an immediate reply, not reading from any previously prepared document, but framing her answer on the spot as she uttered it. Her Majesty's answer was to the following effect:—

Mr. Mayor.—We receive the address with great pleasure from the Mayor, Magistrates, and Corporation of this town. We are grateful for the reception we have met with from the inhabitants of this ancient borough. You will place the address in the hands of the Lord Chamberlain, and no answer will be sent.

Renewed cheers followed the conclusion of this ceremony, and then the procession moved forward in the same order as before, passing in its course under four large triumphal arches formed of evergreens. When the Royal cortege had passed through the last of these, and reached the Kettering road, the municipal authorities halted off, remaining uncovered, while her Majesty proceeded towards Kettering, the horses of the Royal carriages resuming their former quick pace.

In the evening, the Mayor and Corporation, with the principal inhabitants of the town, dined together in celebration of her Majesty's visit, at the Angel Inn.

The Royal cortege soon reached Buckett's-wood, a spot about three or four miles distant from Northampton. This is not a village or a hamlet, but a place where a single road-side inn is situated; yet, as it was known that the horses of the Royal carriages would here be changed, a number of persons, naturally enough, were congregated near the place. Among these were the members of some friendly societies in their hands, attended by their band, and with colours flying; and while the horses of her Majesty's carriages were being changed, which was, of course, only an affair of a minute or two, the band of this society struck up "God save the Queen," which they executed with great spirit, evidently inspired by the enthusiasm and loyalty which manifested themselves in every quarter, and among every class. It is a curious circumstance that the day on which these villagers welcomed the coming of their Sovereign happens to fall in the week when their village festival or wake occurs, and which they are now keeping.

In passing on to Kettering the small roadside village of Birmingham is passed. This, like all the rest of the places on the route, was most zealously decorated with triumphal arches, &c., and the inhabitants lined the streets, cheering her Majesty as she passed.

Kettering was reached by the Royal party about a quarter past two o'clock.

The inhabitants of this town had made extensive arrangements to demonstrate their loyalty.

covered with laurel, and surmounted with a Royal crown.—(See page 308.) The words "Welcome Victoria," were figured on it, with various flowers. In front of this arch, ranged on each side of the road, was a great number of waggon, which were occupied by the juvenile population of the town of both sexes, who evidently, from their exclamations, were highly delighted at the opportunity thus afforded them of getting a peep at their Queen. They raised their little voices in the most joyous exclamations. These applauders of their Sovereign were the boys and girls belonging to the different charitable institutions of instruction in the neighbourhood, including those of the church of England and every other religious denomination. Within the town itself the same loyal feeling was manifested as at Northampton. The houses were gaily decorated, evergreens and flowers being mixed together with admirable variety and taste. Here, as at Northampton, the inhabitants had resolved to make the day one of jubilee. The whole of the population lined the streets through which her Majesty passed. Her Majesty arrived at Kettering, as before stated, about a quarter-past two o'clock, having been preceded there by the Marquis of Exeter, who reached the place ten minutes sooner on horseback, and whose arrival in advance served as a signal to the multitude of the approach of their beloved Sovereign. Her Majesty's carriages drove up to the White Hart Hotel, where suitable preparations for the occasion had been made. During the change of horses which here took place, her Majesty and suite alighted, passing on their way to the apartments which had been prepared for them) through the entrance hall of the hotel, which was lined with elegantly dressed ladies.

Her Majesty, during her progress through Kettering, was received with the most loyal and enthusiastic, and on her alighting during the change of horses at the White Hart, the shouts of welcome with which she was greeted, were deafening in the extreme. On her Majesty's alighting, the band of the Kettering Yeomanry struck up "God save the Queen," and simultaneously the whole of the multitude about the place joined in the chorus. The evening closed at Kettering as harmoniously as the day began; this occasion, which will never be forgotten by the inhabitants, being celebrated by a public dinner in the evening, at which the healths of the Queen and Prince Albert were toasted with the utmost enthusiasm.

About half-past two o'clock her Majesty left Kettering, amidst the cheers and blessings of the population, on her way to Weldon, escorted by a body of the Kettering Yeomanry, under the command of Lieutenant Booth.

At a distance of two miles from Kettering is the village of Weekley, on the right of which stands Boughton House, the ancient seat of the Berchburgh family. A fine view of the magnificent front of this mansion is obtained from the road. An arch was erected in the village.—(See page 308.)

The scenery here is extremely beautiful, and the attractions of the locality are much increased by the remarkably fine timber with which the domain is studded. It is estimated that on the Boughton estate there are avenues of elm trees extending to no less than forty miles, all of which, now in full growth, it is said were planted by an ancestor of the present duke, who, from his peculiar taste, obtained the soubriquet of "John the Planter."

Perhaps the most interesting locality throughout her Majesty's journey on Tuesday was that which immediately succeeded to the one just described.

At about one mile distant from Weekley is situated the village of Geddington, where still exists, in a remarkably fine state of preservation, one of those beautiful crosses erected by the pious zeal of King Edward, in memory of his beloved Queen Eleanor, at the different stages where her remains rested on their route from the north to the metropolis. Only three of those interesting memorials now exist—one within two miles of Northampton, one near St. Albans, and another is situated as above described, in the centre of the village of Geddington. The latter, however, unlike the other two, is in a perfect state of preservation.

The route from Geddington for a distance of five miles is rather uninteresting, and nothing occurred worthy remark till they reached the ancient town of Weldon—now dwindled to a village. Here the Royal party again changed horses. An arch of tasteful design was erected here.—(See page 308.) It was gaily decorated with evergreens. At the King's Arms, where the horses were changed, a small arch of evergreens was erected, and no less than five flags hung from different parts of the premises. One bore the arms of the Winchelsea family, and one those of Lord Exeter. There was also a flag bearing a loyal inscription, and two others. Of course a vast concourse of persons had assembled here also, by whom her Majesty was most enthusiastically cheered. Both her Majesty and the Prince acknowledged the salutations of the people most kindly.

A little further on, between Weldon and Balwick, the Royal party passed the seat of the Earl of Cardigan, at Dean Park. Here a very large and handsome arch was thrown across the road. It was an imitation of masonry, and very happily executed.—(See page 308.)

But a more interesting sight here was the junction of Lord Cardigan's tenantry, who numbered in great numbers by the roadside, and fell in in with the Royal cortege. They saluted her Majesty with hearty cheers.

By this time the followers of the Royal party had very considerably increased. At every point on the way some few additions were made of horsemen or vehicles, and the appearance of such a large body, proceeding at so rapid a rate, preceded by the soldiers and the Royal carriages, with the out-riders in their scarlet coats, was particularly striking.

The next place of any importance which her Majesty reached, after leaving Weldon, was the village of Balwick, a long, straggling, winding street, not very favourable to the rapid movement of a large body of people. Here there was a triumphal arch (See page 308)—the houses were decorated, the wayside lined with people, and the windows swarmed with faces. As the Royal party passed through, the inhabitants cheered most enthusiastically. In the centre of Balwick there is a bridge over the Welland. Here also many people were collected.

Shortly after the Royal party passed the seat of the Earl of Carlisle, Laxton-park, and a little further on, Fineshade-hall, the seat of Colonel Mountray. At this place another party of Lanciers was ready to escort her Majesty. They fell in, and the previous escort returned.

From Fineshade to Duddington, at which the property of Lord Exeter commences, the distance is short, the country flat, and not very interesting, except on the present occasion, from the numbers of people who, notwithstanding the rain, thronged to see the Queen. At a short distance on this side of Duddington, the Royal cortege received another accession. The Marquis of Exeter had requested the whole of his tenantry to mount and form in line at this place on either side of the way, to receive her Majesty. The nature of the road happens to be favourable to such a display, as it suddenly widens at this spot. At Duddington, a very splendid arch had been erected by the noble Marquis. There were also two smaller arches. In the village itself there was a number of decorations, and the inhabitants assembled in crowds. The houses were decorated with evergreens and flags. The children of a large school were placed on a sort of platform in front of one of the houses, bearing flags and a banner inscribed "Long live the Queen, bless Victoria and Prince Albert."

As the Royal carriages advanced towards the appointed spot, the tenants, to the number of between 400 and 500, were seen drawn up. They presented a really imposing sight. Having saluted her Majesty with a hearty cheer as she passed by, they followed, headed by Mr. Higgs, Lord Exeter's steward, in the wake of the Royal carriages on to Burleigh.

With this immense accession, the Royal cortege had grown into an enormous moving column, swelled by the addition of multitudes of vehicles. The effect, as seen from a short distance, was really grand. On no occasion during these Royal visits, has her Majesty met with a reception or with an escort more worthy of the loyalty of the gentry and yeomen of England.

From Duddington to Stamford, a distance of about five miles, the road presented a continuous scene of excitement and enthusiasm. It is scarcely necessary to repeat that the wayside was filled, at intervals, with people and with vehicles of every kind, from the carriages of the gentry down to the humblest cart. The same scene that had presented itself all the way down was repeated here, except that it was on a much larger scale from the greater number of people collected.

At Easing, a small village close to Stamford, there was a triumphal arch; and at Wothorpe there was a splendid triumphal arch erected at the expense of the Marquis of Exeter. There were again to the towers which formed the sides of the arch, and in the centre the Royal arms.—(See page 308.) This point commands almost the only good prospect on the road. There is a good view of a part of Stamford, and of the fine steeples of the churches, some of which are of particularly handsome architectural design.

From Wothorpe to Stamford the distance is very short. At the entrance to the borough a handsome arch was erected, and also an enormous platform by the side of the road, for the accommodation of visitors and residents. It was surmounted by a flag, and inscribed, "Long live the Queen!" There must have been some 2000 or 3000 people there. It is needless to say that they cheered her Majesty most warmly as she passed. As the progress of the Royal cortege was necessarily somewhat slower, owing to the influx of people, those who were stationed on the platform must have had a good view of the Queen. This platform extended to the corner of the road as it enters Stamford, the road to Burleigh turning off to the right.

STAMFORD.

The Mayor and Corporation of the borough of Stamford met her Majesty and Prince Albert at the boundary of the borough on the Wothorpe road to the Burleigh Lodge. The members of the clubs and lodges who accompanied the Mayor and Magistrates' procession, proceeded on the road towards Wothorpe, where they formed in single lines on each side. On the arrival of the Queen, the municipal authorities formed in procession and escorted her Majesty to the Burleigh Lodge in the following order:—The clergy, gentry, and inhabitants, four abreast; the members of the council, the magistrates, the mayor with his mace-bearers, and the several clubs and lodges, with their regalia and bands, bringing up the rear. When her Majesty arrived opposite the Burleigh Lodge, the procession filed off on either side of the road.

Of course the town of Stamford itself was in a high state of excitement. The Corporation held a meeting, at which an address was agreed to; and instead of an illumination, there was a subscription for an entertainment to the school children and the poor of Stamford, to which the Marquis of Exeter has given £50. The houses in Stamford, even where the Queen did not pass, were decorated with evergreens and hung with flags. There was an arch thrown across the street, opposite the George Hotel (Widnup's).

In the evening about 150 of the chief tenants dined at the George, as guests of the Marquis of Exeter. A great number of the tenantry also dined by the Marquis's invitation at the other inns in the town.

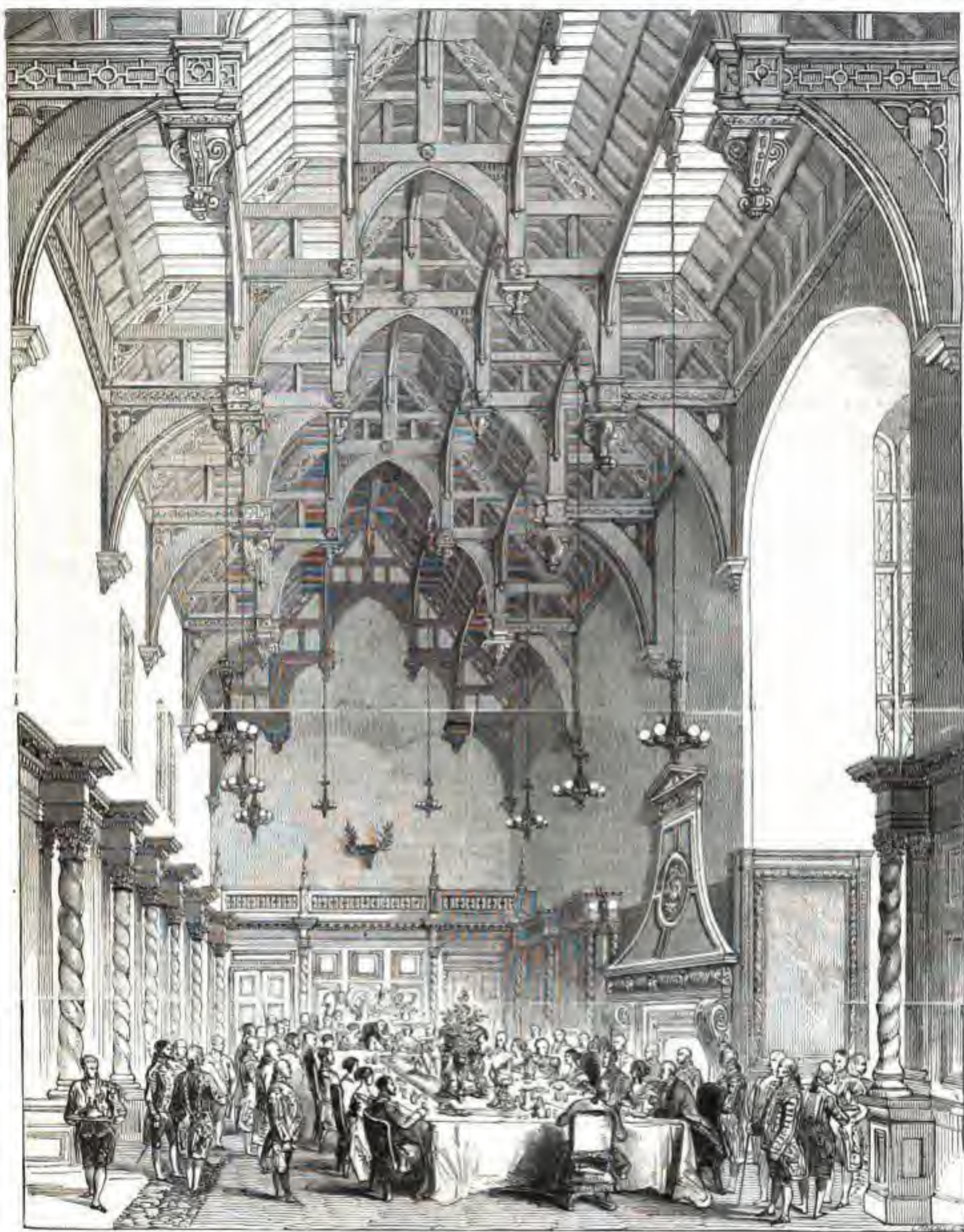
At the other boundary of the town, on the way to Burleigh, there was a very beautiful triumphal arch, handsomely decorated and inscribed "Long live the Queen." Of course, the streets were filled with people, and the houses also swarmed with anxious and excited faces. From many of the houses handsome flags were hung, and the windows were decorated with evergreens. Her Majesty's reception here was most enthusiastic. At the boundary of the borough of Stamford, the Mayor and chief members of the Corporation were assembled to receive her Majesty. They formed, together with the trades of the town, carrying banners and different devices, a long procession. They preceded the Royal carriages at a walking pace round by Dr. Arnold's house, and so on towards Burleigh, to the other boundary of the town. The arch here was illuminated.—(Two of these arches, and the corporation procession, are engraved at page 309.)

A few hundred yards beyond this large triumphal arch is the entrance to the magnificent mansion of the Marquis of Exeter. The grand entrance-gate was very handsomely decorated. There was also the preparation for its illumination at night, with the words, "Long live the Queen," and a splendid crown in variegated lamps on each side.—(See page 312.)









THE BANQUET IN THE GREAT HALL, AT BUCKINGHAM.

In the recess of the bay-window stands a superb wine cooler or chiller of massive silver, weighing 3000 ounces. Upon a sideboard at the south end of the room, beneath a remarkably fine window, ornamented with richly stained glass, representing the family arms, and the insignia of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, was a magnificent display of gold plate, some of which was presented to the family by King James II., Queen Anne, and George I.

At the north end of the room, at an elevation of upwards of twelve feet, is the Music Gallery, capable of accommodating about fifty performers, and it is said that there are few rooms in the kingdom more excellently constructed to give effect to musical sounds. The Hall is lighted by superb Gothic chandeliers, in character with the decorations of the apartment, which are suspended from the roof.

Among the fine pictures upon the walls, is a portrait of Prince Albert, which was only hung up the previous day. The hall was lighted with ten splendid chandeliers.

The band of the Coldstream Guards was stationed in the gallery, and performed several pieces of music.

After dinner, her Majesty retired to the Drawing-room. The band was stationed in one adjoining, and performed various airs.

The Queen entered the dining-room at a quarter past eight o'clock, the band playing the Anthem. The only health given, was "The Queen" (after which the band played the Anthem), and "Prince Albert" (Salute March).

Her Majesty retired from the dining-room about half-past nine o'clock, and from the drawing-room a quarter before eleven o'clock.

#### HER MAJESTY'S APARTMENTS.

The gates of the entrance porch are of a highly decorative arabesque pattern of bronze richly gilt, and approached by a flight of semicircular steps, which were covered, as well as the vestibule and the various corridors, with crimson cloth.

All the apartments are exceedingly lofty and of large proportions; those set apart for her Majesty and Prince Albert are on the south

side of the palace, and commanding a series of delightful views over the surrounding country, and immediately in front a sloping lawn and beautiful sheet of water.

Her Majesty's apartments were fitted up in the most costly and richly decorated style. They are approached by the grand staircase, at the bottom of which are two large and massive bronze vases, and in the centre a bust of Queen Elizabeth. The approach is between four pillars of lofty proportions, the walls being hung with tapestry, and the recesses ornamented with sculptures. At the top of the staircase is the ante-room, and beyond this the Queen's Drawing Room. The suite opens beyond this into the Queen and his Royal Highness' private apartments, all the decorations of which are of the most elaborate and costly description. The furniture, curtains, carpets, &c., are of the richest velvet, and the fittings of the dressing-rooms of silver-gilt.

On the ground-floor, at the foot of the grand staircase, is the Break-

(Continued on page 316.)



Time, however, is a killer in the sulfurous, stone-thick-and-thin patriots who take jaggernauting of their laws and goddess with a philosophy which would have astonished a Stoic. Our office is to deal with things as we find them, and, since there is such a paradise of the hinter of deer—such a nook remaining from the Golden Age—to point out its geography to all who may appreciate a pilgrimage thither. The district hunted by her Majesty's hounds is now, by means of the Great Western Railway, within two hours of every Londoner's









CURIOUS STAIRCASE, AT BURGHLEY.



QUEEN ELIZABETH'S STATE BED.

(Continued from page 315.)

fast-room, a noble apartment, and very magnificently furnished. The staircase (engraved at page 316) is remarkable for its elaborately decorated vaulted roof; its pendants correspond with those of the timber roof of the Great Hall.

On Wednesday morning the Queen rose at an early hour, and breakfasted with the Prince Consort in her private apartment.

Before taking breakfast, however, her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, proceeded to the private chapel of the mansion (where the other guests had already assembled) to perform her morning devotions.

The chapel is a beautiful apartment, ornamented by a variety of superb carving, by Gibbons. Arranged on each side are ten antique figures, as large as life, in bronze.

It is asserted that Queen Elizabeth, when a visitor at Burghley, regularly attended divine service in this chapel, and that it was her custom to place herself on the left side, nearest the altar, which has ever since been distinguished by the appellation of Queen Elizabeth's seat.

STAMFORD, Thursday.

Throughout the whole of yesterday the rain continued to fall without intermission until nearly four o'clock, when it ceased, and the evening became fine. Her Majesty, in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather, did not leave the house, but devoted the day to inspecting the splendid collection of pictures, one of the first in the kingdom, belonging to her noble host. Among those which especially attracted her Majesty's attention was a painting of the "Virgin and Child," by Castiglione, which was presented to Brunelwe, Earl of Exeter, by Ganganelli, Pope Clement XIV., in 1774, under somewhat singular circumstances. His lordship being in the streets of Rome when the Pontiff was passing in procession on a public occasion, joined in the adoration of the Catholics, which so forcibly impressed his Holiness that he wished to show some token of respect to so polite a Protestant nobleman. Shortly afterwards, the Earl amusing himself at the Vatican, expressed his admiration of this

picture, and observed he had none of the works of Castiglione in his collection at Burghley. This information no sooner reached the ears of the Pope, than he ordered the picture to be conveyed at an early hour the next morning to his lordship's lodgings. A "Salvator Mundi," a *chef d'œuvre* of Carlo Dolci, and the "Death of Seneca," by L. Guercino, and also a fine picture of "Adam and Eve," by L. Caracci, recently added to the collection by the present marquis, also engaged her Majesty's special attention. When it is considered, that in the collection at Burghley there are paintings by Titian, Correggio, Raphael, Claude Lorraine, Maratta, Spagnoletto, Rembrandt, Caravaggio, Rubens, Guido, Domenichino, Murillo, Bapteste, L. De Vinci, and numerous others, it may be readily imagined that her Majesty, who is a connoisseur in paintings, found ample subjects of amusement.

Her Majesty was conducted over nearly the whole of the magnificent rooms in the house by her noble host, and afterwards went to look at the kitchen, which is one of the most ancient and curious apartments in the house. The whole of the decorations and arrangements in her Majesty's own suite of apartments have been much praised by her Majesty. They have been fitted up by E. Hensington, Esq., his lordship's architect, who also designed the triumphal arches as much admired by the Queen on her entry to Burghley.

This morning the weather was remarkably fine, and formed an agreeable contrast to that of yesterday. Immediately after breakfast, her Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Marquis of Salisbury, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Stanley, and the Marquis of Granby, went out to shoot in the preserves at Rutland, adjoining the park. Her Majesty intends to drive out this afternoon, and her carriages are ordered to be in readiness at one o'clock. It is stated, that she intends to drive as far as Eaton, the seat of the Earl and Countess of Gainsborough, to pay them a passing visit, but nothing certain is known. The Mayor and Corporation of Stamford are to present their address to her Majesty this evening; but the time is not yet fixed. It was generally thought yesterday that Prince Albert would go out with the hounds, which meet a few miles from Burghley this morning, and in consequence of which there was a greater field than has been known for many a day—many of the hunters coming from a considerable distance.

## THE CHRISTENING IN THE CHAPEL.

Oh! happy infant! blest in each degree,  
The child of wealth and power,  
The promised care of Royalty  
Pledge'd at this sacred hour,  
Thy dawning on the world has been most bright,  
May'st thou live through a joyous day,  
And when thy night,  
For night must come, will steal thee hence away,  
Let it be calm—arise—  
As ever thou'st a soft Italian scene,  
When in transmontane skies  
The sun sinks down to make more glorious rise!  
Oh! bless thee, Babe! and her who gives thee name  
And both alike be consecrate to Fame!

W.

The ceremony of christening the infant daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Esher, took place yesterday evening at six o'clock, and was performed by the Bishop of Peterborough, assisted by the Rev. H. Atley. It has been stated that her Majesty was to have stood sponsor to the infant; this, however, is incorrect, the sponsors at the christening being His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Hon. Lady Middleton, and Lady Sophia Cecil. Her Majesty attended at the ceremony, and occupied the seat in which it is stated Queen Elizabeth usually sat, when attending divine service at Burghley. The infant was named after her Most Gracious Majesty. The Queen appeared to be very much interested in the ceremony. After it had concluded, her Majesty kissed the young godchild of her Royal Consort. The child was dressed in a white satin slip, over which was white muslin, trimmed with elegant point lace. Her cap was of silk, and also trimmed with point lace. When brought into the chapel the infant was fast asleep in its nurse's arms. Immediately after the ceremony, Prince Albert presented to his little god-daughter a gorgeous gold cup, with the inscription—"To Lady Victoria Cecil, from her godfather Albert." The whole of the nobility and other guests of the Marquis attended the ceremony, which took place in the chapel, a beautiful apartment, 42 feet long, 35 wide, and 18 high, ornamented by festoons of fruit and flowers, carved by Gibbons. The ceiling is of fretwork, and the sides are wainscoted half-way. The pulpit, desk, and chairs, are of mahogany, and the communion-table and rails of cedar—all modern. Arranged on the side are the antique figures, as large as life, in imitation of bronze, standing on alters and bearing lamps in their hands.

There is a large ante-room attached to the west end, and forming part of the Chapel, which is 31 feet 6 inches in length, and 24 feet in breadth; it is wainscoted from the ground to the ceiling, and fitted with open seats, for the use of servants.

At eight o'clock the dinner took place in the large dining-hall, as on the previous day. Besides her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Royal suite, and the noble host and hostess, there were present—Sir R. Peel, Sir J. Graham, the Duke of Rutland, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Granby, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord and Lady Gainsborough, Lord and Lady Aboyne, Lord Stanley, Lord Brooke, Lord Lovaine, Lord Alford and Lady Marianne, Lord Thomas and Lady Sophia Cecil, Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley, the Bishop of Peterborough and Mrs. Davys, Captain and Mrs. Spencer, Mr. Pierrepont, Sir George Clerk, Mr. Atley, Sir John Trollope, Sir William and Lady Middleton, and Lord Burghley.

In the evening, as soon as the christening was over, there was a display of fireworks in the park, and the bridge across the lake was brilliantly illuminated, as also were the lodge and the triumphal arches.

## THE STATE BEDS.

Burghley is sumptuously furnished with "State Beds"—(see page 316)—and one of the most superb of them is in "Queen Elizabeth's Bed-room," in the western first floor of the mansion. This state bed has hangings of green velvet on a ground of gold tissue; and a set of chairs with covered seats of the same manufacture. The room is hung with tapestry, the subjects being Acton and Diana, Bacchus and Ariadne, and Actis and Galatea. Queen Elizabeth is stated to have occupied the above state bed on her visit to her Lord High Treasurer.

The State Bed fitted up for her Majesty on the late visit is altogether in a different style from the Elizabethan *marabie*. The carvings are of very elegant design, and the walls of the apartment are hung with choice paintings.

The arrangement and decoration of her Majesty's apartments have been designed and executed, with great taste, skill, and convenience.

In one of the northern rooms, known as "the Black Bed-chamber," is an ancient state-bed of black satin, superbly embroidered with flowers, and lined with gold colour; the whole of which has recently been restored by Miss Graham, and is an exquisite specimen



HER MAJESTY'S STATE BED



of needlework. This room is hung with fine old tapestry; over the chimney are some of Gibbons's carvings; and the windows are beautifully painted.

The following addresses from the Corporation of Stamford to her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert have been presented.

TO HER MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.  
We, the mayor, aldermen, burgesses, clergy and other ministers, and the inhabitants at large of your Majesty's ancient and loyal borough of Stamford, most humbly and respectfully solicit permission to approach your Majesty.

We feel that we cannot adequately express the deep sense which we entertain of your Majesty's condescension in honouring Stamford with your presence, and we desire most gratefully to acknowledge the distinguished privilege accorded to us of thus conveying to your Majesty the assurance of our devoted attachment to your Majesty's sacred person, family, crown, and dignity.

That your Majesty's life may be long preserved for the happy use of your faithful subjects, that your reign may be distinguished by the continued glory and increasing prosperity of this great country, and that a gracious Providence may visit your Majesty and your Royal Consort with every personal and domestic blessing, is our most sincere and earnest prayer.

Given under the common seal of the said borough the 15th day of November, in the eighth year of your Majesty's reign.

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.  
We, the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, clergy and other ministers, and inhabitants at large, of the borough of Stamford, beg to approach your Royal Highness with the tribute of our unfeigned respect.

As the faithful and devoted subjects of our Queen, we feel that we cannot but most thankfully acknowledge the goodness of Divine Providence, in uniting her Majesty to a consort so calculated to promote her happiness.

The personal qualities which distinguish your Royal Highness, while they add lustre to your position, have greatly endeared your Royal Highness to the British people, and we rejoice in the opportunity thus specially afforded us of testifying the admiration which we, in common with the rest of the people of this realm, entertain for your character and station.

That every blessing may attend your Royal Highness, is our fervent trust and prayer.

Given under the common seal of the said borough, the 15th day of November, in the eighth year of her Majesty's reign.

#### "THE COTTAGER'S DAUGHTER" AT BURGHLEY.

In the billiard-room, at Burghley, hangs a large picture, from the pencil of Lawrence, to which is attached a romantic interest. The circumstances are narrated as follows:—

The present Marquis of Exeter's father was married three times: first, to the only daughter and heiress of Thomas Vernon, Esq., which marriage was dissolved by Act of Parliament; secondly, to Sarah Hoggins ("the cottager's daughter"); and thirdly, to a daughter of Peter Burrell, Esq. By the second marriage there were three children, viz.—Lady Sophia, who died in Nov., 1821, after marrying the Right Hon. Henry Mannes Perrepoint; Brownlow, the present and second Marquis; and Lord Thomas Cecil. The visitors in Burghley generally request to be shown the above picture, known as "The Cottager's Daughter." It contains three portraits—the late Marquis, Countess Sarah, and Lady Sophia; and the following history of it appears in the "Guide to Burghley."—"Sarah Hoggins was the second wife of Henry, afterwards Earl and Marquis of Exeter, to whom she was married October 3, 1791; she died January 18, 1797, aged 24 years. The Earl died in 1804. The amiable woman whose virtues were a lustre to the title of Countess of Exeter, and who died lamented by all who knew her, has something so uncommonly interesting in the history of her life, that a detailed sketch cannot but be acceptable to every reader of sensibility. When the late Earl was a minor, he married a lady from whom he was afterwards divorced. After the separation had taken place, the Earl (his uncle) advised him to retire into



THE INNER COURT, BURGHLEY.

the country for some time, and pass as a private gentleman. Mr. Cecil accordingly bent his course into a remote part of Shropshire; and fixing his residence at an inn in a small village, he amused himself there for some months, passing by the name of Jones. He took a dislike to this situation, and sought out a farm-house where he might board and lodge. Several families refused to receive him, but at length he found a situation which answered his purpose; and in consideration of his liberal offers, and the knowledge of his possessing money, a farmer fitted him up rooms for his accommodation. Here he continued to reside for about two years; but time hanging heavy on his hands, he purchased some land, on which he built himself a house. The farmer, at whose house Mr. Cecil resided, had a daughter about 17 years of age, whose rustic beauties threw at an infinite distance all that he had ever beheld in the circle of fashion. Although placed in a humble sphere, Mr. Cecil perceived that her beauty would adorn, and her virtue shed a lustre on the most elevated situation. He, therefore, frankly told the cottager that he was desirous of marrying their daughter, and the celebration of their nuptials was accordingly consummated. Shortly afterwards, the news arrived of his uncle's death, when he found it necessary to repair to town. Mr. Cecil (now Earl of Exeter), taking his wife with him, set out on his journey, and called at the seats of several noblemen, at which places, to the great astonishment of his wife (now, of course, a Countess), he was welcomed in the most friendly manner. At length they arrived at Burghley, where they were welcomed with acclamations of joy. As soon as he had settled his affairs, the Earl of Exeter returned to Shropshire, discovered his rank to his wife's father and mother, put them into the house he had built there, and settled on them an income of £700 per annum. He afterwards took the Countess with him to London, in-

troduced her to the fashionable world, where she was respected, admired, and adored, until it pleased the Great Dispenser of events to call the spirit of life to a more lasting region of happiness. In Shropshire, Mr. Cecil represented himself to be a landscape painter. Upon the above interesting subject, Mr. Alfred Tennyson (a son of the late Rev. Dr. Tennyson, rector of Somersby, Lincolnshire, and nephew of the Right Hon. Charles Tennyson d'Eyncourt, formerly M.P. for Stamford), has produced the following beautiful ballad-form composition:—

#### THE LORD OF BURGHLEY.

In her ear he whispers gaily,  
"If my heart by signs can tell,  
Maiden, I have watched thee daily,  
And I think thou lovest me well."  
She replies, in accents fainter,  
"There is none I love like thee."  
He is but a landscape painter,  
And a village maiden she,  
He to life, that fondly flatters,  
Promises his without reprieve;  
Leads her to the village altar,  
And they leave her father's roof.  
"I can make no marriage present;  
Little can I give my wife,  
Love will make my cottage pleasant,  
And I love thee more than life."  
They by parks and lodges going,  
See the lovely ladies stand;  
Summer winds about them blowing,  
Made a murmur to the land.

From day thought himself he crosses,  
Says to her that loves him well,  
"Let us see thee handsome house,  
Where the wealthy nobles dwell."  
So she goes by him attended,  
From his lovingly carved,  
Lays between his home and here;  
Parks with oak and chestnut shade,  
Parks and order'd gardens great,  
Ancient houses of lord and lady,  
Built for pleasure and for state.  
All he shows her makes him dearer;  
Evermore she seems to gaze  
On that cottage growing nearer,  
Whence they came will spend their days.  
O but she will love him truly!  
He shall have a cheerful home;  
She will order all things daily,  
When beneath his roof they come.

Thus her heart rejoices greatly,  
Till a gateway she discerns,  
With scurried bearings stately,  
And beneath the gate she turns;  
Saw a mistress meet majestic,  
Than all she saw before,  
Lusty a golden gay domestic  
Hove before him at the door.  
And they speak in gentle manner,  
When they answer to his call,  
While he treats with lordship dress,  
Leading us from hall to hall.  
An I, while she wonders thence,  
For the meaning can divine,  
Proudly turns he round and kindly,  
"All of this is mine and thine."  
Here he lives in state and beauty,  
Lord of Burghley, fair and free;  
Not a lord is all the country  
Is so great a lord as he.  
All at once the colour flushes  
Her sweet face from brow to chin;  
As it were with shame she blushes,  
And her spirit changed within.  
Then her countenance all over  
Told again as death did prove;  
But he clasp'd her like a lover,  
And he cheer'd her soul with love.  
So she strove against her weakness,  
Though at times her spirits sank;

Shaped her heart with women's weakness  
To all the duties of her rank,  
And a gentle countess made her,  
And her gentle mind was such,  
That she grew a noble lady,  
And the people loved her much.  
But a terrible weight'd upon her,  
And perplex'd her night and morn,  
With the burden of an honour  
Given which she was not born.  
Faint she grew, and ever fainter,  
As she murmured, "Oh, that he  
Were more than landscape painter,  
Which did win my heart from me!"  
So she drooped and drooped before him,  
Fading slowly from his side;  
Three fair children first she bore him,  
Then lecher her time she died.  
Weeping, weeping, late and early,  
Walking up and pining down,  
Deeply mourned the Lord of Burghley,  
Burghley-house by Stamford town.  
And he came to look upon her,  
And he look'd at her and said,  
"Bring the dress, and put it on her,  
That she wore when she was wed."  
Then her people, softly treading,  
Bore to earth her body, dress'd  
In the dress that she was wed in,  
That her spirit might have rest.



THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Digitized by Google

## Digitized by Google









TOWN AND HARBOR OF HAVANNAH.

## HAVANNAH.

Havannah, the capital of the island of Cuba, and the whole of its northern and southern shores, have just been the scene of a dire calamity, by which the prospects of the sugar crop are rendered infinitely worse than before. By a letter just received from Messrs. L. Martineau and Co., of Havannah, of the 10th of October, to their correspondent in London, Mr. F. Scherer, of Aden's-court, Old Broad-street, we learn that "a strong gale commenced on the 1st of October, and increased on the night of the 4th to the most terrific hurricane that was ever experienced in the island, which lasted until the middle of next day, accompanied by a violent deluge of rain, mixed with spray from the sea. Houses were thrown down, and trees rooted up; several small towns and villages in the interior are said to present little more than heaps of ruins. The accounts from the estates announce the most serious injury; whole fields of cane appear as if fire had passed over them, and the buildings on the plantations have been thrown to the ground. It is difficult to get to form an estimate of the vast amount of property destroyed, or of the probable influence of the calamity on the quantity of sugar next season; the most moderate calculation at present is, that the crop will be deficient by at least one-half. The cane that is most forward has suffered most, having been snapped asunder, while the young cane bent before the storm; many estates will not grind at all. In Matanzas a great part of the little stock of sugar remaining has perished, as the water penetrated into the warehouses, and even some stored food. The damage suffered on the southside of the island seems, if possible, to have been still greater than on the north side. In our harbor (Havannah), and that of Matanzas, scarcely a vessel escaped without injury, more or less serious, and the greater part of the commerce employed in running produce to the ports of shipment, and to supply the estates with necessaries, have been entirely destroyed."

"Our Government has issued an order admitting free of duty, from

yesterday, rice, potatoes, beans, corn, and corn-meal, as well as all kinds of timber and for building, lowering also the duty on cattle. Further relaxations on other articles are contemplated, if the necessity should become apparent."

"We may now expect that planters will retain the remaining stock of this year's sugar, with a firm hand, and that little or no business will be done for some time to come. They will naturally anticipate that the news will occasion a considerable advance of prices in Europe, particularly if the calamity should have extended to other West India islands. As for the coffee crop it is almost destroyed, and we cannot hope to see any exported from this port and Matanzas."

Our engraving, from a sketch by Lieut. W. T. Holmes, R.N., shows the harbor of Havannah, which is one of the most picturesque in the world, communicating with the sea by a channel little more than half a mile in length, and from 200 to 300 yards wide; its depth varying from 6 to 10 fathoms. The harbor itself is an oblong basin, surrounded by heights which usually shelter it from the wind. Here on the right of the left side stand some fine mansions. The town is built on the western side of the basin, under the shelter, in a kind of amphitheatre. The channel is protected by two strong fortresses, St. Moris and La Punta, and a continuous series of batteries along both shores. The town is equally secure towards the land.

The streets are narrow, crooked, and generally unpaved, but they are well lighted with gas. There are, too, several good buildings among the churches, one of which contains the remains of Christopher Columbus. The other large edifices, as the Palace of the Government, are in the right of the engraving, that of the Comptroller of the Marine, the Arsenal, the Post-office, and the buildings used for the manufacture of tobacco, are less remarkable for their architecture than for their solidity. The town has also a theatre, a gymnasium, a library, two fine promenades, a university, a museum for Catholic prints, a skating society, and a bathing machine. The most important manufactures are those of cigars and chocolate. More than half the produce of the island destined for foreign markets is

shipped at Havannah. The climate of the town is very unhealthy and the ravages of the yellow fever there are truly frightful.

## CHESS.

In resuming this department of our journal we have obtained the co-operation of a distinguished member of the London Chess Club, and are enabled to promise our readers a considerable accession of amusement; at the same time we invite communications relative to matches pending at clubs, problems, or any well contrasted games, all of which will receive insertion, should they be deemed sufficiently interesting to the amateur.

## BLACK.



## WHITE.

White playing first, to win in three moves.  
The Solution in our next.

## CHESS STUDIES. BY GEORGE WALKER, Sec. LONGMAN.

Mr. Walker, to whom all Chess players are under great obligations, has, in the compilation and arrangement of this admirably printed volume, shown himself to be possessed of untiring perseverance and industry. It is certainly the most valuable Chess publication that has hitherto appeared, containing, as it does, the best games of the best players in Europe, both living and dead.

**THE WEATHER.**—On Tuesday 11th a squall was gathered in the grounds of Mr. Park, gardener and florist, Victoria-road, Kensington, and first observed about the grounds of another gardener near Hammersmith, the richness and flavor of which could only be equalled by those produced in the height of its summer season.

We are sorry to announce the death of Mr. William Grieve, of Derbyshire Thence, whose talents as a painter of the highest rank have on so many occasions been appreciated by the public. He died on Tuesday morning. Mr. Grieve has left a widow and several children.

**LIGHTING OF THE CHAPEL ROYAL.**—The Chapel Royal at Buckingham Palace has recently been fitted up with gas lights, enclosed with large glass globes, ornamented with appropriate inscriptions, and fixed upon handsome ornate columns. They are ventilated upon Professor Faraday's principle of conveying away from the lights all the noxious products of combustion, by means of a descending draught, which is obtained in this instance by the assistance of Dr. Reid's ventilating shaft and apparatus. Prince Albert visited the chapel Monday evening, and expressed himself much pleased with the perfect success of this application of that invention, as well as with the elegant and brilliant effect produced by the lights.

**RAID ON THE COAST OF SOUTHAMPTON.**—A novel and most important experiment in the fruit trade has been tried by the enterprising Messrs. Kelling and Hunt. The Messrs. Captain Wickham, arrived from Fayal in eleven days, discharged her cargo of 350 boxes of oranges at Southampton on Saturday evening last, which were immediately despatched by the Southampton railway to London, and had not Sunday intervened, they would have been on sale in London twenty-four hours after they had been landed at Southampton. Every facility was afforded by the Customs in expediting the re-loading of the cargo; and the railway directors were so impressed with the importance attached to the result of the operation, that special engines were ordered to be applied, if found necessary, to increase the speed to London; and the result being attended with the best success, will, no doubt, be productive of much increased business to the port of Southampton.

**MELANCHOLY CASE OF HASTINGS.**—On Monday an inquest was held at Camberwell, on the body of a Mr. Mason, aged 70, who had died under very lamentable circumstances. It appeared from the statement of the daughter of the deceased that her father had formerly been a principal partner in the firm of Mason and Mayne, valiant lead-merchants and owners of a colliery, in the Blackfriars-road, but latterly they had been so reduced, that they had been compelled to sell their furniture and pawn every article of wearing apparel. They lived in Kent-street, Walworth, and afterwards went to a miserable lodging in White-street, Borough, where they both slept in the same room. The paternal authorities of St. George's, Southwark, gave them some relief, and ultimately the poor old man was taken, much against his will, in a very debilitated state, from out of food, to Camberwell workhouse, where he died. Mr. Thomas Key, surgeon to Camberwell parish, said death had been caused by serious apoplexy, which the want of food and proper ventilation of dwelling would sometimes cause. Deceased would have died, if he had not been removed, though removal had probably accelerated it, as he was not in a proper state to bear it. The jury returned a verdict of "Natural death from serious apoplexy." The unfortunate daughter subsequently stated that she should be most thankful if any kind individual could obtain her a situation as a governess or some other suitable occupation, in order that she might be able to quit the workhouse, which, she stated, was equally as repugnant to her feelings as to those of her deceased parents. The unfortunate woman, who is about forty, appeared to be of elegant manners, but was clothed as a pauper.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 158, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 158, Strand, Aforesaid.—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1844.

## LITERATURE.



DRAWN BY FRED.

There's our beautiful eye of grey, Sir,  
And our blue eye that seems to say, Sir,  
If your intentions be in that way, Sir,  
His reverence lives hard by!

Such is the verse from Doctor O'Toole's "Grand Historical List," in the "Illustrated Magazine" for the present month, which has illustrated in true poetic vein: it is, indeed, a masterpiece of graphic humour.



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 134.—Vol. V.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.



HE periodical election of the American President is now almost the only remaining instance of the elective principle applied to creating the head of a state. It has been abandoned by the Monarchies of Europe, but it flourishes in the Republic of the Western World. If it is found to work well and tends to promote the strength,

peace, and unity of the States, we hope it will long continue to be the main and vital principle of the Constitution. But in the Europe of former ages, the election by the people of its head or chief, produced disputes, hatreds, division—then the weakness consequent upon them, and slavery last of all—for a weak nation never long remains a free one. Poland was an elective Monarchy long after all the other states of Europe had allowed their Kings to become such in virtue of their birth—a thing that could not be disputed,—rather than for the claims afforded by their virtues, talents, or wealth; in all which, let a man be as wealthy, as virtuous and as talented as he may, he will find others ready to dispute the choice with him on the same grounds, either as to one quality or even all. It may seem irrational enough that men should prefer to have their rulers determined by accident rather than by their fitness for the office. But this very fitness is the most difficult thing to get generally acknowledged; and the controversies created by the freedom of choice, work more harm in a State than even the bad qualities of a ruler by right of birth. Nearly every existing Monarchy has its definite laws and constitutional forms, which prevent the power of the ruler going too far for the safety of the people. If those safeguards are broken, and the compact violated, the people can exercise another kind of privilege—that of deposing, as they have often and very effectively proved. Such Monarchies as that of Russia are fortunately not universal; nor does the complete des-

potic power of the Emperor there arise from his succeeding to his throne by hereditary title—not by the choice of a popular suffrage. Victoria wears the crown of England as much by right of birth as Nicholas; but in all else how different is their power! We know our American friends are inclined to pride themselves considerably on their political liberty to a degree not altogether reasonable; many of them believe that no liberty can exist under any Constitution that differs in form from their own. They prize their periodical election of a President as a sort of constantly-recurring triumph of the democratic principle. They are at present in the midst of a contest for that office; and much excitement is a consequence. The name of England is mixed up with it; a suspicion of a greater or less bias towards England will probably do much to turn the scale one way or other. We will therefore

take the opportunity, while giving a full and fair account of both parties and their proceedings, to say a few words in vindication of that quiet and settled principle, which, leaving the highest office of the State hereditary, gives a fixed centre from which all the governing powers proceed. This is one advantage; but a far greater one is the absence of all that fever of excitement—that almost madness of party spirit—which in America hardly ever ceases. The strife during which one President is elected is hardly over before it begins on the prospect of the election of another.

As long as the United States continue to be the great preponderating political power of the Western Continent, there may be less danger in these contests; but if time and circumstance divide them—and it is not impossible—into two rival powers, the elective principle will break down. If the Republic were at the



MR. POLK, CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.



MR. CLAY, CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.



GREAT WHIG PROCESSION, AT NEW YORK.—See next page.













MAP OF THE RHINEVAL.

## THE RHINE, THE RHINGAU, AND ITS WINES.

We trace the elevated Alps, in Switzerland, and near Mount St. Gothard, the sources of the Rhine, the Tessin, and the Aar, or the king of the German—say, of the West European rivers. The visitor, on ascending the Rhine, or on his arrival at Strasbourg, calls to his recollection how this stream has hastened his course through the Lakes of Constance and Zeller; how he precipitated himself over the rocky ramparts at Schaffhausen, then strengthened by the collected waters of Switzerland—the influx of 170 glaciers and upwards of 1700 rivers of various sizes—he commences his majestic course near the ancient Roman city of Bâle; how he expands between the upper Black Forest, amidst ranges of mountains enclosing a valley of nearly 30 miles in breadth, through which he playfully winds, and receiving, besides other streams, the important Neckar and Main, until a rocky gate at Bingen seems to arrest his further career, but which he powerfully bursts, and strengthened by the Nahe and Moselle, crosses a similar obstacle at Andernach, when he continues his victorious course towards the sea.

Most travellers think they have seen the beauties of the Rhine when a steamer has carried them up or down between Düsseldorf and Strasbourg; but nothing more picturesque than this, for however beautiful the sight may be from the river, nothing can equal the scenes when viewed from the heights: Bingen, Rudesheim, St. Goar, and Godesburg, are the points at which the traveller should stop and make his excursions towards heights and valleys which irresistibly fix his admiration. Without dwelling on the description of towns, remarkable castles, and hamlets comprised in the direction between Frankfurt and Coblenz, we shall merely confine ourselves to the small districts within Wiesbaden and Bacharach, or rather, properly called the Rhingau, between Wulff and Lorch, where the Rhine sends his course from east to west. The Rhingau is but a small tract of land, and strictly on the right bank of the Rhine, only occupying

an area of about 21 miles. The fertility and richness of production as to the cultivation of wine is concentrated in this little spot. It is the celebrated vineyard of Germany.

As early as the third century the Emperor Probus is said to have planted the grape of the banks on the Rhine. According to more correct history, Charlemagne is said to have observed from his castle, Ingelheim, how early the snow commenced melting on the Rudesheim mountains, planted Orleans grapes, and history sufficiently establishes the fact. The vineyards in the Rhingau are of considerable extent, and those belonging to Prince Metternich are the most celebrated: they are known by the name of Johannisberg.

The wines produced in Germany are mostly white; the red wines are those from the Burgundy grapes. The white grapes are the Riesling; they are small, require a hot summer, ripen equally, and give the best flavoured and finest wine. The Orleans grape, a larger kind, likewise requires a hot summer, produces a high-coloured and glowing wine, but is inferior to the former; the Orleans grape is therefore little cultivated. The Traminer, a light red grape, ripens early, gives a strong, sweet wine, but is deficient in flavour. So is the deep red Ruland grape introduced from Hungary. There are a variety of other grapes, but their qualities are inferior.

The cultivation of the vine, especially the Riesling, has been much improved since 1814; such as open planting, low props, repeated and suitable manuring, classification of the grapes in gathering, proper and timely pressing, continued fermentation, &c. The vine yields the choicest wine in the fourth year, and attains the age of from 25 to 30 years. The Rhingau is considered a model school for wine-growers. An acre will hold about 1000 vines, and yield from eight to twelve stons in a favourable autumn. Besides the excellence of the soil, consisting of clay and slate, the Rhingau is particularly adapted for the maturing of the grapes. Along the course of the Rhine here a range of hills extends from

east to west on the right bank, and the fertile valley and the hills themselves, sloping towards the river, are warmed on the southern side, sheltered against the north winds, and there being no hills on the opposite side, no shadow is thrown towards this direction, and therefore this delightful country is never deprived of the congenial warmth which the longest sunny day gives it. To this must be added the regular morning vapours ascending from the Rhine. We may easily conceive why the Rhingau stands so pre-eminently as a wine country; for here are combined excellence of soil, natural advantages of position, choice of grapes, and unremitting attention on the part of the intelligent cultivator.

The limits of our columns prevent us from entering into details as to the treatment of the various vines, but we may briefly mention that the best wine is produced about the middle part of the hills; lower down, or at the foot of the hill, the flavour is inferior, and the taste somewhat earthy. The most magnificent of all vineyards is the Rudesheim mountain, of nearly 400 acres: it is surrounded to its very top with walls, and has the appearance of a fortress. Those walls, or belts, form a series of terraces, which contain the ground on the steep ascent; and where the old castle Ehrenfels towers over the Ruigerloch, there thrive the most luxuriant of the Rudesheim wines.

The cultivation of wine occupies more hands than any branch of agriculture, for it requires indefatigable labour throughout the whole year, it absorbs attention, and demands capital. The wine-grower considers himself happy if one season out of five he meets with a favourable autumn; he is then sure to be richly compensated.

That the reader may form an idea of the great importance resulting to Germany from the cultivation of wine, we may state that the last returns of the Zollverein proved that the produce is not less than 360,000,000 of litres, which, even as unfavourable wine, is valued at 77,500,000 florins, or £26,458,518. We read in romances that the vintage is the happiest and merriest time the labourer enjoys, but in the Rhingau it certainly is not the case. The undivided attention in the collecting of grapes different in their stage of maturity, the proper time of pressing, are duties which make the labourer forget his cheerfulness, and force on his countenance a seriousness and care. It being a branch of industry which requires constant attention and subjects them to great responsibility, yet do we see the labourers, women, and children, or the musical Germans go to the vineyard singing to the hills, and returning in the evening with a cheerful tune, occasionally, at the end of the harvest, enjoying a dance.

The German wines are considered good at five years, but the better qualities require double that time. Some of the finest sort do not improve after five. Of all wines, white wines are the most durable; this is ascribed by chemists to their perfect fermentation. Old German wines deepen in colour, and acquire an agreeable acidity.

Among the many celebrated vineyards in the Rhingau, the Johannisberg has always been prominent. The Johannisberg is an isolated hill, and is protected, like the other hills of the Rhingau, from the northerly winds. It was formerly the property of the Priory of Fulda, belonged afterwards to General Kellermann, and now to Prince Metternich. The castle hill yields, in favourable seasons, 40 hogsheads of wine, valued at 80,000 florins; the quality is most exquisite, and production is taken in selling the bottles with the Prince's crest. The last Johannisberg of 1837 is said to be 11 florins the bottle, and a few hogsheads of 1837 were sold at 1000 to 1200 florins per hogshead. The vineyards around the castle produce a wine somewhat inferior. Until lately Johannisberg had no equal, but it has now found its decided rival in the Schlossberg: the area is about 100 acres, surrounded by a wall, and is acknowledged to be the most perfect model, as showing the management of a vineyard. The quantity produced is somewhat more than the Johannisberg, but the value varies from 1000 to 1200 florins per hogshead; and as an instance of the superior quality of Schlossberg, a sole tank place in the year 1838, and a cask (of 25 stons, or 625 bottles) of Schlossberg, of 1837, was sold for the enormous price of 6125 florins (£2540). No wine is known ever to have fetched such a price.

In addition to the places marked on our map as the Rhingau, we must mention Hochheim as sometimes included in the district of the Rhingau; and our English connoisseurs will recognise the celebrated Hock as being a wine imported from that place.

## HER MAJESTY'S LATE VISIT TO BURGHLEY.

We now proceed to the completion of our illustrated chronicle of this Royal Visit, with details of the Progress supplementary to the report in our Journal of last week.

Our first Engraving represents the Royal carriage passing the *ancient* Castle, constructed for the occasion upon the site of the large fortress, by which, together with embattled walls and bastion towers, Northampton was formerly defended. Leland describes the Castle as standing "hard by the West Gate," and having "a large keep." "The area of the residence is very large, and bulwarked with battlements; the area of the castle-gate." The walls and gates, and parts of this Castle were demolished in 1692. The temporary Castle had a capital scenic effect; and we are informed by a correspondent it will be kept up for some time, together with the four triumphal arches at Northampton. One of these, the arch at West Bridge, is engraved in the next column.

The next illustration shows the loyal reception of her Majesty in the market-place at Northampton. The festive preparations in the town are thus described in the *Northampton Herald*—

"Many a long year has passed since the ancient town of Northampton presented a scene of similar bustle and activity to that which it bore for several days previous to her Majesty's visit, and as the hour of her Majesty's approach arrived, the whole population appeared to be vying with each other in their attempts to honour the auspicious visit of their beloved Sovereign and her Royal Consort. Along the route through which it had been arranged for the Royal carriage to pass every

house exhibited more or less enthusiasm on the part of its inhabitants in giving effect to this feeling of loyalty and affection. Festoons of evergreens and flowers floated across all the principal streets, and no fewer than four magnificent triumphal arches, tastefully designed, had been thrown across the road at different parts of the town. The first of these was situated just below the old castle hill, on the Dailington side of the river. The second was placed in Mare Fair. The style of this arch is Elizabethan—in keeping with Burghley House. The design consisted of three arches, a large one in the centre, and two smaller ones on either side. The span of the centre arch was about fourteen feet; that of each of the smaller ones measuring five feet. Three pillars supported this ornamental piece of architecture; the two extreme ones upon which the centre arch was formed were six feet square and twenty-eight feet high. The other two were four feet square and sixteen feet high. Including the decorative turrets, the height of the two large pillars was forty feet each, that of the two smaller ones about twenty-one feet each. The whole was surmounted by a crown, over which the Royal standard floated. The inscription, "Welcome Victoria and Albert," was painted in large characters at the upper part of the arch, and the lower portion was decorated with evergreens and flowers. The third arch, even more colossal, was situated at the side of All Saints' Churchyard, and nearly opposite

the George. This also bore a similar inscription, and was, like the others, a very imposing structure. The fourth arch, the most admirable of the whole, was erected at the eastern extremity of the town, at the top of Abington-street. In addition to these arches, a temporary wooden structure was erected on the site of the ancient castle, of which only a small portion of the walls remain. In the front of All Saints' Church a spacious platform was also erected, for the accommodation of all the holiday-armed children in the town.

In the *Northampton Mercury* are the following additional particulars—Her Majesty expressed herself in warm terms in approval of her reception, and evinced a considerable degree of gratified surprise, at the extent of the decorations, observing—"They are, indeed, very beautiful." The procession once more moved on, amidst the clanging of the bells, the strains of the National Anthem, and the acclamations of the people, round the front of All Saints' Church,

under the triumphal arch at the end of Mercers' Row, and also Mercers' Row, which, like Gold-street, was so profusely decorated with evergreens and gorgeous flags and streamers, as to rather wear the appearance of a grove decked out for some triumphal occasion than a street, and finally, up the long line of Abington-street, which, like the other streets, exhibited a profusion of laurels, banners, and other decorations. At the end of this street, was the last, the most tasteful, and the most imposing of the triumphal arches, extending across the street from the residence of the Mayor to the garden wall of the house of S. Percival, Esq., at the corner of Church-lane. Here the civic procession filed off on each side of the Royal carriage; her Majesty and Prince Albert graciously acknowledged the final obeisances of the Corporation, and the Royal pair proceeded rapidly on their road to Burghley.

A correspondent mentions among the celebrations of the event at



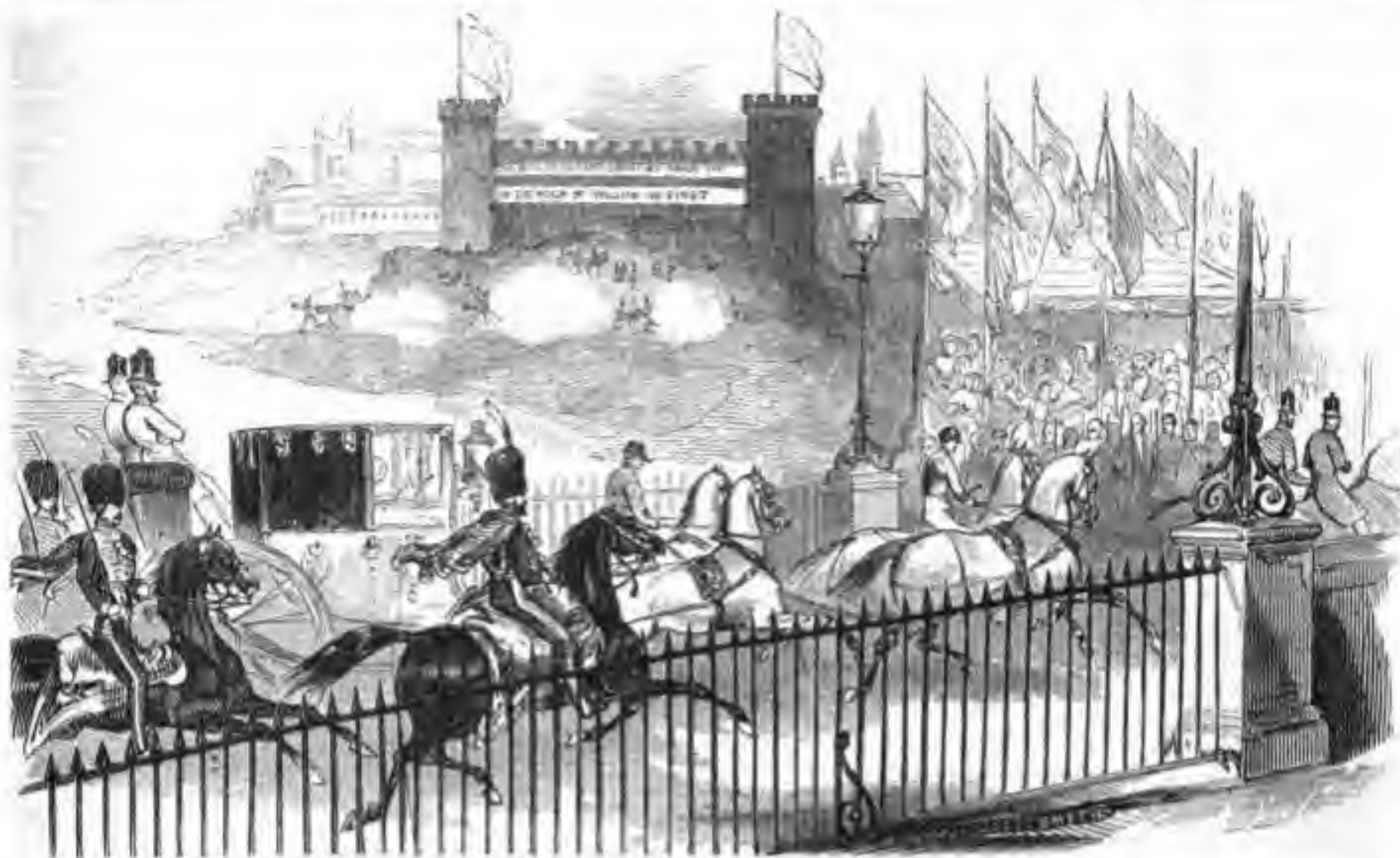
ARCH AT WEST BRIDGE.

house exhibited more or less enthusiasm on the part of its inhabitants in giving effect to this feeling of loyalty and affection. Festoons of evergreens and flowers floated across all the principal streets, and no fewer than four magnificent triumphal arches, tastefully designed, had been thrown across the road at different parts of the town. The first of these was situated just below the old castle hill, on the Dailington side of the river. The second was placed in Mare Fair. The style of this arch is Elizabethan—in keeping with Burghley House. The design consisted of three arches, a large one in the centre, and two smaller ones on either side. The span of the centre arch was about fourteen feet; that of each of the smaller ones measuring five feet. Three pillars supported this ornamental piece of architecture; the two extreme ones upon which the centre arch was formed were six feet square and twenty-eight feet high. The other two were four feet square and sixteen feet high. Including the decorative turrets, the height of the two large pillars was forty feet each, that of the two smaller ones about twenty-one feet each. The whole was surmounted by a crown, over which the Royal standard floated. The inscription, "Welcome Victoria and Albert," was painted in large characters at the upper part of the arch, and the lower portion was decorated with evergreens and flowers. The third arch, even more colossal, was situated at the side of All Saints' Churchyard, and nearly opposite



HER MAJESTY PASSING THE MARKET-PLACE, NORTHAMPTON.





HER MAJESTY PASSING "THE GATE," NORTHAMPTON.

Northampton, a large dinner at the Angel Hotel, a splendid ball at the George Hotel, whilst almost every private house had its ball party. "Not only," says our correspondent, "does the town feel honoured by the visit of the Queen, but that honour has been well increased by the Mayor being invited to Broughley, and by the numerous reception he met with both from the Queen and the Prince, who expressed themselves gratified with their loyal reception of the Northamptonians."

Among the incidents, it is stated that more than sixty pairs of horses were supplied from the George Hotel, during the week, by an order of her Majesty's visit. A valuable charger died at a hotel stable on Sunday. It is supposed of value, it was a property of one of her Majesty's servants, Mr. A. Clibb, of 7th Hussars, who is stated to have been lately offered a considerable sum for this fine animal.

Among the lasting memorials of the Queen's visit to Northampton is the foundation of "the Royal Victoria Dispensary," the subscription for which has already approached £1000.

On Thursday, a pair of patent Wellington boots, manufactured by Mr. H. Bull, was presented by E. B. Barwell, Esq., the Mayor of Northampton, to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, at Broughley, a specimen of the staple trade of this town. The workmanship was very splendid. The front, of scarlet velvet, is inserted with embroidery of black patent leather. The Prince of Wales's plume is now in vogue, and the scrolls round the top and front are in

white silk, and the Royal arms inside the lining, in gold. His Royal Highness personally expressed to the Mayor his appreciation of the skill exhibited by the manufacturer, who has since received a formal acknowledgment of the present.

The great observation above one of the most tastefully constructed arches, in the village of Broughton, between Northampton and Kettering, where the preparations were extensive. "The entrance to, and exit from the place," says the *Northampton Herald*, "were ornamented with triumphal arches, covered with evergreens and flowers tastefully arranged, and the whole population of the village decked in holiday attire, lined the road on either side, testifying in every possible manner, as the Royal party passed, the intensity of their gratification at even the momentary glimpse of her Majesty which the rapid progress of the Royal carriage allowed. The Hon. and Rev. James Douglas, a relative of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, who is the incumbent of the parish, had taken an active part in the arrangements here; and he was worthily rewarded by the presence of the Northamptonians, the occasion being observed as a gala day by all classes, from the highest to the lowest grade."

The following is quoted from the *Northampton Mercury*—  
Between Welling and Broughley, the Royal party passed the arch of the Earl of Carlisle, at Broughley. Here a very large and handsome arch was thrown across the road. It was an imitation of the triumphal arch, and very happily executed.

"Not a more interesting sight here was the junction of Lord Cardigan's

regiment, who mustered in great numbers by the roadside, and fell in with the Royal carriages. They saluted her Majesty with hearty cheers."

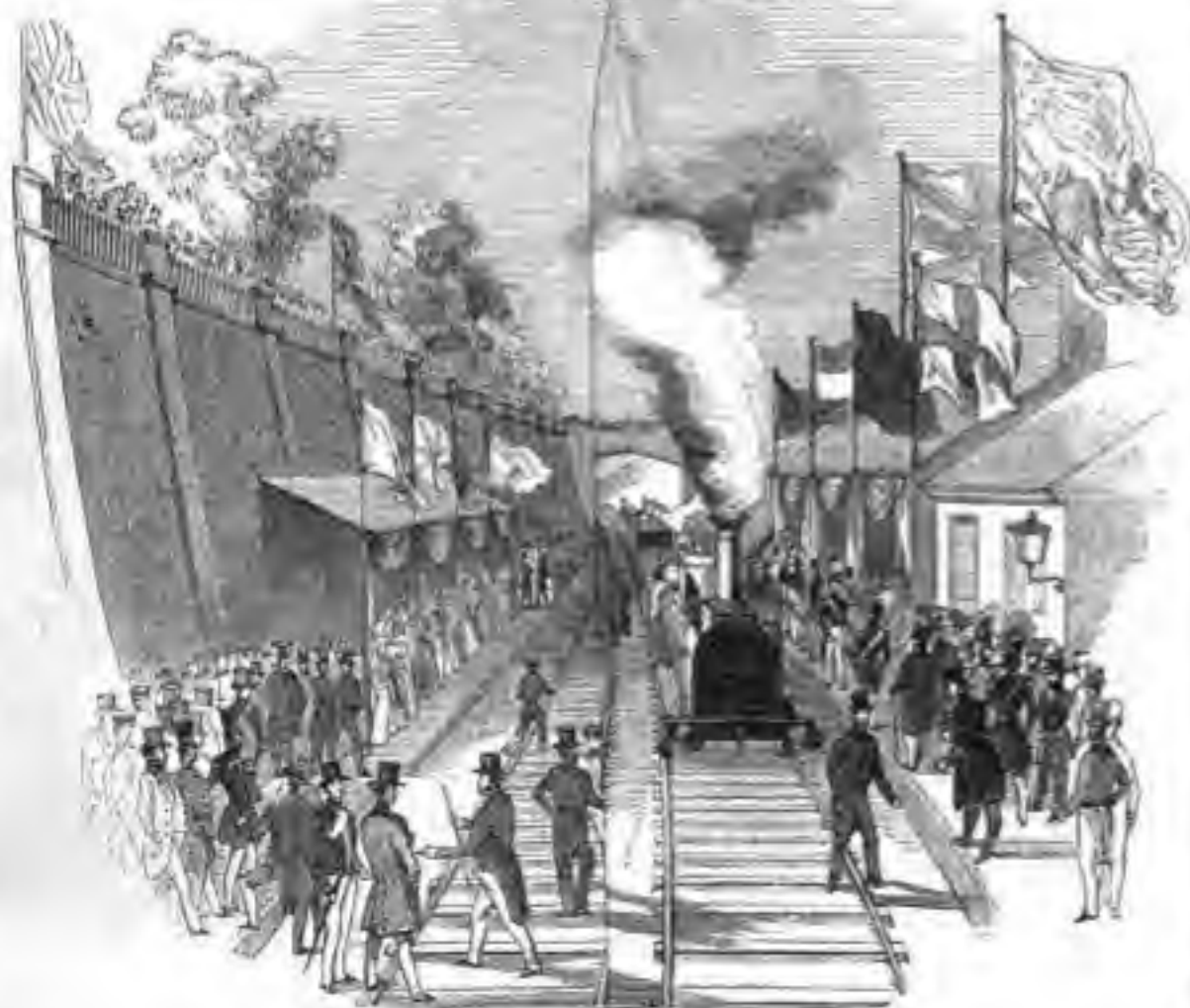
By this time the followers of the Royal party had very considerably increased. At every point on the way, some few additions were made of burghers on vehicles, and the appearance of such a large body, proceeding at so rapid a rate, preceded by the soldiers and the Royal carriages, with the outsiders in their scarlet coats, was particularly striking.

Denon Park is situated on the borders of the Royal Forest of Buckingham, and presents very beautifully diversified scenery. The mansion is built entirely of stone, and with several embattled turrets. The hall has a timber-framed roof, the windows are embellished with family arms, and the walls are hung with fine paintings.

#### HER MAJESTY'S DEPARTURE FROM BROUGHLEY-HOUSE.

On Friday morning her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the suite left Broughley at half-past nine o'clock, on their return to London. Her Majesty had previously taken leave of the Marchioness of Exeter and the rest of the family. The Marquis accompanied her Majesty on horseback one stage, and then went on in his carriage to be ready to receive her Majesty at Wotton.

All along the route from Stamford to Kettering the same demonstrations of loyalty and affection were made by the people as on her Majesty's journey down. The triumphal arches had all remained up, and the houses were very gayly decorated with flags, evergreens, &c. The Royal party changed horses at the same stages as on their journey down.



HER MAJESTY'S DEPARTURE WOTTON STATION.



ARCH AT BROUGHLEY.

At Kettering, also, there was a great demonstration by the people. At Northampton her Majesty was received by the Mayor and Corporation and a procession of the town-trades, in the same manner as on her journey down. They preceded the Royal carriage as they went at a walking pace through the town.

At the town and station of Wotton great numbers of people had collected. The military (6th Foot) lined the road, and there was a guard of honour (of the 4th) under the command of Captain Gordon. The Marquis of Exeter, who had arrived previously, and Sir Henry Dryden, the high sheriff of the county, were at the station to receive her Majesty.

At a quarter past two the approach of her Majesty to the station was announced by the elevation of the Royal standard, and in a few minutes more the Royal party entered the station. Her Majesty and the Prince went to their apartments.

On the departure of the Queen and Prince Albert, the Prince shook hands with the Marquis of Exeter, and the train started, amidst the cheers of the people, at five minutes to three o'clock. The regular train had not long preceded it, so that great precaution was required.

(Continued on page 326.)







March Prison, is completed; and the Secretary of State has issued orders for the removal of the public business from Union-hall to the new court by the early part of the ensuing month.

**EXQUISITE PORTRAIT OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.**—An exquisite portrait of the Duke has just been completed for the Westphalian Congress of Barmen, by the City of London, and at this moment adorns the grand staircase of their hall. It is painted by Mr. Lely, already favourably known by his former pictures of the Duke as Lord Wellington of the Cinque Ports, and represents his grace in his uniform as First Marshal, on horseback, and of the size of life.

**MORTALITY OF LONDON.**—The total number of deaths in the metropolis, during the week ending last Saturday, was 1072, showing a considerable increase of mortality, probably caused by the uncommonly high warmth of the last few days. The weekly average for the last five years has been 948.

**THE LOST BATHING-ROOM FURNITURE.**—A paragraph appeared in our paper last week relative to the mysterious disappearance of Joseph Ames, who has been book-keeper of the Bull Inn, Aldgate, immediately after being married at White-chapel Church. It has been already stated that previously to the wedding he made arrangements to come into the company of the East and West public-house, High-street, Whitechapel, and had paid a deposit. On the receipt of his extraordinary letter, his wife and her friends were naturally greatly alarmed, and began to fear that he contemplated suicide; although they knew no cause to which to attribute any mental distress or derangement. They have, however, since been relieved from all their fears and anxieties by the return of the lady-groom, who, having "thought better of the matter," resolved to come back and claim his wife. The object of the business, that he could assign no motive for his strange conduct, merely saying that he experienced a feeling of despondency with regard to his new undertaking. He is, however, now in possession of the house in question.

**FIRE IN THE STRAND.**—On Thursday morning, about eight o'clock, a fire broke out at No. 7, Southampton-street, Strand, which in a very short time completely gutted the house, and destroyed the greater part of the property it contained. The premises were jointly occupied by a bookseller, named Terry, and a tailor, named Anderson. The fire originated in the carelessness of a servant, who had placed a candle near the bed-curtains, so as to enliven them in flames. The house contained a great deal of wood, in which it is to be attributed the fact of its falling so speedily a prey to the flames. The fire was extinguished by half-past ten.

# EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The 200th anniversary of the birthday of William Penn, and the 160th of his landing on the shores of the new world, was celebrated on the 23rd ult., at Philadelphia, with appropriate exercises.

Thorsvalden's statue of Byron, sculptured from the sacred precincts of Westminster, is about to be erected in the country of Kessel-green.

There are now residing near Humberstone, Leicestershire, a brother and sister, Harry and Margaret Sawyer, of the respective ages of 92 and 101, the latter of whom can read well without the use of glasses.

According to a letter from Alexandria of the 20th ult., Mehmet Ali is determined to stoppage the transit between that city and Rome, and with that view has refused to allow the steamer Delta, which had just arrived from England, to navigate the Nile, and had given orders to the Pasha's naval and military forces to prevent the steamer from passing the river must be forthwith withdrawn.

The "Kunuch" of Terence will be performed this year by the Westminster scholars. The three nights will be Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, the 12th, 13th, and 14th of December; on the two latter of which there will be a prologue and epilogue spoken.

The *Journal de Geneve* states that three Jersey oyster boats were taken by the French cutters a few nights back, dragging for oysters on the French banks. They were taken to Granville.

Four men have lately been "lynched" in Fancin county, America, by the most sanguinary process. Their names were Andrew Jones, Harvey White, L. Wray, and Mitchell, all lately from Missouri, and all notorious for their rascality before they left. The cause was, for barbarously murdering three friendly Indians. One of the four persons attended the trial and execution. Three others, named Benjamin Jones, Andrew, and Harris, were arrested and convicted of theft, and were made to hang the others, and ordered to leave the country in ten days.

A few days ago a lady named Saurage, an inhabitant of the lower town at Balingen, celebrated her 100th anniversary, surrounded by her family, relatives, sons, grandsons, and great-grandsons. The celebrating lady, Mrs. Dulac, was herself 97 years of age. The two sons of Madame Saurage are aged 72 and 76. This respectable lady has four generations of her descendants. She is the enjoyment of all her faculties, and no infirmity shows her even tempo.

Letters from Constantinople, of the 27th of October, announce that the recent plot against the reigning Prince of Servia had given rise to a new and serious misunderstanding between America and the Porte. The result of this dispute is said to have arisen in the belief that all of the participants of the conspiracy passed the frontier with the knowledge and connivance of the Austrian authorities.

The *Anglo-Burmese Gazette* of the 13th inst. states that the King of Siam, having read the prospectus published by Prince de Salicette on the advantage of a steam navy, has determined to construct a steam fleet as a trial. His Majesty left Paris for Genoa on the 10th inst., accompanied by the Duke of Genoa and Prince Eugene of Savoy, for the purpose of carrying his design into execution.

On Saturday, and again on Monday night, an extra *Gazette* was published, containing together 450-odd sheets, containing almost exclusively notices concerning railway and other public bills. The ordinary *Gazette* of Tuesday night contains a great many similar notices. If the country be not wholly out of tune with the Legislature will be overwhelmed with the rail of examining and rejecting the numberless projects which will next season be submitted to it.

Mr. Washington Irving, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, at the Court of Spain, arrived at Bordeaux on the 18th, on his way to Madrid.

Letters from Trieste say that the new Tariff, which has been in operation since July last, has proved an advantage, and that the Austrian Government intend to make further reductions, and some articles which had been prohibited will be admitted in the Austrian ports under certain duties, such as woolen and cotton goods, plain or coloured.

Accounts from Rome to the 5th of November state that the water of the Tiber is over the banks, and that a large part of the Roman country is under water.

A Vienna letter of the 9th inst. says the Princess of Salerno, who is about to marry the Duke d'Anjou, will receive a considerable fortune from her aunt, the Queen Dowager of Sardinia, who is even stated to have declared her sole heiress.

From the records in possession of the London Fire Brigade, it appears that no fewer than 600 fires have occurred in the present year; but that they have not been of so extensive a character as in former years. The number of fires lost, is much greater than the average.

The *Novelliste of Bruges* says that a prayer has been published in Belgium, humbly asking God to be pleased to restore Belgium to the Catholic faith.

Letters from Constantinople, of the 30th ult., state that fresh disturbances had broken out in Syria, and that towards Latakia the country was in such a state, that troops were marching towards it with all possible rapidity.

A letter from Amiens states, that on the 11th, the *Nouvelle Elise* brig, Captain Lilliet, from Bordeaux, and bound for Antwerp, foundered in the bay of the Somme. The crew, consisting of four men, were lost.

About a week ago M. Eugene Chassier, of Etliche, in the department of Maine et Loire (France), being out shooting with a double-barrelled fowling-piece, was so imprudent as to blow into one of the barrels after having fired at a bird. By some mischance the other barrel went off at the same moment, and killed him on the spot.

M. Danbrie, who keeps the large bookseller's shop in the passage Vivienne, Paris, on Thursday evening last, perceived a woman stop at his doorway, and take away a book from amongst those placed outside for display. He ran out, and caught her with the stolen article, a penny almanack, in her possession. He was taking her before the commissary of the district, when, as they ascended the staircase, the prisoner drew a pointed knife, and plunged it in the left in the body of the unfortunate man, who fell dead on the instant. She then fled, but was apprehended almost immediately, and taken before the commissary, who, after investigating the matter, committed her for trial.

Accounts from Guba, on the French frontier of Arragon, state that, within a period of forty years, there has not been at this early season so much snow on the mountains, and that even the upper valleys are all covered with it, and the passage into Arragon rendered so bad, that the noted Miquers, who last year made a journey of 35 leagues (55 miles) in one day, has lately very nearly lost his life in making the attempt.

On Sunday last, a butterfly of "the Admiral" species was seen upon the wing, in the neighbourhood of Bristol.

According to letters from Berlin of the 11th inst., the King of Prussia, having received an invitation from the King of Hanover to join his Majesty in a hunting party, was about to leave Berlin for that purpose.

According to the last census, the population of Bohemia amounts to 4,467,120 souls.

A new regulation has been made at Aix-la-Chapelle, in order to encourage depositors in the savings banks. Every person who deposits twenty crowns is entitled to a premium of three crowns. The fund from which these premiums are given is derived chiefly from the payment of a crown by the parents of children who are sent to the Salles d'Asile, or Infant National Schools, where the education is gratis, after this entrance fee has been paid.

Ministers have advised the Queen to confer a high distinction on Sir Henry Pottinger for his diplomatic services in China.

A woman died on the 5th at Courtrai (Belgium) from the effects of a piece of bread having lodged in the respiratory channels, whilst she was indulging in a fit of laughter. Her death occurred in a quarter of an hour afterwards.

A letter from Frankfurt mentions that business was extremely dull ever since the illness of Madame Meyer-Anneke Rothschild, who is now 99 years of age. The eldest of her sons had made a vow to give the poor a sum of 40,000 florins if his mother accomplished her 100th year.

## POSTSCRIPT.

### FATAL AND MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT ON THE MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY.

We regret to announce that a very serious accident took place on Thursday on the Midland Counties Railway, at Boston, near Nottingham. In consequence of the fog, the down-train from Nottingham came into contact with a train coming in that town. A second edition of the *Nottingham Journal* contains the following particulars of this fatal event. It says the collision was quite unavoidable, and the destruction tremendous.

In consequence of the down-train being driven at an much more rapid pace than the train from Nottingham, and being a much heavier train, and having a powerful and very heavy engine, the up-train from Nottingham sustained the principal part of the damage. The great was the force with which the down train met the up-train, that the engine of the latter was actually driven from its position downwards, and the locomotive was elevated to the height of nearly five feet above it, the under of the engine was driven through the ground-carriage, and the two passenger second-class carriages were so completely crushed to pieces as a mangled mass which neither water nor fire could restore to any use. The two first-class carriages were dreadfully crushed and mangled.

Mr. Dean, of Boston's Gate, Nottingham, commission-agent, who had received several inquiries about the train, was first taken out, and was able to stand, but speechless; a Mr. Varnish was splashed in a similar condition; Mr. Beaumont, in the agent's train; and Mr. Greenhalgh, of the Three Horse Shoes, Derbyshire, were released in a state of great suffering. Mr. G. Baker, who had taken a second-class ticket, lay dead by some accident, along with Mr. Trott, another passenger, who was put in the first-class carriage, escaped without much injury. As soon as he was able to erect himself and slight, he was seated, with Mr. Wilby, who had been riding in the third-class, to release their more unfortunate fellow-travellers, and he proceeded as rapidly as he could across some ploughed fields, and even bridges and ditches, to procure assistance; and about an hour after the occurrence of the accident, two carts, containing straw, and some other carriages, were procured, and some of the sufferers were conveyed to Boston, sent to London, and others, by a train sent up for the purpose, down to Nottingham, where those who were able reached home, and others were taken to the railway. Twelve or fourteen were thus conveyed away seriously hurt.

It does not appear that either Mr. Lupton, the chief clerk at the Nottingham station, or the engineer or the stationer whom he accompanied, have sustained any damage; we understand that they threw themselves from the engine, which was proceeding at a slow pace, just before the collision took place. The persons who sustained the most serious injuries were those in the two second-class carriages, those in the first and third classes being more or less severely injured. It appears that a person from South Wingfield, who was in the third-class, and who had set upon the door of the carriage to facilitate his escape, in case the collision, when he started to escape, should take place, was struck by the locomotive with such violence with his head against the iron rod, round the top of the third class carriage, as to break the iron rod in two, yet without suffering much injury himself.

We submit as complete a list of the passengers and the amount of injuries of the train as they sustained, as we have been able to procure.

#### LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Mr. Dean, Boston's Gate, dead.  
Mr. John Wray, of middle age, of Bedford, late at the General Hospital, but before he sustained his injury, was a member of the 10th Hussars, and was severely wounded, and, besides being badly injured, it is feared some of his ribs are broken.  
George Wray, about 20 years of age, student, seriously injured and burnt—the fire and boiling water having fallen upon him from the engine, when turned upwards by the collision. We understand he was on the engine room from Derby.  
Mr. J. Bowdler, landlady of the Three Horse Shoes, Derby Road, and Miss Ann Gifford, of Stoke Newington, Nottingham, were conveyed to the Three Horse Shoes, Derby Road. They were much injured.  
Mr. Gorman, Burton-on-Trent, severely crushed.  
Mr. Bowdler, Nottingham, farmer, leg broken.  
Mr. Varnish, formerly butler at Clarendon Hall (dead). The distressing news of his death was instantly despatched to Mrs. V., who is housekeeper at Mr. Dean's, Derby.  
Mr. Arnold, medical instrument-maker, seriously hurt.  
Mr. Garrett, surgeon, of London, extremely injured.  
Robert Thornhill, lace-manufacturer, 4 years married.  
David Fox, employed as Mr. Gifford's clerk, and broken.  
Miss Ann and Maria Lewis, of Nottingham (seriously hurt), owing to the violence of the concussion, were thrown out of the carriage, and, their dresses becoming entangled, they were nearly strangled. One of them had actually the side of her chest torn off.  
We regret to say that the conduct of the inhabitants was characterized by anything rather than humanity; the women Lewis (who were close to the locomotive) Mr. Dean in the railway carriage) were permitted to remain in almost a state of nature in a field for upwards of an hour, before they were removed. At length they were taken to a baker's cart in Mr. Beaumont's, to whom they were paying a visit, and were afterwards conveyed to their homes. Mr. Dean was also treated with similar neglect.  
Mr. Robinson, travelling free man, injured.  
Mr. Thomsen, of London (dead).  
Mr. Hays, Boston's Gate (dead, and limb broken out).  
Mr. George Baker, Woodstock-street (slightly injured).  
Mr. John Wilby, William-street (killed).  
Mr. Tatum, station, Boston, Nottingham (killed).  
Miss Surplice, of Boston, escaped injury by leaping out of the carriage.

We understand that Her Majesty has it in contemplation to invest his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall and Devon, with the insignia of the highest order of the Empire, as an honorary knight, during his visit to the august colonies in this country. A distinguished order of persons of high rank are expected to assemble at Windsor Castle on the occasion of the meeting with by Royal invitation, to meet their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and Devon.

A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office yesterday, at three o'clock.

**ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.**—A fatal accident occurred yesterday morning on this railway. Two men were working upon the line beyond West Dean, during the absence of which occurred. From the circumstances they did not perceive the approach of the down train, and although the engine men saw the train, they were not aware of it. The consequence was, that both men were swept from the line, the train passing on without the conductors having the slightest knowledge of the accident. On arriving at Slough, however, the fact of the accident was discovered to be marked with blood, and an engine being sent slowly back towards West Dean, the mangled bodies were discovered. It would appear that the train had not been engaged in conducting the train.

**FATAL ACCIDENT TO A DISSENTING MINISTER.**—Yesterday Mr. Baker held an inquest at the Golden Eagle, Surrey, on the body of the Rev. Edwin Pearce, aged 47, a dissenting minister, attached to Italian chapel, Whitechapel. It appeared that the deceased was residing in Assembly-row, Mile-end. On Friday morning he was alarmed by a noise. He immediately went out of his room to go down stairs, when he first caught against something, and he fell down nearly half the flight of stairs. In his fall he knocked down some flower pots. Mr. Pearce suffered from immediate concussion, and he was carried into his room. The deceased gradually sank from the effects of the injuries he received, and died on Tuesday last. Verdict, "Accidental death."

**INCIDENTAL FIRE AT COVENTRY.**—About three o'clock on Thursday, the watchman of Charles Kingsley, Esq., of Great Cornhill, was maliciously set on fire, and with the excessive pain of the fire, was completely burnt to the ground, leaving his mangled remains lying on the pavement. There is no clue as to the cause of the fire.

**ROBBERY IN KENT.**—On Wednesday last a gentleman, named South, being himself from a tree in that part of Spring Forest which is known by the name of Philipson's Warren, High Beach.

#### RUSSIA.

**THE INSURRECTION IN RUSSIA.**—One latest advice from the north of Spain represents the rising of the Russian as an important movement. The *Indiceur* of Bordeaux states that news had been received that Eugene, Comte de Saxe, had taken the command of the movement. This, however, requires confirmation. One thing is certain, that General Darnaud is at the head of a body of men who are formidable, as much by their character and past exploits, as by their numbers. They are mostly old soldiers, who served under him during the civil war, and who know their commander well, and trust him. The country, too, in which the insurrection has broken out, the *Monts de Cevennes*, is most difficult of approach, and with a very small body of troops he may be able to set the Russian army at defiance for months. From Madrid we learn that the crown-marshal appointed to try General Pico and his co-accused assembled on the 10th, under General Ribera. The French having laid before the tribunal the new facts and proofs which he had obtained since the last trial, General Ribera, Pico's defender, rose and demanded that time be allowed him and the counsel for the other prisoners to prepare their defence. The Court only allowed an hour and a half for this purpose. At 6 o'clock p.m. it resumed its deliberations. General Pico himself presented the defence, in a lengthened and impressive speech. He declared that he was not about to die, though he had not as yet attained the age of twenty-one; that there was only one motive which induced him then to plead for his life, and that was, he had a widowed mother and an orphan sister, who depended on him only for their existence; and he should, indeed, regard leaving the world while those as dear to him were left behind helpless and unprotected. At nine o'clock the Court adjourned, without pronouncing judgment.

**LATEST NEWS FROM FRANCE.**—Accounts in the 11th of June have arrived from Oudier, where the Russian Majesty's ship-chess, *Thais*, as guns, and the *Andromeda* (steamer), were both off the coast of France, in which the French had the *Union* (sloop of 50 guns), and the *Andromeda*, 32, with a steamer. The *Thais*, 60, was sent to the *Andromeda* for more troops. The *Andromeda* and crew of the *Thais* continued unharmed, and their intention towards the English was ever greater than before. One letter says:—"The French had heard one of the Russian ships to go on board the *Thais* to assassinate the Queen! But the same intention was happily discovered in time to guard against it." Captain Hope, of the *Thais*, refused to allow the French ship, which had been so unceremoniously treated on the island. The French were hurrying in every direction.

## EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

### THE REMEMBRANCE OF EARLY DAYS.]

There's a pleasant note in a quiet tone,  
Where the blackbird sings his song,  
And the lambs are in the morning  
Dance and play along.  
With a note so sweet, and clear, and clear,  
That I seem to hear from another sphere.  
That happy dream, with its birds and flowers,  
And the time, when in childhood's early hours  
It was happy to be,  
Was the time of my early years,  
And I never think of it with tears,  
O that childhood is a happy time!  
I have been through a storm,  
Such as when at morning I would think,  
A young bird's hearted boy.

**LOST WEDDING AND THE ATTORNEY.**  
An attorney in Dublin having lost exceedingly poor, a shilling subscription was set on foot to pay the expenses of his funeral. Most of the subscribers and lawyers having subscribed, one of them applied to Taylor, a learned Lord Chief Justice of the Court, to see that he would also subscribe his mite. "Only a shilling!" said Taylor, "only a shilling to bury an attorney? Here is a guinea: go and bury one-and-twenty of them."

**INTERVIEW OF STEAM NAVIGATION.**  
An Irish paper asserts that the merit of the discovery of steam navigation is due to a man named Taylor, a native of Cumbria, who first succeeded in propelling a boat by steam, in the year 1784. In acknowledgment of his claim, a pension of 2000 per annum was settled upon his widow by Government, and a donation of 2000 was subsequently made to each of his four surviving sisters; but, as this is justly deemed a poor remuneration for such important services, it is now suggested that a national testimonial should be made to the family of Mr. Taylor.

**RECOVER THE TRIED AND THE NEW-BUILDING.**  
An anecdote is told of George the Third, that, when once upon the large dock burning at Plymouth during his reign, he inquired "why his majesty should so greatly exceed those of the other docks?" The builder replied that "the French were building larger ships than any we had, and therefore it was necessary to have a dock in England fit to receive them." He instructed, amongst others, the Comptroller to Marston, one of the first three-dockers, and more strongly, that ship was the first which he tested the large dock, having been sent to England by Lord Hood, at the evacuation of Toulon in 1794. The dock, however, to be so badly timbered, as not to be worth the expense of repairs, and she was broken up in August, 1805.

**WAR FROM ANIMAL MATTER.**  
A process has been discovered by which animal matter can be converted into an excellent gas, which burns with extreme brilliancy. It can be obtained as a very cheap rate, and may be rendered of great utility for domestic purposes, although it is not likely to supersede coal gas in lighting streets.

**THE LATE DECEASED OF ST. ALBANS.**  
It is stated in the last number of the "Lough Monthly Magazine," that Miss Mallon, who married the late Mr. Gorman, the banker, and afterwards the Duke of St. Albans, made her first appearance on the stage acting an illustrious company in Lough, in an old hand behind the old Duke's hand.

**TRIAL OF THE ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.**  
A first trial of Mr. Gifford's atmospheric system of locomotion for railroads was made a few days ago, in the course of a hydrostatic test, in his factory at Aston (France). The result is said to have been sufficiently satisfactory to warrant an invitation to Mr. Arago, M. Segnier, and several other men of science, to witness another trial to be shortly made, and which invitation they have accepted.

**A SILENT NEW LIGHT.**  
A new electric-magnetic light has been invented at Constantinople, of such power, that one of them, at a height of 100 feet, is expected to illumine the whole city.

**ELECTRICITY OF THE RAIN.**  
M.M. Lissac and Fabroni have succeeded in obtaining an electrical current from the earth, sufficient to give a shock, decompose water, and to start a spark. Their apparatus consists of hollow cylinders of iron, covered with silver superimposed coils of copper wire. These cylinders are rapidly rotated by means of steam works, and the spark is produced by breaking contact with mercury.

**INDIA RUBBER STENCILS.**  
This material, which is now employed for almost everything, is now devoted by the French to another purpose. They have introduced a new machine for making stencils, which is of India-rubber instead of lead. They are made by machines, and are said to be perfectly impenetrable to printing ink.

**AGULTURATION OF WINE.**  
The ancients formerly used cold water to clarify and preserve wine. This discovery is said to have been owing to a slave having struck part of a cask of wine intended for his race, and converted the liquid with cold water. The wine thus treated was found to be superior to the wine of the same growth contained in the other casks. The Romans were not children in the art of adulteration when compared with the Greeks. Pausanias, in enumerating the several kinds of adulterations practised in his day, states, "How can we wonder if wine, produced by such practices, should rather prove the qualities of poison than of wine?"

**PAUPER CHURCHMEN.**  
A police report of last week says, there is a "Pauper Protection Society" in existence, which has been set on foot for the purpose of doing good. The work which the Pauper Protection Society have given Lord Ellenborough has been his husband, nearly a similar case.—Punch.

**CHURCH ATMOSPHERICAL PHENOMENON.**  
A Bath paper notices a curious fact respecting the weather last week. In the early part of Wednesday the mercury in the barometer had fallen considerably below "rain," but in the night, without any apparent cause (for the rain came down in torrents, and continued during the whole of the succeeding day), the mercury rose to show "fair," at which point it has, almost without variation, continued ever since.

**AN INDIVIDUAL ANSWER.**  
Bishop Porteus, when in all conversations about him George III. called the Queen's Bishop, was asked by her Majesty, at a period when all the ladies were employed when they had nothing better to do in knitting, whether she might knit on a Sunday. He answered, "You may not," leaving her Majesty to decide whether, as knit and not knit to sound alike, she was, or was not, at liberty to so employ herself on that day.

**EGYPTIAN MODE OF TALKING VICIOUS BODIES.**  
Buckhardt says that the Egyptian language, unlike those of the past (Greek and Arabic), are often vicious, and that he has seen such absolute proof of the habit of using, by proceeding to them, while in the act of doing so, a leg of mutton just taken from the fire; the pain which a human body is liable to during the hot meal, causes it, after a few lessons, to abandon the vicious habit.

**POPE AND THE TENTH.**  
Pope Leo the Tenth had often been heard to say, that he should die contented if he could gain possession of Parma and Piacenza. When he won them, his joy was so excessive that it brought on a fever, of which he died.

**RAILWAYS IN BELGIUM.**  
A Belgian journal states that the number of leagues (the Belgian league is about three miles English) travelled over on the railroads of Belgium during the first nine months of the present year was 350,000, that the expense of working per league was, in 1841, 10fr. 87c.; in 1842, 14fr. 70c.; in 1843, 17fr. 00c.; and that this year it is only 12fr. 00c.

**THE FUNCTIONS OF THE BRAIN.**  
At an inquest held on Monday upon a person who survived for three days, in dreadful injury of the brain, Mr. Wakley said that a short time ago a man, who struck on the head with a pickaxe, and that although his brain escaped from the wound and he recovered his senses, he was able to run without assistance to the London Hospital. Upon arriving at the hospital he was asked how he felt, when he replied that he was much better since he lost his brain. Mr. Wakley further said that it was almost incredible how long persons survived injuries of the brain.

**THE STYLE OF FRENCH WRITERS.**  
French writers have always been fond of long pompous periods; and Abail-Faust, who seems to have brought the exercise of all good writing confined in this, has been so eminently successful, that his periodicals and letters are often posted at the distance of three pages from each other; and the space within is occupied with parentheses within parentheses, where the sense, if any, has been concealed behind such a number of interminables, that the Council of Trent would be puzzled to discover it.

**THE FOLLY OF PRIDE.**  
The most beautiful flowers that ever graced the table or head of royalty, spring from the earth. And whence coming men? Let the Holy Bible speak.—"And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul." How vain then the pride of birth and ancestry? What a perfect delusion to be stated and peddled up, when he, from whom we are descended, was himself formed from the dust of the ground. How clearly, how forcibly does this say "pride was not made for man."

**DR. JOHNSON'S IMITATIONS.**  
It happens unfortunately that Dr. Johnson's style is particularly easy of imitation, even by writers utterly destitute of his vigour of thought; and such imitations are intolerable. They bear the same resemblance to their model that the armour of the Chinese (as described by travellers, consisting of thick quilted cotton covered with stiff glazed paper) does to that of the ancient knights; equally glittering, bulky, and cumbersome, but devoid of the temper and firmness which was its sole advantage.—Whately's *Asthetic*.





THE PROCESSION, ST. MARY'S HILL, STAMFORD.

## HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO BURGHEY.

(Continued from page 325.)

The special train, however, came on at a rapid rate, and reached the Camden-station at ten minutes past five o'clock. From here the train was hatched, and turned on the down line, and it reached the Euston terminus at twenty minutes past five o'clock.

Some parts of the journey were performed at very great speed. At Watford, where the train stopped for a few seconds, the Prince remarked to the Directors how very fast they had come. At the terminus her Majesty expressed to Mr. Glyn her satisfaction at the arrangements that had been made for her accommodation on the railway.

## RETURN OF HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived at the terminus of the London and Birmingham Railway on Friday afternoon, on their return from Burghey House, at twenty-five minutes past five o'clock.

A detachment of the 17th Regiment of Lancers, under the command of Lieut. Annes, arrived at the station before three o'clock, and remained until her Majesty arrived.

After the Royal carriages entered the station yard, the crowd, which before was inconsiderable, greatly increased, and the most intense interest was manifested to obtain a view of the Queen and her illustrious Consort.

The passage leading from the railway to the rooms appropriated for her Majesty's use, were, as on Tuesday last, covered with scarlet cloth.

Shortly before five o'clock, the workmen employed in the carpenter's shops and other departments of the railroad, amounting to upwards of 200, formed themselves into a line at the end of the terminus, and when the Royal cortege arrived, they gave loud and hearty cheers, which were warmly responded to by those who had been admitted to witness her Majesty's arrival.

The Earl of Delaware, Lord Chamberlain, accompanied her Majesty to town. The Earl of Liverpool and Lord Jersey left the station at Wealden about an hour before the Royal train, in order to be in readiness to receive her Majesty on her arrival at Windsor.

At Euston-square, her Majesty and Prince Albert were received by Mr. C. Glyn, the chairman of the Birmingham Railway Company, and several of the Directors, and after a short delay, conducted to the Royal carriage, followed by the members of the Court.

The Royal cavalcade then drove off at a rapid pace for the terminus of the Great Western Railway at Paddington, escorted by a detachment of the 17th Lancers. A train was in readiness to convey her Majesty to Slough en route to Windsor.

The reception which her Majesty and her Royal Consort received was most loyal and enthusiastic; the cheers of the populace, as the Royal carriages passed under the principal entrance to the station were unanimous, and appeared as if given from the heart.

Her Majesty, who did not appear at all fatigued by travelling, was heard to say that she had had a very pleasant journey.

The proceedings at Stamford were detailed last week. At the entrance of the borough a handsome arch was erected, and also an enormous platform by the side of the road, for the accommodation of

visitors and residents. It was surmounted by a flag, and inscribed, "Long live the Queen." There must have been some 200 or 300 people there. It is needless to say that they cheered her Majesty most warmly as she passed. As the progress of the Royal cortege was necessarily somewhat slow, owing to the crowding of people, those who were stationed on the platform must have had a good view

of the Queen. This platform extended to the corner of the road, a quarter of a mile, the road to Burghey turning off to the right.

Our Engraving represents her Majesty and her Royal Consort passing St. Mary's Hill, at Stamford, with the fine old church in the distance: it is principally of the thirteenth century; the height of the tower and steeple, to the top of the spire, is 155 feet. The church has some rich chapels, and an ancient canopied altar-screen.

The next illustration shows the procession passing the handsome church of St. Michael, altered and modernized, by Mr. John Brown, architect, Norwich.

On Thursday, the Queen honoured the town of Stamford with a visit. At two o'clock most of the shops in the town were closed in honour of the occasion, and exactly at half-past two, the Royal cavalcade left Burghey. The first carriage, which was drawn by four horses, and contained the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Marquis of Exeter, and Lady Fortrose, was preceded by Lord Exeter's outriders. The carriage was an open one, and every one had an excellent view of the Royal and illustrious party. In the second carriage, which was also an open one, were seated Sir Robert Peel, Earl de la Warr, Lady Sophia Cecil, and the Hon. Miss Liddell. In a pony phaeton which followed were the Hon. Mrs. Spencer, and Lady Midleton. The Royal cavalcade proceeded through St. Mary's-street, St. John's-street, St. John's-street, up High-street, to the west entrance of the Infirmary, and thence by St. Leonard's.



ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, STAMFORD.

The cavalcade turned in front of the Infirmary through St. Paul's-street and Broad-street, Broad-street, and Red Lion-square in Burghey. During the Royal progress through the town the bells of the various churches of the borough rang merry peals.

Every window along the entire route was decorated with Royal standards, union jacks, streamers, and flags of every description, in some other token of love and attachment. When opposite the Infirmary, in Broad-street, the carriage in which were the Queen and the Prince stopped for a moment, which afforded the Marquis of Exeter an opportunity of drawing the attention of her Majesty to that excellent institution.

The streets through which her Majesty proceeded were crowded by her loyal and devoted subjects, who rendered their attention by hearty greetings, which were acknowledged by her Majesty in a most gracious manner.

On leaving the borough the Royal and Noble party proceeded to Wealden, where they inspected the ruins of the mansion and other antiquities in the neighbourhood. This spot is stated by Camden to have been built by Thomas Cecil, the first Earl of Exeter, who pinantly said, he built it only in order to stay of the diet, while his great house at Burghey was sweeping. After the Restoration the Duke of Buckingham, with his family resided in it for many years. There are only the ruins, with copious remains to those at Burghey; and the fragments of some walls remaining, which are shown in the engraving. The greater part of the house was taken down in 1795, and the materials employed in building the stables at Burghey.

The arrival of her Majesty at Burghey was reported last week; as was the ceremony of the christening of the infant daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, on Wednesday. (See page 316.) The ceremony is represented in our engraving. After it had concluded, her Majesty kissed the young possessor of her Royal Consort. Prince Albert presented the infant with a very rich and handsome gold cup after the ceremony.

The cup stands about fifteen inches high, and bears a crown on the top of the cover. The sides are ornamented with figures of Cupid bearing symbols, and the whole is richly chased. This work of art bears the following inscription in the three compartments into which it is divided:—

To the Lady Victoria Cecil.	from her Godfather, Albert.	Burghey, Nov. 13, 1844.
-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-------------------------------

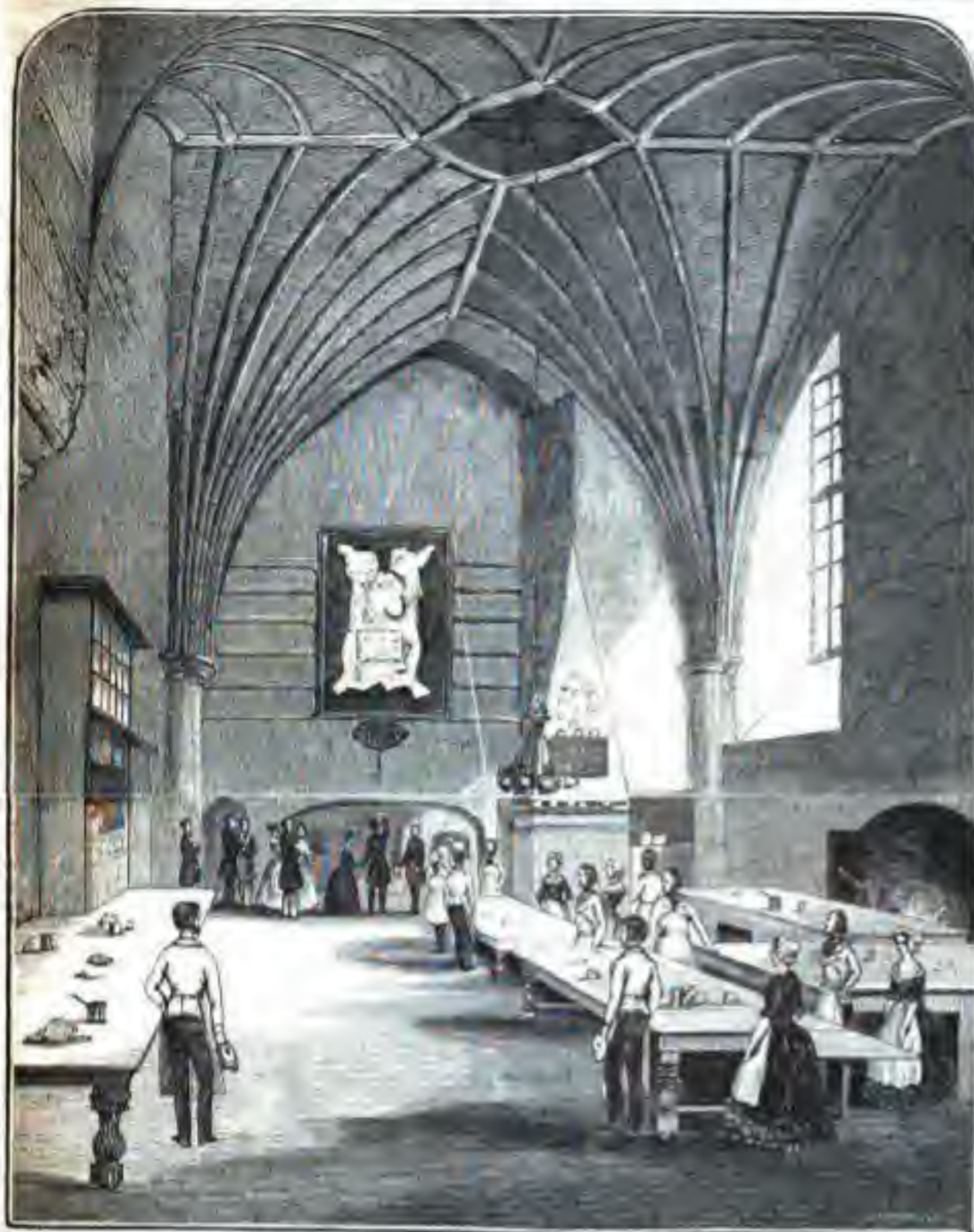
## THE CHRISTENING CUP.

of which we annex an Engraving at page 323, was a gorgeous work in



THE PROCESSION, PASSING ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, STAMFORD.]





THE KITCHEN AT BURGLEY.

confectionery, reflecting great credit upon the skill and taste of the manufacturer, Mr. Owen, of Red Lion-square, a native of Stamford. Its weight was about 60 lbs., exclusive of the ornaments. The cake was surmounted by a foot, with a white satin flag, fringed with silver, at each corner. The height of the cake was 2 ft. 2 in., and its circumference 57 inches. Its decorations were very superb, and, placed upon a handsome silver stand, it was, altogether, a splendid affair.

Her Majesty's visit to the kitchen at Burgley was incidentally mentioned in our last. This apartment, as we intimated at page 308,

is a portion of the original mansion, built by the great Lord Burghley. It is a noble room, situated on the south side of a spacious court. It stands at the east end of the mansion, and measures 40 feet by 20; the roof is very lofty, and has a groined ceiling, of rather early style even than the old mansion. At one end is a large painting of a battle—an exhibition of the true English spirit of English hospitality; though to place the embroidery under my own eyes, seems extraneous. Lastly, the engraving at page 302, shows the Buffet of Plate in the Great Dining Hall, described at page 313, last week. (Continued on page 330.)

WYON'S ROYAL EXCHANGE MEDAL.

The "Jettison" designed to commemorate the opening of the Royal Exchange was executed by W. Wyon, Esq., R.A. It bears on the obverse a bust of her Majesty in high relief, with the legend, "ROYAL EXCHANGE, OPENED BY H. M. QUEEN VICTORIA, OCT. 28, 1844." The reverse is composed of a wreath of oak and laurel, which is displayed threefold—the bearings of the City of London, the Merchants' Company, and Sir Thomas Gresham; the latter, surmounted by his crest—the famous Grasshopper. The legend consists of the words, "FIRST STONE LAYED BY H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT, JAN. 17, 1842." On this medal, 1500 have been struck, and 200 more are in course of preparation, for distribution by the Gresham Committee, amongst the guests present at the opening of the Exchange, and persons, both at home and abroad, of high com-



ROYAL EXCHANGE MEDAL.

mendal reputation. The medal, we are proud to call it—dead silver, the surface of the metal burnished, and the raised parts dead. Our cut has been enlarged from the original for the sake of greater clearness.

The committee, feeling that an important event should be celebrated by the execution of a higher work of art, than the mere striking of a "Jettison," have ordered Mr. Wyon to prepare a large medal, whose beauty of design and workmanship shall be commensurate with the great event it is intended to commemorate. The medal submitted by Mr. Wyon, and which has been approved by the committee, has, on the one side, the full length figure, in profile, of the Queen, from the statue by Leach, which is to be placed in the centre of the Merchants' Aisle. Her Majesty is represented standing in her Robes of State, holding in her left hand the Orb, and in her right which is inclined downwards, the sceptre of the Dove; behind the figure is a portion of the Minuteman of the Royal Exchange. On the other side of the medal is a truly executed bust, in high relief



ROYAL EXCHANGE MEDAL.

of Sir Thomas Gresham, dressed in the characteristic cap and ruffed collar of his time.

PINK ARTS.

"The Emperor," winner of the Ascot Cup, painted by W. Shayer; engraved by C. Hunt. "Foghorn-Ballagh," winner of the Great St. Leger, painted by G. Swindell; engraved by C. Hunt. "Alice Hawthorn," winner of the Worcester Cup, painted by W. Shayer; engraved by C. Hunt. Moore.

Certainly, if industry in the publication of sporting realities in the class of art most appropriate for the illustration of such subjects be a recommendation to popularity, Mr. Moore attains it beyond doubt, and has good right to call his "quibbly" establishment the *Here-we-go* gallery. He is for ever working with the bee's wing. We have here three most spirited portraits of three of the most remarkable animals that ever made speed famous, and taught the lightning of rapidity to play along the turf.

The first is "The Emperor," the winner of the Ascot Cup, named in honour of the Emperor of Russia, who, during his residence in England, by his magnificent donations to the race-course, well deserved the recognition from the sporting world. He was formerly called The Defence; but, having been promoted in his title, and won the cup, now requires no defence whatever. His portrait is here beautifully drawn by Shayer, and coloured to the life.

What! in Irish—Clear the way! That is the English way of saying it in Irish—Clear the way for Foghorn-Ballagh. "By Japers, yer honour," says a Paddy at our elbow. "There's small need of that name; Foghorn-Ballagh has cleared the way for himself." And so he has; and a fine rollicking Irish dandy of steeper he is and looks; he beats Stanger, and Banagher beats the devil—and as we have small chance for his opponents. Nothing could be more true and spirited than the portrait of him, which, although just now staring us in the face, looks as if it would run away from us in a moment.

A third exquisite reflex of horseflesh in prints is Alice Hawthorn—the darling of the turf, and the winner of forty-three (!) cups! Who would not be proud to drink out of a cup won by Alice Hawthorn? It is enough to say that she is to be framed and glazed to make every body run after her likeness. All three prints are capital, and now reader Foghorn-Ballagh for Mr. Moore.



THE CHURCHING IN THE CHAPEL.













THE ROYALTY CELEBRATING CAKE.

## HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO BURGHLEY.

(Continued from page 330.)

At the Ball at Burghley, on Thursday evening, Adams's band was in attendance, and performed in the presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert, an entirely new selection of quadrilles, polkas, waltzes, &c.

A correspondent has forwarded us the accompanying anecdote—  
A lady, residing not an hundred miles from Wolverton, was commended to be at Weedon on Tuesday, should the Queen stop there, as her services would be required. The lady started for the occasion; but, to her great grief, found the train would proceed to Rugby, and not stop at Weedon. Her feelings may be better imagined than described when she heard this, and, of course, all hope for her was lost. When near Crick, the whistle sounded, and the train slack-

ened its pace; and from some cause, which proved fortunate in the end, it eventually stopped, and the lady alighted, determined to remain there rather than proceed. To use her own words, she was heedless of the consequences of being on the line, and burst into tears. An engine-driver near at hand saw her distress, and on hearing her case, offered to take her back to Weedon on his engine, if she had the courage for the journey. She gladly accepted the offer, although in a delicate state of health, and arrived at Weedon in time, having performed the journey in four minutes and a half. This, we believe, is the first instance of a lady riding on an engine, and some of our fair ones would faint at the bare idea of such a flying visit through the air—standing, not seated.

\* See *Illustration* at page 312; for "Kiln-crook," read "Kiln-crook."



BUFFET OF PLATE, BANQUETING HALL, BURGHLEY.

## "THE COTTAGE'S DAUGHTER."\*

"This ballad was suggested by a well-known and interesting story told of a certain noble family in England."—*Note by Thomas Moore.*

"You remember Ellen,"—*Irish Melody.*

You remember Ellen, our hamlet's pride,  
How sweetly she smiled her humble lot,  
When the stranger, William, had made her his bride,  
And Love was the light of their lowly cot.  
Together they toiled through winds and rains,  
Till William, at length, in raiment said,  
"We must seek our fortune on other plains;"  
Then, sighing, she left her lowly shed.

\* See our last Number.

They roam'd a long and weary way,  
Nought was the maiden's heart at ease,  
When now, at the close of one starry day,  
They saw a proud castle among the trees.  
"To-night," said the youth, "we'll shelter there;  
The wind blows cold, the hour is late."  
So he led the maid with a maiden's air,  
And the porter bowed, as they pass'd o'er the gate.  
"Now welcome, lady," exclaim'd the youth,  
"This castle is thine, and these dark woods all."  
She believed him craved, but his words were truth,  
For Ellen is lady of Rosene Hall!  
And dearly she loved the lord of Rosene Hall,  
What William, the stranger, would and wed;  
And the light of Ellen, in those lonely groves,  
Shines pure as it did in the lowly shed.

## SHAKESPEARE'S JUG AND CANE.



SHAKESPEARE'S JUG.

The first of these accredited relics of Shakespeare was formed by the property of Edwin Lees, Esq., of Fortington Cottage, near Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, and was sold by auction in May, 1841. It has since been exhibited in the west of England, and has attracted very considerable attention. The accompanying details are from a handbill, printed by Mr. Bennett, of Tewkesbury:—

This Jug is of cream-colour and earthenware, about nine inches in height, and sixteen round in the largest part, and somewhat in the shape of a modern coffee-pot. It is divided longitudinally into eight compartments, each horizontally subdivided; and within these the principal details of the Roman Mythology are represented in rather bold relief. Jupiter and Juno, Bacchus, Diana, Mercury, Apollo, Mars, &c. are all plainly distinguishable by their thrones, chariots, or characteristic animal attendants.

To preserve the interior from dust, and the rim from accident, a silver top and spring were added about forty years ago, with a small medallion of Shakespeare upon it, inscribed "William Shakespeare, at the age of 44." The precious relic is kept beneath a carved covering, shown in the engraving.

As this interesting relic was never, until within the last six years, out of the possession of the collateral descendants of the "Immortal Bard of Avon," it becomes necessary to trace its history. Its possessor (Mr. Lees) purchased it from a daughter of the late James Kingsbury, Esq., of Tewkesbury, whose wife inherited it from her mother. This lady, whose name was Richardson, was, through her husband, whose she survived, related to the Hart family, direct descendants of Shakespeare's sister Joan; and the Hart, having fallen into depressed circumstances, gave up the Jug to their relative, Mr. Richardson, in compensation for a considerable debt owing to him, about 1767. Marsh Hart, who thus disposed of the Jug, was the fifth in descent from Shakespeare's sister Joan, who married William Hart, of Stratford-upon-Avon, and previously to this the Harts had constantly kept the Jug as brought into their family by Joan Shakespeare.

It appears, from Shakespeare's will, that he left his sister Joan all his wearing apparel, together with the house in which he was born; besides which, other property that had been Shakespeare's was devised to the Hart family by Lady Bernard, the grand-daughter of Shakespeare, in whom the line of Shakespeare's own body terminated. It, therefore, becomes certain, that various relics of Shakespeare were at one time in their possession. Of these, however, none appear to have been treasured with any care except this Jug, which was ever denominated Shakespeare's, as having truly belonged to the immortal bard. The facts here stated, however, challenge the fellow investigation—the Hart family yet residing in Tewkesbury, and the Jug having been long ago noticed and described by Sir Richard Phillips, in the *Monthly Magazine*, and in Mr. Bennett's *Tewkesbury History and Register*.

The present possessor of the Jug, Mrs. Fletcher, a descendant of the immortal bard, tried to prevent it from going from the Shakespeare family. She was outbid, and Mrs. Mary Tuberville, of Charlton-house, bought it for £30. At the second day's sale of her effects, however, at a cost of nineteen guineas, Mrs. Fletcher re-bought the Jug, and, during the week of the Festival, hundreds of persons availed themselves of the opportunity of inspecting it.

The Cane is of the Malacca species, in beautiful preservation, the enamel being untouched. Its length is 4 feet 7½ inches, 4 inches in circumference at the thickest part, and at the set-off for the head of 10 inches it is 2½ inches round. It has evidently, at some time or other, been mounted, and has had a ferrule 5 inches long, but these mountings have been removed. It was long in the family of the Harts of Tewkesbury, and it is only a few days ago that the stick was purchased by Mrs. Fletcher, one of the few surviving descendants of the venerated owner.



THE CASE IN WHICH SHAKESPEARE'S JUG IS KEPT



NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

ABBEY OF ST. BENET'S, NORFOLK.

The county of Norfolk literally teems with ecclesiastical antiquities: her very villages, in many instances, can boast of a plurality of churches, while the magnitude of her monastic institutions attests the piety or pride of bygone generations, and offers an interesting study to the modern antiquary.

Constructed at an epoch more remote than the generality of similar structures in the same county—endowed with large possessions, occupying a fertile and well-watered site, and combining within itself the conventional characteristics of a religious house with the solidity of a Norman stronghold—the Abbey of St. Benet's appears at a very early period to have borne a high degree of importance as an ecclesiastical foundation, and to have assumed a very gallant aspect as a fortified place. Founded by royalty (in the reign of Canute), we find it assuming the defensive, and stoutly resisting a very unceremonious visit from royalty, in the reign of the Conqueror. The siege then carried on was, however, brought to an abrupt conclusion by the perfidy of a monk, who yielded up the place upon condition of surrendering to the Abbey. He gained his point, and was very properly executed as a traitor. In 1469, the Abbey was again visited by royalty, but on this occasion the visit was a friendly one, and a very showy separation procession repaired hither from Norwich, for the purpose of presenting a petition to the King's mother. In the reign of Edward IV., the parsimonious administration of the revenues of this Abbey gave rise to the perpetration of some daggel, which is preserved as a literary curiosity.

At the period of the Dissolution, the revenues of the Abbey are stated by Speed to have been £677 9s 4d. One Bishop Hages exchanged these for those of Norwich, but finding himself at the same time to maintain the prior and twelve monks, he found himself unable to do so, and resigned, upon an annual pension of 300 marks. A contemporary versifier has thus commented on the circumstances:—

"Poor Will, then rugged art and rugged all,  
Thy Abbey cannot bless thee in such frame;  
To keep a palace fair, and stately hall,  
When gone is thence what should maintain the same.  
First pay thy debts, and hence return to cell,  
And pray the blessed saint whom thou dost serve,  
That others may maintain the palace well—  
For if thou stay'st, we all see like to starve."



ST. BENET'S ABBEY.

It is worthy of remark that the Abbey of St. Benet's is the only one in England which can still boast of an abbey, and a walled abbey—the Bishop of Norwich taking his seat in the House of Lords as Abbot of St. Benet's.

All that now remains of this once magnificent edifice is the gateway, shown above, upon the walls of which a draining-mill has been erected. The ground-plan of the building and its appurtenances may, however, still be traced, and a melancholy contrast drawn, by the help of imagination, between its past grandeur and its present desolation.

NEW MUSIC.

**MORE POLKAS!** Lanner's John Bull Polkas. Arranged for the Pianoforte. By AUGUSTUS MEYER. R. Cocks and Co. Cleverly arranged, but time thrown away. We are heartily sick of these salubrious barbarisms.

**CLARE'S PSALMODY.** Parts I to VI. Cocks and Co. This collection of Psalms, Hymns, Chants, &c., contains many beautiful melodies, adapted to the purpose professed by the author or editor, Mr. Clare, in a very happy manner. But still there is a monotony about it which would satiate and fatigue the most devoted psalmist. Moreover, we do not like to see melodies distorted from their original purposes, even to make psalm tunes of them; and, again, why should not rhythm be attended to in their arrangement for the conventicle as well as for any other locality. The frequent occurrence of the horrid, expulsive ninth bar is intolerable. To introduce rurs into psalmody is bad taste. The canon of "Non nobis," by Byrd, is not in the fifth, but in the fourth and eighth below. Mr. Clare's canon, "Non nobis," after the other's, was a bold attempt; but he seems to have had Cherubini's "Perfidia Clori" more in view than the immortal production of old Tallis's pupil. On the cover of this publication it is stated to be "complete in three parts," and yet six have been published. What does this mean? On the whole, it is neatly got up, and, no doubt, will prove a favourite with those whose taste inclines them to the style of music contained in its numbers. *Chorus à son goût.*

**JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.**—Not content with the Procrustean task of making English, Irish, and Scotch airs fit the measure of quadrille, whether they would or not, Mr. Jullien has turned the principal airs of the Principality into most amusing distortions. The set commenced very appropriately with the bold air "The Rising of the Sun," which was admirably instrumented and performed. Mr. Roberts, the Cambrian minstrel, of whom some time ago we gave a portrait, next followed, and executed some variations on the air of "Sweet Richard," which excited universal applause. The various solos by Barrett, Lazarus, Baumann, and Kuma, were given in their usual delicious and finished style. The *last ensemble* produced a splendid effect.

CURIOUS LEADEN COFFIN.

This interesting relic was lately found by some workmen in the employment of Mr. Forster, of Bow, while excavating near the Old Ford, at Stratford. It is preserved at the Bombay Grub, at Bow, for the inspection of the antiquary, and such persons as cherish respect for objects which throw a light upon the customs of other days; whilst it presents a rare example of ancient art, illustrative of one of the modes of sepulture in this country. Mr. Forster gave early information of the discovery to the Society of Antiquaries, in consequence of which, Mr. C. R. Smith, accompanied by Mr. Stock, of Poplar, have examined and made drawings of the coffin, which is considered by those gentlemen to be either Romano-British or Saxon. The field in which it was found is near the ancient road; on the sides of highways, the Romans and other nations were accustomed to bury their dead, either entire, or in sarcophagi of stone or lead; or in urns, when the bodies were buried.



LEADEN COFFIN FOUND AT BOW.



SCENE FROM "THE CITY MADAM," AT SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.

SCENE FROM "THE CITY MADAM."

Our artist has here portrayed an effective scene from Massinger's play of "The City Madam," lately revived, and performed, with some alterations, at Sadler's Wells Theatre. It is the scene in which Lady Frugal, frantic with her vast acquisition of wealth, reverts herself upon Lady Frugal, her daughter, and servant Millicent, by turning them out of doors. The following is from the text of Massinger:—

Lady Frugal. I'll not off  
Whatever is essential to you  
Or to your daughters, and reduce you to  
Your natural terms and habits: not in revenge  
Of your base usage of me, but to fright  
Others by your example: 'tis deserved  
You shall serve handmaids, for I will  
Allow no waiter to you. Out of doors  
With these useless dresses!

Lady Frugal. I am sick, and meet with  
A rough physician. O my pride and wealth!  
How justly am I punished!

Millicent. Now we suffer  
For our extravagance and dissoluteness  
To our good father.

Lady Frugal. Get you in,  
And recover in a corner.  
Lady Frugal. There's no contending.

(They go off.)

We had occasion, when noticing the production of this play, to speak highly of the acting of Mr. Phelps and Mrs. Warner in the two principal characters. There was a fine contrast between the humility of Lady in the earlier scenes of the play and his terrible wrath upon his elevation. Equally marked was the performance of the lady in her two positions of arrogance and utter dependence. We may honestly recommend our readers to go and witness this representation.

SCENE FROM THE COMEDY OF "OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS."

Our illustration represents the fifth act scene, wherein the good Rural is overwhelmed with the reproaches of everybody, just as he imagines he has been serving them. Mr. Farren's transition from the natural to the hysterical laughter, and subsequent weeping, was a wonderful piece of acting, alone sufficient to stamp him a great artist.

Enter Lady Alice Hawthorn, Liffleton Coke, Miss Rocket, and Beekbeck, to Rural.

Rural. Ah! at last they are here, my best ones, and I am free—give me your hands.

Rural. When you have served our hearts for ever.

Rural. Eh!

Kate. Oh, Sir, you have destroyed the only hope of my existence.



SCENE FROM THE NEW COMEDY OF "OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Rural. What!  
Lady A. What could have actuated  
you to such a deed; or did you be-  
lieve us to be the Earl and the Countess,  
and agree to compromise us into obli-  
vion?  
Rural. None but—Littleton—  
Lif. Do not look to me for help.  
Rural. I—ah—(aside) the rural is  
keeping up the joke between the old  
people are here.  
Lady A. Excuse me, Sir.  
Rural. No!  
Rural. What remark on you—  
Rural. Ha! ha!  
Kate. You could not have mistaken.  
Rural. Ha! ha! ha!  
Lif. Can you not see, Sir, this is  
ridiculous?  
Rural. Ha! ha—(shakes a laugh)  
ha!

Lif. Is my ruin a subject for your mirth?  
Rural. Ha! ha! (he wonders, but continuing to laugh.)  
Lady A. It is inhuman!  
Rural. Ah! ah! ah!  
Lif. Oh have you—yes, her suspicions are true, and you have betrayed me.  
Rural. Ah! ah! ah!  
Lif. And over such a deed you can laugh. Farewell for ever.  
(Rural bursts into a paroxysm of hysterical and convulsive laughter, &c., &c.,  
Lady Alice Hawthorn runs to Rural on one side, Miss Rocket on the other, while Beekbeck and Liffleton Coke walk up and down on opposite sides.)  
Lady A. Don't weep, it was no fault of yours. You would have saved our  
love if our foolish young hearts had not puzzled your kind old head.  
Rural. He's gone! he's gone!  
Lif. No, my dear friend, pardon my cowardly to you: I have slighted you—  
sardon—(looking at Lady A.)—and for what?  
Rural. My heart, but I have ruined you.  
Lif. No!  
Rural. I have, I know I have; I have ruined my child—my—oh! forgive me,  
will you Littleton?

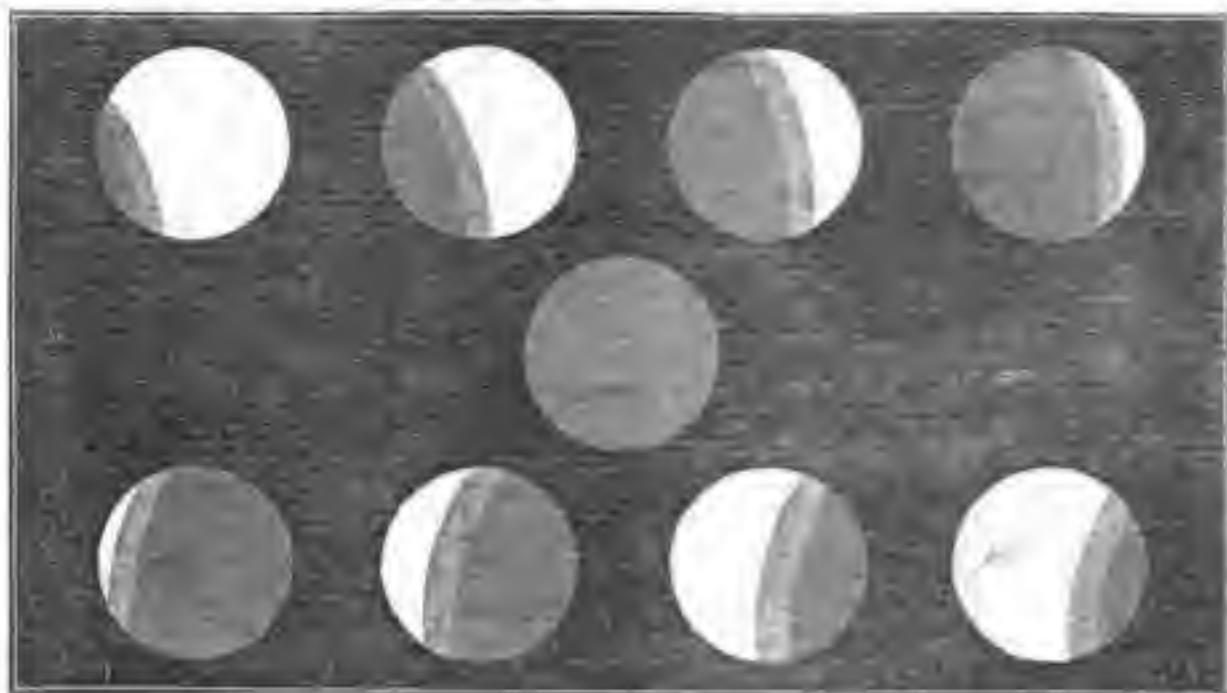












ECLIPSE OF THE MOON ON SUNDAY, NOV. 24, 1844.

## TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

On Sunday next, the 24th of November, a great, total, and, we hope, visible Eclipse of the Moon will take place; and it will occur, too, at an hour when most families may watch its progress without inconvenience. Instead, however, of waiting until this phenomenon shall have passed, it will be more interesting to give, prospectively, an illustration of its most striking appearances.

The second engraving shows a section across the shadow of the Earth, with the penumbra, at the orbit of the Moon, drawn in true proportions, as it will be at the time the Moon will pass through it, and, consequently, be eclipsed.

The horizontal line A. B. represents the Ecliptic, or level of the orbit of the Earth, supposed to be extended infinitely as a datum plane; and along which the centre, or axis of the Earth's shadow, moves from right to left.

The line C. D. represents the orbit of the Moon, which is inclined to that of the Earth; the motion of the Moon being from right to left. The dark circle is a section across the shadow of the Earth, and the outer circle shows the limit of the penumbra at the Moon's orbit.

Now an Eclipse of the Moon can only occur when she is near that part of her orbit which intersects the Ecliptic, and when that part happens to be near the shadow; such was the case in May last, and will be again on Sunday next. In May, the Moon, during the Eclipse, was south, or below the Ecliptic; but, at the time of the next Eclipse, she will be north, at about the same distance, or latitude, above the Ecliptic.

The small circle on the right shows the place of the Moon at the moment of the first contact with the shadow, at 2h. 49m. 36s.; hence, the shadow will first be seen on the left side of the Moon, rather towards the lower part.

The third circle on the left shows the advanced position of the Moon at 13h. 39m. 24s., the moment at which she will be clear from the shadow; hence the shadow will appear to go off the Moon on the right hand, towards the lower part.

The small circle in the middle shows the exact place of the Moon at the middle of the Eclipse; hence the upper part of the Moon will most likely, even at this stage, be visible; but, possibly, the lower part may not, as it will be in the central darkness of the cone of shadow.

But it may be asked why the Moon on the left in the diagram is not

shown in contact with the shadow, as it is intended to show its true place at that moment? It must, however, be recollected that while the Moon advances in her orbit, the Earth, with her shadow, also advances in hers; and that, though they go the same way, they move at different rates. The reader will thus imagine that while the Moon will go from the first to the last position, as shown, the Earth's shadow will travel just so far as to be in contact with the Moon, that being the moment when they separate.



ECLIPSE.

The first engraving represents successive periods in the advance and retreat of the shadow.

The Eclipse, commencing at Greenwich at 10 minutes before 10 o'clock at night, Fig 1 shows its appearance at 4 minutes past 10; Fig 2, at 12 minutes past 10; Fig 3, at 20 minutes past 10; Fig 4, at 44 minutes past 10. Fig 5 exhibits the aspect of the Moon, during the time of the total Eclipse, when the Moon will appear of a dull red colour, which will be from 50 minutes past 10 until 51 minutes past 12. Fig 6, the appearance of the Moon at 15 minutes before 1 o'clock on Monday morning; Fig 7, at 2 minutes before 1; Fig 8, at 11 minutes past 1; Fig 9 at 25 minutes past 1.—S. H. H. with additions by S. S.

## CHESS.

Solution to our last Problem.

- WHITE.  
1. Kt checks at adv. K Kt 4th  
2. K Rook checks at adv. K B 3rd  
3. Q Rook mates at adv. Q 3rd
- BLACK.  
Rook takes Kt  
King takes Rook

## PROBLEM.

White moving first, engages to mate with a pawn in six moves.

## BLACK.



## WHITE.

The Solution in our next.

## A NOVEMBER FOG IN LONDON.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON LAST. SCENE, TEMPLE BAR.

Didst note the day? 'Twas Thursday by the week,  
And of November's dreary month near end,  
(Though bonfire seem'd all calendar account,  
Heer's look'd so out of keeping with all seasons)  
How darkness spread above—around—o'er all  
Our visible horizon. One might deem  
Innumerable chimneys' smoky vapours  
And countless myriad-breakings of humanity,  
And smoke of many battles upward roll'd,  
And hundreds of steam navies' varied belchings,  
And every dark, tremendous exhalation  
This planet would give forth to—move together,  
In the vast universal loom of space,  
To make a smolder shroud for this fair world.

And flick'ring flames of weak, unwanted gas,  
Mixing night's semblance with the moon's business,  
Gleam'd glimmerly about the crowded ways,  
Lighting the busy sons of Toil and Care,  
As on they plodded, all in search of wealth  
Or competence, or that small hard-won pleasure  
The often sought in vain by a no-worked wretch  
Or guest homeward, still were wayward  
All this life's avocations as they might:  
Unheeded still prevailed, the darkness visible,  
As glibly glided grandeur's gilded wheels,  
Guided by flashing glances' prismatic gleams.  
Commerce her sails shook out, and plied her oars  
With hitherous lack'd to yard-arm, mast, and lee;  
And bustling Traffic in her noisy marts,  
By torchlight trodded, still engross'd as ever,  
Within her always dimly-lighted halls,  
Now doubly, truly darkened, Justice sat,  
And by the taper's beam dispensed her receipts.  
But ever and anon the ochreous atmosphere  
Would for a moment briefly lighten up  
With a faint sickly hue, as if the throes  
Of an expiring sun were working through it  
In intermittent gleams—whose vital struggles,  
By the dense circumambient vapours  
Together quenching light and life, were smother'd;  
And thus again deeper crimsoned darkness  
Envelop'd all things with a power renewed.

The dismal day crept on; noon followed noon,  
Evening succeeded noon, and twilight came,  
And melted into night:—yet no was marked  
The intervening shades that show their progress;  
'Twas Noon—Evening—Twilight—Night—all blend  
Into an unknown quantity's proportion  
Of Nature's Subdivision of Old Time;  
An undistinguishable Unit Day  
Merged in Eternity's all countless Yea.

Midnight at that dull moment in the Town,  
It was a Life, yes, more than passing sweet,  
For those whose happy lot was cast amid  
The pure clear air, and sunny azure skies  
Of Rural Scenes; whose wistful wand'rings were  
Through pleasant fields legit by lucid expanse;  
Inhaling all the thousand od'rous breaths  
Of fragrant shrubs and flowers wildly growing;  
Where only shadow was a fleeting cloud,  
Or the unobtrusive foliage of the grove;  
And who could watch the variegated woods  
Their Autumn cloakings gradually doff,  
Ere the departing year prepared to shed  
The Winter's hoary mantle thick upon them?  
Such simple, natural, unsophisticated  
Innocent joys as these, are not, alas!  
For men who dwell in busy, smoky, London.

H. C.

## DENSE FOG IN THE METROPOLIS.

November had almost passed away, and people began to think that in these times of innovation, there had been a change in this respect. On Thursday afternoon, however, this unwelcome visitor presented the compliments of the season in "form as palpable," that we believe the often quoted poem, the "Oldest Inhabitant," never saw anything so dense. To say that darkness was visible would be to give but a faint idea of the aspect of things about seven o'clock. It was literally pitch dark, and therefore numbers of persons in all directions very appropriately lighted torches. In Fleet-street and the Strand, and the public thoroughfares, there was "confusion worse confounded." The omnibuses and other vehicles were obliged to proceed at a creeping pace, and foot-passengers, particularly timid ones, were detained some time at the crossings. Even in well-lighted streets, persons lost their way, for it was utterly impossible to see a yard in advance, and the gas lights were totally eclipsed. In fact locomotion was almost impossible. Most of the omnibuses and cabs had torches, and the old-fashioned cry of "light, your honour" resounded at almost every step, men and boys having sallied forth in a strong force to try and earn an honest penny by endeavouring to counteract the effects of the fog. Happily no accident occurred, so far as we could learn, but it is long since there has been such a dangerous evening for travelling.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 395, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LUTYEN, of 195, Strand, Mortmain.—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1844.



A SCENE NEAR TEMPLE-BAR, DURING THE FOG.



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 135.—Vol. V.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1844.

[SIXPENCE]

## RAILWAY MISMANAGEMENT.



**N**OTHER frightfully fatal proof that a great power mismanaged becomes a great mischief, has just occurred; it is one more added to the many lessons that have been given by the saddest kind of experience, of the necessity of perpetual watchfulness and scrupulous care in those who have the control of that agent so obedient to command, but so terrible when that control is withdrawn or suspended—steam.

In proportion to the vast number of passengers daily conveyed along the lines that now cover the surface of the country as it were with a network of iron, and the distance they are carried, the accidents that do occur from a collision of trains are exceedingly few. The loss of life from accidents arising from the working of railroads is far less than that formerly caused by the casualties to which the coaching system was continually liable. But, on the other hand, when a railway accident does occur, it is generally so awful in its nature, and so shocking in its details, that it creates a ten times greater impression on the public mind,

and leaves a conviction behind that, with all its unquestionable advantages, steam is a perilous power to travel by. No people are more alive to the ill effects of this feeling on the part of the public than railway directors, and even if they were inamenable to it from a want of perception, they would soon be taught it by their account of receipts. They are, therefore, generally careful in their management "choose trusty officers, keep careful watch;" punctuality, swiftness of transit, and safety are confidently expected, and with few exceptions realised. But when the exception comes it is a striking one, and, we fear, can generally be traced to a lax observance or neglect of the rules that tend to secure the better result. Some such want of precaution is perceptible in the catastrophe on the Midland Counties line.

The circumstances are briefly these. According to what seems to be "customary" at the Nottingham station, a coal train, which had arrived there about two o'clock in the day, had been moved from the down line to that on which the up trains travel. In doing this, the tender slipped off the rail, and was damaged, when about forty yards above the Wilford Gate. The coal waggons, in consequence of their great weight, could not be moved; in order, therefore, to intercept the Derby train due at Nottingham at three o'clock, one of the officers of the railway went to the Beeston station, understanding that no train would be started on the road up till he had returned to Nottingham again. Therefore—

He joined the stoker upon the engine, and proceeded on for Nottingham, at the rate of about four miles an hour. This action was highly necessary, as a thick fog prevented the stoker seeing more than a few yards before him, and it was probable that some obstruction might be met with on the line. Having proceeded at this easy pace about three quarters of a mile, they heard the rattling of wheels, and the next moment they were thrown from their elevation by a most violent concussion.

In spite of the supposed understanding, the up train to London was started.

At about 25 minutes to three. The stoker, not having had sufficient instruction, or being reckless as to the consequences, caused the train to proceed at the rate of about thirty miles an hour, notwithstanding that he knew he was on the wrong line. When the two trains met, it thus appears that the down train was travelling at a slow pace, whilst the other was proceeding with great velocity.

The one great fault here was placing the up-train on the down line, and then running it at a rapid rate, "without sufficient instruction, or being reckless of consequences." The first supposition we believe to be the true one; it was ignorance; there had not been enough precaution taken in the first place, and this, in conjunction with the unfortunate accident of there being a dense fog at the time, the two trains advancing towards each other, did not perceive their mutual danger till it was too late to avoid it. One instant all was apparent safety—the next saw wood and iron "crushed like eggshells," and all around a scene of shrieking, confusion, and dismay; with loss of life and limb, the full consequences of which cannot yet be known.

Granting that the railway system has, in the comparatively



THE ALTAR OF THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. GILES, CAMDENWELL.—SCENES OF OBSERVATION.—See next page.



short time since it was called into existence, made a great approach to perfection, still while absolute safety is possible to be attained, we ought not to rest satisfied with what has been effected: "much has been done, but more remains to do." The main cause of this calamity was the want of a clear understanding of what was being done at two different points at the same moment. Science has discovered modes of communicating words, with the rapidity of thought, through darkness and distance; there can be no good reason why the Electric Telegraph should not be generally adopted on every line, and the officers at each station may converse with each other without being subject to the uncertainty of messages to and fro. Expense may be an obstacle, but one such accident as this causes a loss of many hundred pounds, and any plan by which such an expenditure of capital could be saved, would be economical. By daylight there is not much danger of a collision. In the present case, for instance, could the conductors have seen the approaching train, a stoppage could have been effected. But darkness and fog are as natural as day and sunshine, and must be provided for. The present system of signals might perhaps be improved; they contain the germ of what is required, consisting of lights for the eye, and sounds for the ear when lights are not used. But it is evident, that shrill as the whistle of the engine is, it cannot at a distance, and in the dark, do more than apprise another that it is advancing; it does not give any information as to which line the train is running on. An improvement is wanted in this respect, and in some others. But, above and beyond all the aid that can be derived from physical science, are the moral qualities of scrupulous attention and caution. If, after every possible means have been taken to ensure safety, an accident does happen, there is at least a satisfaction in knowing that, as far as human power could avert it, that power was exercised. In the present instance, we fear that consolation does not exist. It has been stated that the officers of the company had two codes of regulations, the same on most points, but differing in some others. Some had the new, some the old ones; the driver of the train that was going at the most rapid rate, on the wrong line, through a dense fog, had not seen the new regulations at all; he was supplied with them the day after the accident! All this must be avoided for the future. We have overcome one of the things that appeared to place the greatest obstacle in the way of using steam for the purpose of travelling by land; we scarcely ever hear of an accident from its explosive power on any of the lines of road; having conquered that difficulty, shall we fail in the minor point of regulating it? It is one of the most remarkable qualities of this mighty agent, that it is so perfectly under control; an engine of the highest power is more completely under the command of the engineer, than a team of horses is to the best of coachmen. But, on the other hand, any error or neglect in its management is almost fatal.

There is a class of railroad accidents that cannot be prevented; all that arises from the want of individual caution, such as getting out of a train before it stops, or jumping in after it is in motion—these cause frequent casualties, but they arise from no fault of the system, to which all must adapt themselves, or run the risk of the consequences. But, as far as the management is concerned, we are persuaded that nearly absolute safety might be attained. The whole system is a grand triumph over difficulties apparently insurmountable; it must not present defects caused by ourselves, by a want of that vigilance and energy which has enabled us to create it.

#### CONSECRATION OF ST. GILES'S CHURCH, CAMBERWELL.

This magnificent structure (the exterior of which will be found engraved in No. 38 of our Journal), was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, on Thursday, the 21st inst. Before eleven o'clock, the church was crowded in every part by a congregation of nearly 1000 persons, who were admitted by cards. Amongst them were the Venérable Archdeacon Witherspoon, the Rev. and Rev. Mr. Edin, the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, of Brighton; the Rev. Thomas Cuffe, the Rev. Mr. Anderson, and several other clergymen; Mr. John and Lady Fane, Mr. B. Kemble, M.P., and most of the gentry of the neighbourhood. The Lord Bishop arrived shortly before eleven o'clock, and was received at the door of the church by the Chancellor, Registrar, Vicar, Churchwardens, and was by them conducted to the vestry room. Having presented in his robes in the front of the Communion-table upon which the vessels for the Holy Communion were placed, the Vicar presented to his Lordship the petition, praying him to consecrate the church. The ceremony, according to the form prescribed, was then proceeded with.

The service was read by the Rev. Mr. Harris, the vicar, and the sermon (a very excellent discourse) from the 14th chapter of Deuteronomy, v. 3, was preached by his Lordship the Bishop. Mr. Wesley presided at the organ, and those parts of the service which were performed at sung were performed by the paragonical chorists. At the conclusion of the service (about a quarter before two o'clock) the bells—a fine peal of ten, cast at the foundry of Messrs. Meers, of Whitechapel—began to peal, and the Bishop and clergy, and many other gentlemen and their ladies, preceded by the parish authorities with their wands of office, walked in the house of the vicar, in the garden of which, under a temporary awning, erected as a tent, by Mr. B. Edington, of the Borough, was laid out a sumptuous repast for 150 persons. Here the company remained for some time, and it was dark before they retired.

This church, which is built on the site of the old one, burnt down in 1641, is a very handsome building—perhaps the most appropriate and elegant building of the kind which has been raised in the neighbourhood of London for some years. It is built of white stone and stone from Caen, in Normandy, in the style of the time of Edward III., when the decorative manner began to be ingrafted on the plain English Gothic of the earlier ages. The architecture is massive, solid, and modest, of which it would be unjust not to say that they have received modern church building from the reproach of want of taste and architectural authority, which some recent edifices had brought upon it.

The building consists of a nave, transept, and chancel; a choir, a square tower, ascending from the transept, surmounted with an octagonal spire. The length of the nave is 70 feet; of the tower across the transept of the chancel, 43 feet 6 inches. The breadth of the nave, without aisle, is 35 feet 8 inches; with aisle, 38 feet 6 inches. Length of the transept 46 feet; breadth of the chancel 23 feet. The interior height of the nave is 37 feet, and under the tower the height is 50 feet. The external height of the tower and spire is 210 feet.

Of the interior we shall shortly present our readers with an engraving; so that we reserve the details of the architecture, the fine painted glass, &c., save the immediate scene of the consecration engraved in the preceding page.

The chancel is filled up with open stalls, with elaborately carved paper heads, &c., of oak down each side. The floor is of massive tiles, of beautiful variegated character, and extending, near the chancel arch, the Royal Arms, and those of the patronage, of the church, embellished in deep purple heraldic colours, in porcelain. These tiles, inscribed with the names of Messrs. Copeland and Garrett, of Staffordshire, have been by them presented gratuitously to the church.

Two stone steps lead to the altar, which is of carved oak. The floor within the steps is also paved with massive tiles, but of a different pattern from the rest of the chancel. Another floor, similarly paved, is raised one step above the rest, upon which stands the altar-table, and on the upright edge of this floor is a border of painted porcelain, composed of a beamed Gothic foliage, combined with the carved work of the Elizabethan.

The altar-table itself is a square stone slab, supported by six octagonal pillars, with elegant foliated capitals. The pillars, of stone, correspond with the style of the chancel. It is composed of five pedimented arches, supported on clustered columns, foliated, with capitals of the characteristic foliage of the time, and the spaces with the "Tooth ornament." The entire arches are again divided into two trefoil arches, with pendants; the entire arches have capricious scrolls, the foliage of which, so the foliage, the crockets, and the trifoliate foliage

of spandrels, are of the most choice design and exquisite workmanship. Within the entire arch is an ornamental screen, enclosed in a border, painted on the wall, on either side of which, in the other arches, are the Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, &c., beautifully illuminated.

This screen has been prepared by Mr. Cox, who was employed by the architect to carve the greater part of the Master's Memorial at Oxford. At the back of the screen is the east window, of magnificent stained glass. The carvings are of unusual beauty, and have been executed by the machine of Mr. S. Frost, of South Street. The designs are not after some of the most celebrated Gothic remains in various ecclesiastical buildings in England.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

##### PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.

All Paris has caught hold of the noise, the rage, which has been with combined monthly and weekly. After drawing our Parisian correspondents by thousands out on the quays, the boulevards, and a mile of houses, to witness its performance, the phenomenon was usually interrupted, the sky being covered with clouds until the noise was over, when they suddenly dispersed. Except as we Parisians are after any dominion of novelty or excitement, you may imagine the disappointment of the crowd of expectant spectators.

Who has not heard of the noise, heard a month ago in a hall of ball, at the Grand Châtelet, in Paris? "It is the heart of St. Louis," cried the wonder-mongers. Professors of History, Antiquaries, Cosmologists, Astronomers, Poets, Priests, Architects, and Confessors, immediately entered into a literary battle—specimens, fruitless, pamphlets, and sermons, were the missiles of the combatants: when all at once near St. Etienne, and with the shade of silence brought down the glorious superstructure, raised by Gothic learning, religious art, and romantic imaginations. The heart proved to have been in the noise heard of a heartless of hygienic days, continued L'Amour, by his contemporaries and the interest in the noise is taken place by the noise. But one shaft more is thrown amongst the noise before the noise—a poem by the renowned German critic Schlegel, of which the following is a sample:—

In the "Silence" of yesterday I found

The heart of the heart of St. Louis.

It is a heart, your god, who has known its size,

Discovered to pierce its heart.

Like a night-mare heart, so enormous ground,

So that it's heart, it is there might be found.

Is he of the West unknown to France?

No—France has long known his name.

How the people and hearts were closely allied

With his heart, heart, heart, and his heart.

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

His heart may be known by its name, heart,

The French papers this week furnish little matter of value either in the way of news or commentary. The state of Spain naturally engenders much of their attention, not so far as facts are concerned, they are very barren.

A grand banquet has been given at Marseilles to Marshal Bugeaud, on his return from Algeria. The Marshal made a speech, in which he drew a very energetic picture of the state of that colony. He said peace reigned everywhere, from the fortress of Tlemcen to Morocco. He also dwelt on the immense progress made by the colony, and its importance to France. The Marshal also stated, that Abi-el-Kader had returned into the interior of Morocco.

The Minister publishes a Royal ordinance, authorizing the Minister of the Interior to spend an extraordinary credit of 200,000 francs, to defray the expense of the experiment of an electric telegraph on a railroad line of at least 24 leagues (36 miles) in length.

M. Oudin-L'Évêque, the Ministerial candidate, has been returned deputy for Reims by his vote. His opponent, M. Louis Foucher, obtained 244.

According to the Constitution, a new candidate has been proposed for the honour of possessing the hand of the Queen of Spain. A curious number of influential Spaniards and Portuguese have proposed to unite Isabella to the Prince Royal of Portugal, Pietro d'Alcantara, the eldest son of the Queen Donna Maria da Gloria. This Royal Prince is a child of seven years of age. Isabella is fourteen. The young couple would be severely afflicted, and they would then wait the majority of the young husband. The parents of this alliance anticipate immense advantages from this arrangement, should as it is to draw political considerations from a general for the marriage of two more children.

The President of the Senate states that, in order to reduce the number of sailors, the Minister of Marine has decided the Maritime Prefect to discharge all those who have been six years in actual service of the Government, and those who can reckon thirty months of such service since the last levy.

The debate again returns to the subject of the comparative merits of a railway or canal across the Isthmus of Suez, and, after exhausting three columns of argument, adheres to its previous opinion, that the preference is to be given to a canal.

Some of the Paris opposition papers state that Admiral Duperre Thoreau has received orders from the Government not to return to France for two years, or at all events till the end of the next session of the Chambers. The Press confirms this report, but states that the Admiral had the choice of either coming home at once, or remaining on his travels for two years, and that he chose the latter.

The publication of the intended marriage of the Count de Jarnac, Secretary of the French Embassy at London, with the daughter of the late Lord Foley, said to be the rich heiress, has been posted up at the Mayors of the first arrondissement of Paris.

Marshal Bugeaud, Duke of Izy, has arrived at Paris, and is said to have immediately waited on the King.

##### SPAIN.

The accounts upon the subject of the recent insurrectionary movement of General Zarzosa are contradictory, that it is difficult to glean any thing positive respecting him or the progress made by his followers. The *Delante* and the *Ministerial* papers affect to consider it impossible that Zarzosa can effect any thing or even escape the Government forces, but on the other hand it would seem that he is acting with great vigour. A letter from Bayona of the 20th represents him as making rapid progress. His arrival at Bayona on the 10th has been found that the general had issued a manifesto, declaring him a rebel, and directing him to be shot, as soon as his identity should be established. Zarzosa, however, turned the tables upon him, and caused him to be shot as an attempt to procure an authority not to publish such sanguinary instructions. A statement of the progress of Zarzosa had pronounced for 21st inst. A very lively scene in Guipuzcoa in favour of the constitutional cause, and Zarzosa had placed himself at the head of the movement.

Accounts from the other northern parts of Spain allude to the excitement prevalent there. Saragossa was declared on a state of siege. The valley of Tena, in Upper Aragon, has taken part in the Zarzosa movement. By a Royal decree, issued at Madrid, signed by General Narvaez, Narvaez and his followers were declared traitors, and, as such, were to be shot "without any other delay than that necessary to enable them to die like Christians." Narvaez was also declared a traitor, from Narvaez, in the name of liberty, stating that the Royal authority in Spain was usurped, and ordering all the authorities of the "insurrection" Government to relinquish their functions under pain of death. The inhabitants of some of the villages are placed in rather an unpleasant position between the contradictory commands of Narvaez and Zarzosa.

Our letters from Madrid of the 20th are filled with accounts of rejoicings on the Queen's birthday, and destruction of a magnificent hall given by Narvaez to the two queens, the whole of the night, and 1,000 of the fashion of the streets of Madrid. The affair is the more remarkable as being the first time that a Queen of Spain has bestowed a subject with her presence at an entertainment, with the exception of Queen Christina, when Regent, to Count Toranzo. The two Queens were accompanied by the Infant Luisa, and by Don Francisco de Paula and his family. The hall was opened by General Narvaez in a speech with the Queen, who, it is said, appeared in excellent health, was in great spirits, and dined with perfect grace. In the second quadrille her Majesty danced Count Bismarck, the French Ambassador, with her hand, while Mr. Bulwer, the English Minister, performed the part of cavalier with the Infanta Luisa. In the third quadrille Mr. Bulwer had the honour of bringing her Majesty a partner, and in the fourth she danced General O'Donnell. It was only in the 6th quadrille that the Queen favoured the first Grenadier of Spain, the descendant of regency, the Duke of Infantado, with an invitation, a circumstance which appears to have given some offence in aristocratic circles in Madrid. Mr. Washington Irving and Mr. Peel, the son of Sir Robert Peel, were also present at the ball.

##### PORTUGAL.

We have accounts from Lisbon to the 20th instant. There have been some unimportant discussions upon the recent despatch acts of the Government, but the Bill of Indemnity being granted, those debates have lost much of their interest. The Chamber of Deputies has been chiefly occupied in discussing the subject of the new laws which the Government proposed to send back, and they have been rejected. By means of these laws, and of the extensive reinforcements in consequence in the public expenditure, the amount of the deficit will be very considerably reduced.

The Deputies are at present engaged in discussing an application made by the Government to be allowed to levy an additional five per cent. upon the existing taxes.

The Late Foreign Treasurer at the Bank of England—Burgess, who it will be remembered assisted us from the bank by means of a forged transfer of stock, had been captured on Light House Island, in Boston Harbour, and been safely lodged in a court-street goal, ready for delivery to the British authorities. Burgess, an Irishman living on the island, and at whose house Burgess stopped, received 100 dollars reward on the spot.

##### NEWS FROM TAHITI.

The last New York papers contain news from Tahiti to the 15th of July. It appears by a report given by the captain of the whale-ship *Martha*, which had arrived at Bora Bora Island, that, on the 20th of June, a body of natives having assembled at Paea Paea, and their journey being considered too long for safety, Governor Brist had marched against them at the head of 400 French. The natives, having received intelligence of their approach, placed themselves in ambush, and allowed the main body to pass; but, as the rear-guard were passing in front of the English mission-house, they opened their fire upon them to a direct line with the house, and Mr. McKean, one of the missionaries, who was walking on his verandah, was struck by a ball, and instantly killed. His death is universally regretted. He was one of those who had lately arrived from England, well educated, and one of the most respected men upon the group of islands. The action was upon the north side of the Bay of Papeete, the natives lost unknown. The French loss amounted to three killed and five wounded.

At the same time, on the south side, another action took place, in which the natives were routed. In this action five French were killed and seven wounded. The natives lost on this occasion is also unknown; but the day following the natives again advanced upon the town, and succeeded in burning the French mission-house, chapel, &c.

In all these actions it has been impossible to determine, with any degree of certainty, the native loss. They have always been accustomed to remove their dead during the night, and only those are found upon the field who die at the point of the bayonet.

The natives had seized three Frenchmen, whom they put to death with great torments.

The French ship *Bourbonnais* was lost at Tahiti by striking upon the Middle Ground; she was got off by the assistance of the Government war steamer, but in so doing tore out the keel, and sunk in 15 fathoms water; vessel and cargo a total loss, and nothing was saved by the crew except what they had on.

A Rio paper, the *Jornal de Commercio*, of the 1st of October, contains the following important news from Tahiti:—"Valparaiso, August 17.—We received yesterday, by the corvette *Albatroz*, arrived from Tahiti, the *Gouache Française* of the 14th July. The affairs of the Archipelago, though not presenting a menacing appearance, were far from tranquil. The French troops had gone out to encounter the detachments of the natives in the districts subject to the authorities of Papeete. The depredations and robberies to which the friendly natives were exposed, the general appearance of insubordination, and the neglect of the orders of the Governor, induced him at length to attack them on the 24th of June, at a place called Hapepe. In this encounter, as was to have been expected, the natives were routed with loss, and the French returned, by this stroke, the opportunity of kindling a body of the enemy, who had come from the south of the island, from joining the insurgents. The camp of the enemy was removed, in consequence of this, further from Papeete. The *Gouache Française* gives well-deserved praise to the frank and honourable conduct observed by Captain Haumanoa, commander of the English steamer *Salomander*, in acknowledging the natives of the idea that the British forces were about to protect them. On the 27th of July the English frigate *Caryfort* arrived at Papeete from Valparaiso. It saluted the French frigate *Uranie*, which returned the salute. The Governor, Captain Brist, received the visit of Lord William Pakenham, and although he had not received any official intelligence of the French Government having refused the declaration of the Society Islands, nor any other notice of it excepting what was contained in a letter from Valparaiso, he immediately sent the chief of his staff on board the *Uranie* with a letter for Queen Pomare, informing her of the new position of affairs, and requesting her to send. This letter was translated to Queen Pomare in the presence of the French Chief, and of the Commanders of the *Caryfort* and *Uranie*, and she replied that she would go to Barbours, there to await the settlement of these affairs. The *Caryfort* prepared immediately to conduct her there, where resides the Chief Tahara, the first husband of Pomare.



CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

**THE CELEBRATION OF DIVINE SERVICES.**—The Dean and Chapter of Exeter have presented an address to the Archbishop of Canterbury, in which they request his Grace to consult with the Bishops on the best mode of putting an end to certain diversities in the celebration of Divine Services; and, for that purpose, to procure their concurrence in some uniform interpretation of those Rubrics in the book of Common Prayer which may seem obscure or conflicting, and in some uniform rule for the direction of the clergy with respect to certain forms and practices which have, more or less, fallen into disuse.

The Archbishop of Exeter, the venerable S. Witherspoon, held his Visitation on Monday last at St. Saviour's Church, Southwark.

The Lord Bishop of Litchfield has licensed the Rev. Frederick Rogers Blackley, late of All Saints, Birmingham, to the curacy of North Barrow, Staffordshire, on the nomination of the Rev. Thomas Green Simon, M.A., vicar.

**NEW CHURCH AT COVE, NEAR FARNBOROUGH.**—Thursday last, the Bishop of Winchester consecrated a new church, which has lately been erected at Cove, near the Farnborough station. The church is a small but very neat one, and the windows are filled with stained glass. The stone composing the building is similar to that of Windsor Castle. The architects, Messrs. Stevens and Alexander, were highly congratulated at the conclusion of the ceremony by the Lord Bishop, who observed that the edifice was the only one of the kind that he noticed nothing objectionable in.

COUNTRY NEWS

**THE INFANTICIDE AT WOLVERHAMPTON.**—The prisoners, Miss Rallion, Mr. Sharpe, and Mrs. Hildreth, have been again brought before the coroner's inquest, but no further evidence of any importance was adduced, and a general verdict was returned. The prisoners were also placed at the bar of the public office before Mr. Hill, Mr. Barker, Dr. Deane, and Dr. Briscoe, magistrates of the county. The prisoners declining to say anything in their defence, were each committed to Stafford, Miss Rallion for concealing the birth of her child, and the other prisoners as accessories. The magistrates intimated that they would take bail; themselves in £50, and two sureties for each prisoner in £20. Mr. Sharpe, the surgeon, who attended Miss Rallion, was also committed to take his trial for felony at the ensuing session.

**THE MURDER AT YARMOUTH.**—A man named Frederick Southgate has been taken into custody on suspicion of being either a principal or an accomplice in the above horrible transaction. It appears there was a very strong suspicion prevailing in Yarmouth, in consequence of Southgate's dissipated habits and previous character, that he was in some way connected with this horrible tragedy. When told that he was suspected of being concerned in the murder of Mrs. Gaudier, at Yarmouth, he appeared much agitated, and changed colour. He was conveyed to the station house, and afterwards underwent an examination before the magistrates of the borough. The prisoner, who has returned from sea within the last eighteen months, is a man of between 35 and 40 years of age, and was considered a very bad character.

**MATRIMONIAL BLOTS AT CANNING.**—On Tuesday seventeen young men were charged at Canning, with a disgraceful assault upon Mr. Stone. The affair arose out of a matrimonial blot, practised upon Mr. Stone. It appeared that Stone had inserted an advertisement in the *Morning Chronicle* for a wife, and that advertisement had been answered by a shopkeeper's apprentice, of Canning, in the name of "Frances Stone," and entitled Stone to Canning, where the defendant and others pushed him into a pond, and pulled him with mud. The magistrates fined the magistrates twenty shillings, and let the others off. Mr. Stone, who has been an attorney's clerk, resides at No. 4, Albany-road, Canning. He is described as a man of gentlemanly appearance, of rather above the middle stature, remarkably stout constitution, dark brown hair, considerably bald on the top, dark brown heavy whiskers, dark hazel eyes, and apparently nearly fifty years of age. He described himself as "now living independent." In his cross-examination he admitted that once before he had advertised for a wife in the *Sunday Times*.

**DEATH OF PROFESSOR HENDERSON.**—Thomas Henderson, Esq., Professor of Practical Astronomy in the University of Edinburgh, died on Saturday morning last. The immediate cause of his death was disease of the heart. Mr. Henderson had held the Professorship of Astronomy since 1834—an office for which he was eminently qualified.

**A GUNSHOTTER SHOT.**—Saturday night last, Mr. Green, gunshopkeeper to J. S. Leaver, Esq., of South Wold, Essex, was wounded by a gun-shot, in an attempt to apprehend a poacher, who escaped. Mr. Green lies in a dangerous state.

**BOAT ACCIDENT.—SIX LIVES LOST.**—Six men, inhabitants of Port Glasgow, are supposed to have been drowned in the Clyde, between Gurnock Bay and that place, last Sunday. The boat in which they sailed was found on Monday morning. The probability, therefore, seems to be, as there was no ballast in the boat, and as there was a sail set upon it, that the whole of the persons on board were thrown out by some sudden lurch, that the boat then righted itself, but that owing to the darkness of the night some of them were able to regain it. The master of the boat was about twenty-three years of age. The other inmates were a man named Arnot, a blacksmith, at Gurnock ropewalk, his son, an apprentice plumber, and another young man, Arnot's nephew, a young man from the Highlands, named Donald McIntyre, and another young man named John Gray, from Galloway.

**MURDER AT BRACKNELL.**—A coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday night, before Mr. C. Hulme, on the body of Eliza Jones, whose death had been caused on the previous afternoon by the violence of her husband. It appeared, the husband in question, whose name is Henry Jones, was a field-labourer, in the receipt of good wages, but unfortunately of very intemperate habits. On Monday, as usual, he was intoxicated, so much so that his master desired him to quit the ground, and return when sober. On leaving his work he met his wife, who kept begging him to give her some money, two children being then at home in want; but he became excited, and refused to comply or go home. After going from public-house to public-house, he continued, late in the afternoon, to go home, and there was on their way through the town, when a violent quarrel arose between them. The wife was equally excited, when, in a moment of frenzy and madness, he threw her from him, and kicked her severely. She fell instantly, and died in the street before any assistance could be obtained, supposing from some injury sustained by a kick in the stomach. Her husband was immediately taken into custody. The prisoner appears extremely dejected, and is painfully alive to the awful position in which he is placed.

**REMARKS UPON THE COAL MINERS OF LANCASHIRE.**—The *Manchester Guardian* states that circumstances have come to its knowledge which induce it to believe that there is an intention on the part of the Lancashire Colliers' Union to cause a general strike on long. The remarkable feature of this agitation is the proposal by the coal miners to their employers to leave a rise in the price of coal, by contracting and diminishing the supply to the public, and then to allow the coal miners to share with them the profits which would result from this artificial scarcity and consequent increase of an article which, at this season of the year, may be termed a prime necessity of life.

**EXTRAORDINARY DEATH OF MR. DAVID IRWIN.**—Last week the papers in Norwich mentioned the death of Mr. David Irwin. This gentleman had for upwards of forty years held a confidential situation in the office of the *Conservative* newspaper, the *Norfolk Chronicle*. His death was peculiarly sudden. On Sunday last, only five days after his death, great was the astonishment, and deep was the regret, at the announcement of the equally sudden death of John than Mather, Esq., the senior partner and editor of the same paper, which capacity that gentleman had filled upwards of half a century. On Wednesday morning last greater was the astonishment and regret at another sudden visitation, in the nearly so sudden death of R. M. Bacon, Esq., the senior partner and editor of the *Liberal* paper, the *Norwich Mercury*, who had been unwell for the last few weeks.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

ROBBERY OF UPWARDS OF FORTY THOUSAND POUNDS FROM A BANKING HOUSE.

Considerable stir was created in the City on Monday morning, by the discovery that a robbery of a most extensive character was committed on Sunday at the banking-house of Messrs. Rogers, Olling, and Co., bankers, of Clement's-lane. Bank-notes to the amount of from £25,000 to £250,000, of £1,000 were stolen out of the iron safe, which is deposited in the wall of the inner office; and securities to a very large amount were also taken by the thieves. It is a remarkable circumstance connected with this robbery, that when it was first discovered, there was no external appearance from which suspicion could be entertained upon entering the office that any robbery had been perpetrated, or attempt at robbery had been made. Everything was in its accustomed order; the iron safe in which the cash and securities were regularly deposited was locked, and the iron chest in which it was used to deposit the master-key of the safe, to which there were two locks, was also secure. According to one account the money was deposited in the iron safe; and, as usual, a clerk was appointed to watch over it a few days during Sunday, and another clerk to perform the like duty during the night. One of the partners remaining at home on Sunday, the day-clerk asked permission to go out for a few hours, which was granted. At the accustomed hour in the evening the other clerk came, and remained during the night; but when business was resumed on Monday morning, and the iron safe opened with the ordinary key, it was found entirely empty; and yet no force whatever had been used in the employment of the means adopted to rid the chest of its valuable contents. Of course, all is conjecture upon the subject. It is the practice of the partners of the firm, to relieve each other in the heavy cash business of the house at stated periods, and each of them keeps keys of the safe and iron chest, and it is supposed that one of the gentlemen left behind his keys, upon some occasion of hurry or forgetfulness, and that with these keys the places of former security were violated. Some force had been used on a tin box in which several valuable securities were kept, but it appeared that the thieves had made some mistake with regard to the exact position of these documents, for they worked on the wrong side, and were so far disappointed. They laid hands upon enough, however, to console them for their blunder, as appears from the enormous list of bank-notes annexed to a large handbill. In that handbill are the particulars of the stolen Bank of England notes, which amount altogether to £63,710. Of these bank notes there are 100 for £5, 46 for £10, 37 for £20, 16 for £50, 12 for £100, 9 for £100, 5 for £200, 1 for £300, and 35 for £1,000. The hand-

bill states that further particulars of the bills of exchange will be published, and that whoever will give such information as will lead to the apprehension of the guilty party or parties, or either of them, and recovery of the property, or any part thereof, shall receive £250 reward, or a part thereof proportionate to the sum which shall be recovered. Mr. Rolley has been employed by the banking-house to investigate the case, and has secured the assistance of Daniel F. Crocker, the officer. The house of Rogers and Co. is in rather a quiet thoroughfare, and, on Sundays especially, comparatively deserted, the houses being chiefly let out as offices, and occupied in other than business hours, mostly by the male or female keepers. This would be an affording facilities for the unobserved approach of the thieves, a secret passage also within two doors of the bank. The house of Rogers and Co. has always been considered one of the most secure, and the head of the firm, now advanced in age, is well known as the author of the "Pleasures of Memory." Business has since proceeded in the establishment in the usual quiet way. The transaction—the possession of the keys, the opening of the strong room, and the pilfered party being fairly on "the road"—occupied less than three-quarters of an hour.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Mr. Rolley, who has been employed by the firm, started immediately the robbery was discovered for the Countess, from which place he has returned, and it is believed from the information he there obtained that the guilty parties had not started for France. The supposition now entertained is, that the proceeds of the robbery is secreted, and that the same will not be put in circulation for the present. One of the superior officers of the City police received a letter in the course of Tuesday, informing him that the whole of the property which was stolen from Messrs. Rogers' banking-house was deposited in a house in the neighbourhood of Walworth; and all two of the fore were sent in a cab to act upon the premises. The letter was anonymous, written in a scrawled manner, and turned out to be a hoax. The cabman was the only one who gained by the report, for the poor man who carried the house, upon being shown the warrant, expressed the greatest surprise and indignation at the calumny, and invited the most scrupulous investigation. The mode in which the robbery was effected is pretty well ascertained, and so the lords of bankers' safes are generally on the alert principle, the probability is that the keys had on some occasion been stolen, and that advantage was taken of that circumstance to prepare for the robbery. In this case, however, the probability is that the plan could not have been long matured. There are one or two points that may be noted with certainty, from what has transpired. First, that a successful case was planned to get possession of the keys of the strong chest; secondly, that the party determined to use a forced entrance not above A 1; and thirdly, that there is a clue to the retreat of the delinquents. In most instances the bills of exchange due on Monday were abandoned from their depositaries, in evidence of the value of the property, so that a more ready means may exist for a recompense. This, however, the firm, it is asserted, will indignantly reject.

ANOTHER DOUBTFUL SUICIDE.

There seems to be a sort of fatality about great crimes or offences. At all events, there is something peculiar in such examples. Only a short time ago there was a double suicide at Kilmarnock, and now we have to record a great very curious case at Glasgow, and now we have to record a double suicide at Glasgow. The case took place at an early hour on Monday, at the east end of the metropolis. About a quarter past one o'clock, a police-constable M. Smith, M.P., was called to the house of Mr. William Blackley, No. 6, Raven-row, Mill-road, where he met Mr. Davis, the surgeon, of Cornhill-row, Mill-road, who had also been tamely summoned, arriving at the same time. They were taken into a back parlour, fitted up as a sleeping apartment, where, lying across the bed, they saw the body of a young man and a young woman; the former, that of Charles William Davidson, son of the proprietor of the house, who was absent at the time; and the latter, that of a pretty young woman, named Elizabeth Williams, about 20 years of age, to whom the unfortunate young man had for some time past paid his addresses. Lying beside the bodies were found two weapons, which had recently contained some sort of liquid, leading to the conclusion that both must have drunk of the fatal draught at one and the same moment. On looking about the apartment, the police-constable perceived two pistols, which he handed to Mr. Davis, who, from the wound which they inflicted, at once perceived that they had contained hydrocyanic acid; and, having examined the bodies, he pronounced it as his opinion that the deceased parties had been dead several hours, so death from the effects of the poison. On the table was found a letter, bearing the following superscription:—

To Miss Margaret Davidson, Cornhill-row, Cornhill-row.—It is now late and I am sorry that this letter has delayed from the hands of the above lady. But in our last report, and whom we saw that this was the case, and we saw the same in the same way. The handwriting is that of the young man, and displays much distress. The letter was sealed with black wax, with the following motto:—

Adieu, my love, but never more.

Davidson and Miss Williams had been long married, but adverse circumstances having intervened to prevent their union, it would seem as if despair of their ever meeting together prompted them to this rash and tragical conclusion. The father is an amiable man; he was twenty-one years of age, and Miss Williams twenty-eight. For upwards of nine years the unfortunate young persons were attached to each other, and were never known to have quarrelled. On Sunday afternoon they had tea at Mr. Davidson's house, and took their departure about half-past five, at the same time stating that they were going to church, at which period they seemed in particularly good spirits. The evening wore on, and eleven o'clock having struck, the usual time they returned, the family became somewhat alarmed. Soon afterwards two brothers of the deceased girl visited Mr. Davidson, and inquired if his son or their sister had been seen, about having made her appearance, and the lateness of the hour induced them to think that they had not with some accident. Unpleasant feelings of alarm were then felt by all. Miss Williams were despatched all round the vicinity in search of them; but all in vain. At last, between one and two o'clock, whilst Mr. Davidson was searching about the house, in the hope of finding some letter which would mention where they had gone, he discovered that his son's bedroom was fastened on the inside, the key being in the door. It being supposed that he had returned unknown to the family, and had retired to bed, the door was broken open, and there the bodies of the young couple were discovered on the bed, the latter being entirely apparently for some time, with their arms round each other's neck. The young man had not been in regular employment for some weeks past. This is reported to have been his circumstance that most have affected his mind, although he never wanted for anything. As regards his unfortunate partner, the poor girl, her mind at last has been affected; she was the daughter of a surgeon (deceased), and her mother resides in Cornhill-row, in a respectable sphere of life. On a post-mortem examination, half an ounce of prussic acid (of Scheele's strength), was detected. According to the report of the deceased, attached to the letter found in the apartment and directed to Miss Chapman, in Cornhill-row, it was delivered in the house of Monday afternoon at her residence, and opened by the presence of Mr. Porter, the constable of Glasgow. On the carriage being broken open, it was found to contain two pistols, both of which were addressed to that young lady, and written in the handwriting of Davidson. One was a pair of pistols in twenty-four gauge, and in a beautiful place of preservation. The title is—"The Last Day of Two Broken Hearts," written and composed by C. A. D., "expressed in the illustrated style in old English, with a variety of licks. It bears the date of Nov. 8, but it is evidently some weeks as the book as September, which date was erased, but which is still partially discernible. The theme shows a wild parody of love on the part, maintaining the most fervent attachment to the beloved girl. He bids alive to his parents and all other relations, and prays forgiveness. Poverty had blasted his prospects, and

Now that he had carried his earthly bliss, they would seek an early grave. The same wild strain is displayed throughout the whole piece—

He begs leaving that his grave might be her grave also. The wound is written in the same superior style, and bears the date of the day, last Sunday, to which he effected his fatal purpose. It states—"that we (Miss Chapman) had intended that episode they would be in the sweet sleep of death." Fate had marked his blow on this week—he was prepared to leave it, and she, for whom he had lived, had told him "If you die without me, you will be my slave!" and, to use the words of Lady Jane Grey, "Death had no terrors." Both professions had deep black borders round them.

The inquest on the two lovers was held on Wednesday, at the Fox Tavern, Mile-end. The evidence confirmed the above account, and nothing else material was elicited. The letters and instruments alluded to were read. At the conclusion of some scenes, there was the following document:—

"This is the body of my dear friend, who has been loved for each other. We solemnly and without reserve mutually consent to the following: according to the truth thereof we have witnessed our names, thus joining our souls will to share the great in the arms of the ancestor."

Witnessed at No. 6, Raven-row, Mile-end, on Nov. 8, 1844.

Mr. Davidson, the young man's father, said—"My son married with me. I was aware of his attachment to Elizabeth Williams, and approved of it. I never heard my son speak of getting married, but it is my opinion that he feared his circumstances would never enable him to do so, and it preyed on his mind. He was a remarkable man; his inventive abilities were twelve months since, and being unsuccessful, he had ever since been desponding. He was twenty-one years of age, and had known Elizabeth Williams nine years. The books he read were chiefly fiction and cheap publications. The witness here produced a large packet of letters he had found in his son's bag addressed to Miss Elizabeth Williams. They represented his affection, and one of them, of recent date, describes the writer as very unhappy, and stated that she cared not how soon the time came to die with him. The jury returned a verdict—"That the deceased parties, Charles William Davidson and Elizabeth Williams, died from inhaling a certain quantity of prussic acid, but by whom or how administered there was not sufficient evidence before the jury."

**SUICIDE OF THE SON OF MR. STEPHEN MAY.**—On Tuesday night Mr. May held an inquest at the Old Kent, Dalston, St. James's, to inquire into the circumstances of the death of Mr. Stephen May, son of the Stephen May, Esq. The deceased was a young man, of about 25 years of age, and was very singular in his habits, and appeared extremely dejected, as if troubled in his mind. On Monday morning his mother came to pay a visit to a friend, but was unable to get into his room, he having been locked out; but, on going to the room, through another door, the deceased was discovered on the bed quite dead. The bed clothes were saturated with blood, a knife was by his side, and a wound was observed in his throat. The captain of the vessel in which the deceased returned to England, said that he had known him when in Madras. He had been in the army, but was dismissed by a General Court-

Martial, on account of a quarrel with a brother officer, which affected his mind. The cause of the deceased gave similar testimony, and said he dined with the family on Sunday, in Hill-street, Cavendish-square. The deceased appeared dejected, absent, and melancholy. His father supplied him very liberally with money. He never spoke to his family on the subject of his dismissal from the army. The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

**FATAL DEATH IN A BRICK-KILN.**—On Tuesday evening Mr. Baker held an inquest at the London Hospital on the body of Jeremiah Gray, aged thirty-five years. Mr. William Webb, of No. 18, Aldgate-road, Dalston, Dalston, Dalston, that about nine o'clock on Thursday night, whilst at supper with his family, he was alarmed by hearing cries of distress proceeding from a cold at the rear of his house. He immediately went out, and discovered the deceased standing with his arms outstretched, having the whole of his clothes in a complete blaze from head to foot, and calling for "God's sake to help him." Witness, with the assistance of a policeman and a young man, dragged the burning remains of his body till he was completely naked. Witness then took off his own coat and wrapped it over the deceased, and with assistance he was carried to the above hospital. The deceased was at first quite sensible, and said that, having had a penny given him, he brought some potatoes, and had proceeded to the brick-kiln, near which he was found, for the purpose of roasting them, when he was overpowered by the vapour, and, falling asleep, his clothes became ignited. He further stated that he had no home or friends, being quite destitute. The house surgeon said the deceased, who admitted, was burnt in a most dreadful manner. He lingered until the next morning, when he died. "Accidental death."

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—On Monday morning, whilst Mr. D. Littlewood, lamp-repairer, 1 Upper King-street, Bloomsbury, was driving a horse in a chaise-cart along Aylesbury-street, Clerkenwell, towards the Green, the horse, a vicious animal, suddenly took fright and dashed forward. On descending the hill on the west side of the Newington-house the horse fell and rolled over. The sudden jerk threw the driver out of the cart, and his head came with great force against the post-rail. Mr. Littlewood's skull was entirely knocked in. He was conveyed to a state of insensibility to a surgeon's near the spot, who directed his removal to St. Bartholomew's, where he was conveyed, and, after receiving every attention from the house-surgeon, expired at half-past seven. Mr. Littlewood has left a wife and family. He was about forty.

**STREET CASE.**—On Monday afternoon Mr. Wakley held an adjourned inquest, at the Postoffice Arms Tavern, Pentonville-square, Kensington, on the body of Mary Garland. It appeared that the deceased had been living for twelve months as cook in the service of Mr. Collett, a gentleman holding an official situation at the House of Commons, and residing at No. 28, Pentonville-square. During the whole time of her living there she was never known to go to bed, but she would sleep sitting in a chair in the kitchen, and her masters were in all respects most attentive, the other servants scarcely speaking to her, on account of her crossness and snappish manner of answering them. On the night of Wednesday week, about half-past eleven o'clock, Rose Jackson, the housemaid, after having supper with deceased, who during the evening appeared in her usual good state of health and spirits, took the candle of the table to go up to bed, when the deceased called her back, and asked her to leave the candle. She did so, and on coming down again into the kitchen the next morning, about seven o'clock, she found the deceased in the kitchen, dressed as she had left her on the previous night, lying on the floor, and quite insensible. A surgeon was sent for, who applied hot water to the deceased's stomach and feet; but she died in about an hour. In accordance with the medical testimony, the jury returned a verdict of "Natural death."

**RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR LIVERPOOL.**—On Saturday an inquest was held at Liverpool, on the body of Edward Jewett, an unfortunate man killed on the railway near that place on the previous Thursday. From the evidence of the two principal witnesses, the driver and a porter of a coal train which left Liverpool for Bligh, about seven o'clock on Thursday night, it appeared that deceased acted as fireman in the same train, and accompanied them on that occasion. After passing through the Knighton-hill Tunnel, which is little more than a mile from Liverpool, one of the new chains connecting the road tracks broke, and the train was stopped to remedy the accident. The train having been sent, the engine was again set in motion, but owing to the frosty state of the atmosphere, and consequent slipperiness of the rails, the wheels did not "take," and the deceased got down off the track on which he was riding, and creased the line. But the purpose of obtaining a little sand to throw upon the rails. While in the act of doing this, the second goods train from London came along the down line at a rapid pace, but from the fog which prevailed at the time, it was not observed by the driver of the coal train until within a few yards' distance. When the train had swept past, the driver called out to deceased, and, obtaining no answer, commenced a search for him. In a very few moments he was discovered in a position with a by the road side, with a frightful wound over the right temple, from which the train protruded, and other contusions about the face. He was immediately conveyed back to Liverpool, where he lingered until ten o'clock, and then expired. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

**ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT OF THE MIDLAND COUNTY RAILWAY.**—Another fatal accident on this line of railway occurred on Wednesday morning. The deceased, named Joseph Woodford, a married man, without family, was a guard in the employ of the Company, and left Rugby, in charge of the seven o'clock train. On arriving at the System station, some baggage was handed up to him on the top of the carriage upon which he was seated. He gave the signal to the driver to start the train while he was so engaged, and Mr. Withers, the superintendent, handed him a note, and the train moved off. The deceased being still in an erect position on the top of the carriage, was observed for some distance down the line, and was only missed on the arrival of the train at this by the superintendent at that station, and, on a search being made, he was discovered on the top of one of the carriages, with his brains dashed out and quite dead. There is but one bridge between System and Rugby. It is situated about midway, and there can be no doubt that the accident occurred by the deceased's head, while he was still engaged on the roof of the carriage, coming in contact with the bridge. At the inquest the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death." Mr. C. Shaw, one of the directors of the railway, said that the bridge should be immediately altered.

**ANOTHER RAILWAY ACCIDENT.**—On Saturday last, a little boy named George Crowther, son of Mr. Crowther, of Hendon-terrace, near Sandford, was killed on the Durham and Sunderland Railway, by being run over by two waggons as they were passing on the line over Hendon. The little fellow was attempting to get on to one of the waggons, when he fell down, and both waggons passed over him, breaking his legs, and injuring him severely in other parts of his body. He died shortly after from exhaustion, he remains presenting a shocking spectacle. It is rather remarkable, that about a year and a half ago he escaped miraculously from being killed on the same spot by a train of waggons, at which time he was knocked down and his head laid open, and the greater part of his face mutilated. On a previous occasion he narrowly escaped drowning.

ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT.

In our journal of last week, we gave a narrative of the excitement of this important election, with portraits of the candidates, Messrs. Polk and Clay; and a scene from one of the great Wagon demonstrations from our correspondent in New York. We now present to our readers two additional illustrations of this tremendous election struggle, with details since received by the *Great Western*, which has reached Liverpool, with accounts from New York to the 20th inst.

They contain the important announcement of the success of the Democratic party, and the consequent election of Mr. Polk as President, and Mr. Dallas as Vice-President. The election had not actually taken place, but returns had been received from Pennsylvania, which state returns twenty-six, all of them in favour of Mr. Polk, and the adjoining state of New York, which returns the largest number in the Union—thirty-six—also declared in his favour. These great states, being the most densely populated, and containing the greatest number of presidential electors, were held to be decisive of the contest. Some of the remote states had not been heard from, and returns were daily pouring in, but the friends of Mr. Clay held the return of his rival as certain; indeed, the statements of that gentleman's agents in the City of New York place the issue of the contest beyond a doubt. The result of this contest shows the hold which two questions of great importance have taken of the American mind—one of those appointing more immediately to their own domestic policy—the annexation of Texas to the Union; and the other of considerable importance to Great Britain—a law, in contradistinction to the present high tariff. Whether Mr. Polk will possess sufficient strength in Congress, as now constituted, to carry out these two questions, remains to be seen, but that they have been the instruments by which he has achieved a much slier and otherwise more popular name is unquestionable; as regards the subject of free trade, the elections in New York show an extraordinary result. The city, which is the commercial metropolis of the country, voted in favour of the protectionist, Mr. Clay, but this was neutralized by the general vote of the state, which supported Polk by a majority exceeding 4000. Upon this subject, the *New York Weekly Herald* says, "The returns—non-official, but sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes—from 24 counties, give Mr. Polk a majority of 9921, the remaining three counties having only given 1733 for Harrison in 1840. The most startling indication to Clay has been given by New York, although we have none of their returns as yet; but that alone can serve for the destination of Clay's votes from Harrison's." Mr. Clay came to Cayuga-bridge with only about 2800 majority, a very serious diminution from the vast popularity of Harrison in 1840. In other respects, the papers by this arrival possess no striking features. The stock market had experienced the shock of Polk's return, many species of security having become depressed. The cotton market, too, was most depressed, the result of the unobtainable intelligence respecting that staple which the *Great Western* carried out; but the rate of exchange was high—varying from 10½ to 10½ per cent.

The second of our present illustrations represents the interior of a Felling Booth, with the mode of taking the elector's vote by ballot. The votes were taken in each township of every county separately, and the mode of doing this cannot be better described than in the words of Mr. Stuart, who was present at an election for President.

"The ballot-boxes were placed on a long table, at which half a dozen of the inspectors or canvassers of voters were seated. The voters approached the table by single file. Not a word was spoken. Each voter delivered his ballot when he got next to the table to the officers, who called out his name. Any person might object, but the objection was instantly decided on. The officers having the ballot, from their knowledge of the township, of the persons residing in it, and to whose testimony reference was instantly made, in determining on the spot, whether the qualification of the voter was or was not sufficient. The county canvassers for the different townships of the county afterwards met, and made





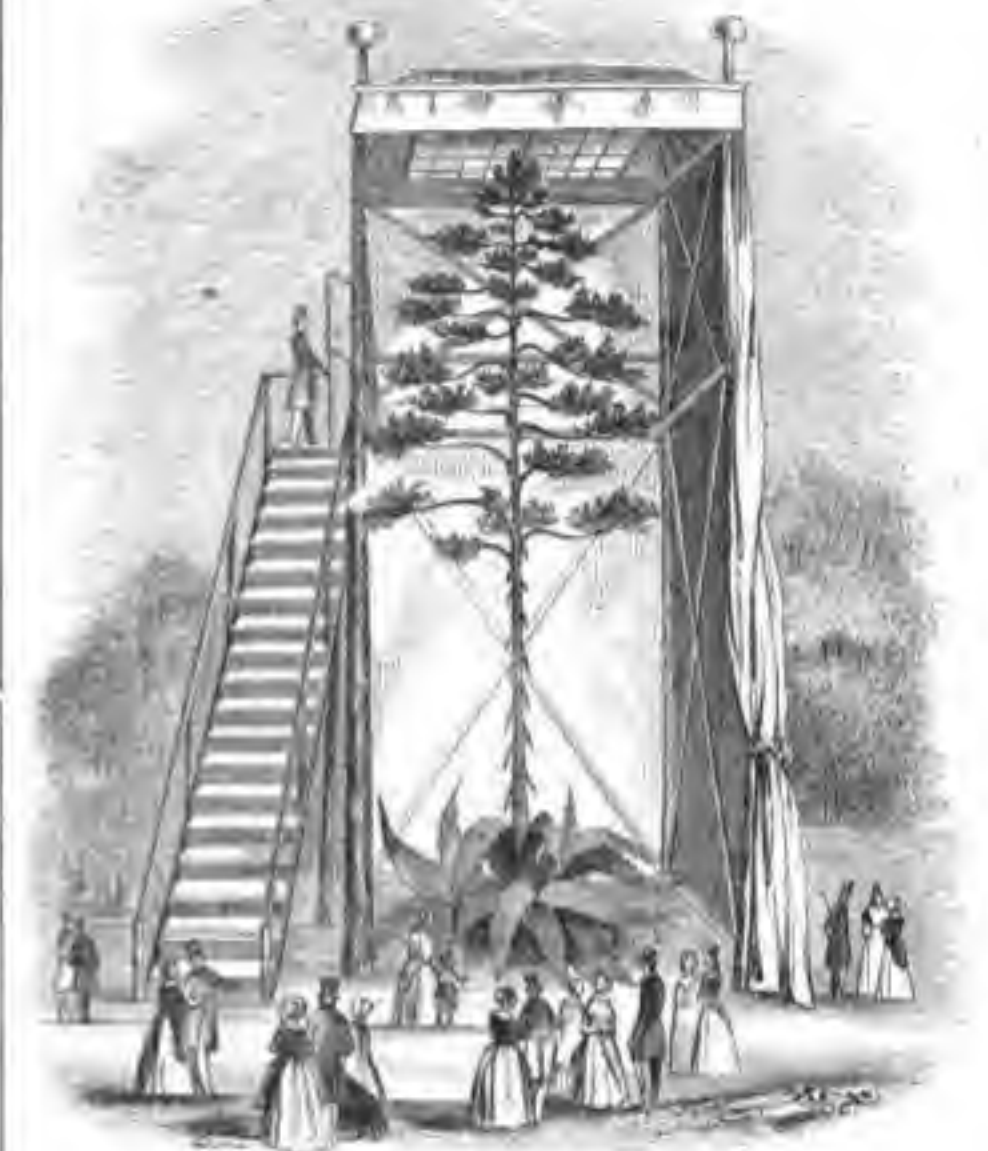


GREAT AMERICAN ALOE IN BLOOM.

A very fine specimen of the *Aloe Americana*, or Great American Aloe, is now in a state of blossoming, in the garden of the Rev. E. Duke, at Lake House, near Amesbury, Wiltshire. Such an event always attracts a good deal of attention, as it is of rare occurrence, the plant being somewhat uncommon, and requiring many years in this climate—from 75 to 100—to enable it to flower, after which it dies. The present specimen is exactly a century old. The flower stems first made its appearance on July 1st, and shot upward with astonishing rapidity, sometimes amounting to a growth of six inches in twenty-four hours. Thirty-six lateral branches, of a graceful curved form, spring from the

central stem, much after the fashion of a candelabrum. These branches are 15 to 20 inches at their extremities with a profusion of flower buds, averaging, as we believe, 150 in a bunch. The flower stems have now, for some weeks, ceased to grow, having attained its extreme height of twenty-five feet. We understand from the gardener (who tells us that up to October 18, 1836 visitors had availed themselves of the permission to inspect it), the plant presents a spectacle as magnificent as it is rare among the many wonders of the herbaceous creation. Our engraving shows the plant, with a temporary staircase, by which visitors may ascend, the more closely to inspect the flowers.

Lake House, the mansion of the Rev. E. Duke, is situated in a valley on the banks of the Upper Avon, about six miles north of Salisbury, and two miles south-east of Stroud. It deserves attention as an excellent specimen of the residence of an English country gentleman, erected (most probably) in the time of good Queen Bess. Dr. Britton, in his "History of Wiltshire," Vol. III., thus speaks of it:—"The house is a truly picturesque edifice, with bay windows, gables, and other characteristics of the mode of building which prevailed in the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries. The gardens, with their terraces, yew hedges, &c., were laid out at the same time, and are characteristic of the same period."



GREAT AMERICAN ALOE IN BLOOM.

MONUMENT TO ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS MASTERMAN HARDY, ON BLADDON HILL, DORSETSHIRE

The late anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar (Monday, October 21st), was marked by the inhabitants of the County of Dorset, as the commencement of a work, which does equal honour to the noble and heroic of all countries. On a day so auspicious to England's history, and so fraught with remembrance of

noble hearts and gallant deeds, did a grateful band of generous Britons assemble to pay a just tribute to the memory of one who stood foremost in the hot strife, among the defenders of his country, their labours rendered doubly dear by the spot of his monumental pile being the place of his birth, and the associations of his early years being connected with every object which meets the eye from its elevated and commanding position.

At the foot of Bladon Hill, near Dorchester, Admiral Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy was born, on the 14th of April, 1760, in the small village of Martin's



MONUMENT TO ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS HARDY, ON BLADDON HILL. Digitized by Google



STATUE OF GOETHE, AT FRANKFORT.

STATUE OF GOETHE.

This fine colossal statue of Goethe, which was cast in bronze at the Royal Foundry of Munich, according to the model of Schwanthaler, was inaugurated with great ceremony, on the 23rd of last month, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, the illustrious poet's native place. Goethe is represented clad in a mantle, but having his hands free. He wears the simple costume of the present period. His right arm is resting on the trunk of an old tree, and in his left he holds a laurel crown. His eyes are turned towards heaven. The subjects of the bas-reliefs on the pedestal are borrowed from the works of Goethe. In the front, three female figures represent the natural sciences, and dramatic and lyric poetry. On the opposite side is seen, at the right, Goethe of Helichingen, Egmont, Tasso, and a fawn. On the left, the Bride of Corinth, Prometheus, and the King of the Aulones. One of the lateral surfaces represents Iphigenia, Orestes, Thoms, Fanst, and Mephistopheles, and the other Mignon, Wilhelm Meister, the Harpist, Hermann, and Dorothea.

**CHATEAUX.**—The Duke of Devonshire's princely seat at Chatsworth is at the present moment undergoing extensive alterations and embellishments. The two new fountains which have been set in action are truly magnificent—the one called the "Empress," from a single jet throws a column of water nearly three hundred feet high. The other from several jets sends forth copious streams which rise and fall alternately. Huge masses of rock are collecting and forming into a rock work, and, when completed, will present the appearance of a wild mountain torrent of above three hundred feet long. Some rare plants have been sent to the Duke from one of the most arid parts of Western Africa for the noble Duke's conservatory.

**THE GREAT AMERICAN ALOE.**—A fine specimen of this magnificent plant is now in flower, at West Hall, Essex. It is upwards of thirty feet high, and has 25 branches of flowers: it is constantly exuding a sweet juice, which contains 50 per cent. of saccharine matter.

**IMPROVED RAYONS.**—Messrs. Gilbert, of Sheffield, have succeeded in materially improving the form of the handle of this very serviceable implement, by certain bends and curves, which considerably aid its convenience in use; they have likewise made some judicious adaptations of the well-tempered blade; whilst the embellishment of the handle has not been neglected, so as, altogether, to produce a saw which, for elegance and utility, has not been equalled in specimens within our cognisance.

**THE DORSETSHIRE POOR OF LONDON.**—The Refuge for the Homeless Poor, which has been open for several years in the City, will be ready for the reception of objects as soon as the severe weather shall have set in. It is the practice of the committee to throw open the doors of three asylums for the homeless poor in the city of London at the latter end of November. We are sorry to state that the demands upon the funds of the committee for the last year's expenses incurred by the influx of paupers into the city of London have reduced their means of affording assistance very considerably.













MIGNON REGRETTING HER COUNTRY.

## FINE ARTS.

## THE "MIGNON" OF SCHEFFER.

Our limited space hardly allows us to give any particular account of the subject of Scheffer's two exquisite pictures. Such of our readers as are at all acquainted with German literature, cannot but have admired that most delicate and beautifully mysterious creation of the greatest of German poets, and, perhaps, the greatest artist among authors—Goethe. For those to whom the German is altogether unknown, we would say that Mignon is one of the chief characters in Goethe's novel of "Wilhelm Meister." Wilhelm first sees her in company with certain rope-dancers and jugglers, a dark-haired, strange-looking child, the slave of those people and a part of their show. He rescues her from the brutality of one of the posture-men, and takes charge of her. The child had been stolen from her friends in Italy, the place of her birth. In the depth of her loneliness and despair during her wandering life, she had sworn to herself never to say who or what she was. She attaches herself to Wilhelm, and as she grows to womanhood, becomes—scarcely knowing it, and he utterly ignorant of it—ardently in love with him. She wanders some while with him, for he protects her as a father, but is ultimately separated from him, and dies broken-hearted. It would require a long article to give anything like an analysis of the subtly-drawn and mysterious character of Mignon, to present our readers with even a faint idea of the intense feeling and passion, the melancholy, the indefinite longing and aspiration, which consume her half-developed, her fragile, and delicate organism.

Scheffer has taken this exquisite creation of the poet as the subject of two paintings, that are perfect gems of art; they are remarkable for the degree to which they unite the qualities of simplicity and feeling. He has not chosen, as a less thoughtful artist would have done, those passages of the novel in which Mignon is presented surrounded by accessories that seem to invite the painter or illustrator; he has not placed her amid the thoughtless and admiring crowd, in the gay costume of the dancing girl: "A short silk waistcoat, with slashed Spanish sleeves, tight trousers, with puffs, looked very pretty on the child: its long black hair was curled, and wound in locks and plaits about its head. Wilhelm looked at the figure with astonishment, and could not determine whether to take it for a girl or boy. However, he decided for the latter." "He reckoned her about twelve or thirteen years of age; her body was well formed, only her limbs were promise of a stronger growth, or announced a stunted one. Her countenance was not regular, but striking; her brow full of mystery; her nose extremely beautiful. Her mouth had an air of frankness that was very lovely." This is not the Mignon that Scheffer has painted; he has taken her at a more advanced period of the tale, when she has become the passionate girl, nourishing a secret and a hopeless love, and haunted with dim memories of her mysterious birth, and of her distant home; at times, as in a day dream, she recalls the scenes among which she must have passed her infancy, and sighs for the "distant land" she so beautifully describes in her song; this is the Mignon that "Scheffer" has given us; we subjoin the song itself, for it is a fitting accompaniment to the picture.

## MIGNON REGRETTING HER COUNTRY.

Know'st thou the land where flowers bloom, and where  
The golden orange breathes its fragrant air?  
Where winds are ever soft, and blue the skies,  
Where myrtles spring, and groves of laurel rise?  
Know'st thou that land, my love? Away, away,  
Oh! might I with thee sail its beauty stray!

Know'st thou that mansion's roof—its lofty walls,  
Its stately chambers and its sculptured halls,  
Whose still cold statues seem to ask of me,  
What, child of sorrow, have you done to thee?  
Know'st thou that mansion, dearest? Come! O come!  
With thee, my guardian, I would ne'er be torn!

Know'st thou the mountain rising to the cloud,  
That hides the sun-drunk in its misty shroud?  
Where caverns hold the dragon's early lair,  
Where rocks roll down beneath the tower's dark stair?  
Know'st thou it well? That region dost thou know?  
My father, come! Oh! thither let us go!

The companion picture, "Mignon aspiring to Heaven," represents her as she is described towards the close of the tale; every hope is gone, and she is longing for the hour that shall bring with it the peace of the grave. Her thoughts are here, too, thrown into the form of poetry, and she is introduced singing, as before, a song, which has been re-printed in the collected poems of Goethe, under the title of "Mädchensehnsucht nach dem Tode"—the "Maiden's desire for death"—though it is better described by the title of the painting, "Mignon aspiring to Heaven." To explain it will be unnecessary to say that she has been robed in white to represent an angel, on a birthday *fête* of two children, when she was to distribute to the party the basket of little presents that are given on such occasions, and she is unwilling to quit the character she has assumed. Through the greater part of the story, too, she wears the dress of a boy, in which Wilhelm finds her; she will take no other.

\* Translated by Lewis Filmer.

## THE THEATRES.

With the exception of Balfe's new opera, at Drury Lane, there has been little novelty during the past week at the theatres.

The HAYMARKET bill remains as per last; and appears from the good houses to be drawing money, a light farce or two being sufficient to back it up.

At the PRINCESS', Douglas Jerrold's drama of the "Rent Day" has been revived, with Messrs. Wallack and Walter Lacy in their original characters. It has lost none of its attractions, but was greeted, on Wednesday evening, with the same attention and applause which distinguished its former representation, and forms an excellent piece for the off-nights, when the "Castle of Aymon" is not played.

The ADOLPH has also fallen back upon revivals, and the "Wreck Ashore" has formed one of them, in which Mrs. Yates played Alice with the same deep pathos and power as of old—Mr. O. Smith and Mrs. Fitzwilliam resuming their original parts of *Grampus* and *Belia*. "Cupid" was the other reproduction, and may, with great advantage, go back again to the dusty shelf from which it was routed out. Notions of fun have gone into different lines since John Reeve played in this burlesque; and nothing could well be more flat than its reception on Monday. Not the least pleasing theatrical remark of the week is, that the different "Caesar de Bazans" are gradually being heard of no more. The Princess' was certainly the best—no our thinking the only, version; and we question if any of the others were of much benefit to the managements under which they were produced.

The LYCUM has brought out a new drama, by Mr. Fitzball, but too late for us to notice it this week: and Mr. ABeckett's drolleries in the "Knight and the Sprite," are nightly rewarded with laughing audiences at the STRAND.

The OLYMPIC, so pompously opened as the "home for the legitimate drama," appears to have proved rather an uncomfortable abode: as the legitimate has already begun to alternate with the "terrible"—"The Six Degrees of Crime" being played three nights a week, as a first piece. It is very nicely put upon the stage, and respectably acted; and will, possibly, prove of greater service to the treasury, than the charitable intentions towards the drama would ever have done.

And lastly, but far from being the least, SADRUS WALLS is yet flourishing: "The Lady of Lyons" having been admirably performed every night during the week to excellent genuine houses.

## DRURY-LANE.

Of a verity, Mr. Balfe is a most industrious man; he writes operas at railway speed; for Italy, Germany, France, or England, no matter where—it is all the same to him; he will undertake to compose half a dozen partitions in the year, and all of them, as Fame and Time have hitherto proved, possessing merit of the highest order. Now, people who are non-musicians cannot form an adequate notion of the

enormous quantity of penmanship, not to say anything of the creative genius, or fluent fancy, which all this requires. Balfe's scores are generally very full—he writes on folio music-paper, specially ruled for him, of which he consumes sometimes upwards of a thousand pages in the notation of one opera. This must certainly keep his pen and ink in almost perpetual requisition. He composes on the Italian plan, that is, he never stops to make comparisons of thoughts—he puts down every suggestion as it comes, and hence it is not to be wondered at that sometimes he is mediocre, or deficient in originality.

On Wednesday last he produced a new opera at this house, entitled "The Daughter of St. Mark." The libretto (by Mr. Bonn) is founded upon a passage in the annals of Venice, but unembellished, or rather distorted sufficiently to render it fit for the stage. The cast was as follows:—*Lausanna*, Burchioni; *Adriano*, Borroni; *Montecchi*, Weiss; *Adolph*, Harrison; *Caterina*, Miss Rainforth. In the first act Caterina is about to be married to *Adolph* de Courcy, when the nuptials are interrupted by one of the "Ten," who tells her uncle that, instead of the French Knight, she must wed the *Alce* of Cyprus. The nuptials are accordingly broken off, and a noisy finale proclaims the discontent of all parties. We cannot complain of too much incident so far. The second act presents an attempt on the part of *Adolph* to induce Caterina to elope, who considerably declines the temptation, by informing him that were she to attempt it, his life would be the forfeit, as she knows, from the best authority, that there were *bravi* concealed "behind the arras," who would rush forth, and assassinate him. *Adolph* seems to say he could brave a hundred arms for her sake, but the lady is inexorable, and the French Count departs, taking her inconstancy in no very measured terms. In the next scene we find Caterina in Cyprus, received as Queen at the port of Famagusta, and the act concludes. In the third act we find that *Adolph* has followed Caterina to Cyprus, where she, being discovered in a secret meeting with him, is condemned to death, and is about to be executed, when a discovery is made that she is the daughter of *Montecchi*, on which the King of Cyprus yields her up to *Adolph*, and the matter, we mean the curtain, drops. So much for the *libretto*—now let us see what the composer has done—what flesh he has put upon this skeleton, and much of the success of the piece depended upon him. We do not like the Overture, or, indeed, any of Balfe's overtures—they are too rambling and noisy. The finale to the first act is the only thing in it which is truly beautiful—it is composed in the highest range of dramatic music. We suspect that Mr. B. musical, more than Mr. B. managerial, had the construction of the first scene in the second act; the music of which is scientifically ingenious, and dramatically effective, as is also that of the finale. Caterina's reception at Cyprus affords the composer an opportunity to display the richest resources of a rich invention. The third act possesses no great claims on our approbation, with the exception perhaps of rather a pretty ballad "Oh, Smile as thou wert wont to Smile."

The finale consists of a graceful rondo, nicely sung by Miss Rain-

forth. On the whole, it would seem to us that Mr. Balfe preferred in this opera to write solid, well-concerted music, than light and capricious melodies. It certainly adds to his fame as a composer; his accompaniments exhibit more of the organ of constructiveness and originality than those of any of his previous productions, and if there be now and then a little of the "Light of other days" about the whole, we must say it is most *primitively* wrought into new colours. It is hardly necessary to say that the opera was entirely successful. All the principal singers, with Mr. Balfe and—Mr. Bonn, were called for at the fall of the curtain. The house was crammed, and owing to the ingenious (?) construction of a side box we could get but an imperfect view of the scenery, which, the last work of poor Grievé's hand, is very beautiful, particularly in the 2nd act.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE TOWER.—This ancient fortress is undergoing such extensive alterations and improvements as will not only render it of more importance as regards its garrison, but equally add to the beauty of the many interesting historical buildings therein known to the public. A new grand entrance will form the most important improvement. It is to be immediately facing Upper Thames-street, and will be approached by a drawbridge. To effect this alteration, the well-known Spar-gate is to be demolished, that part of the old ditch between the Warder's-hall and Spar-gate filled up, so as to build upon, and a new one in a line with the ditch that runs along the water-side is to be made, so as to run outside the grand entrance, to accomplish which a large space of ground will be added to the fortress, without encroachment on the public right of way on Tower-hill. The Spar-gate barracks, the well-known messengers' buildings, the new ticket office, the Spar-guard-room, and the ramparts adjacent, are all to be razed to the ground, and on their site to be built substantial erections for public offices. Perhaps the greatest importance of having the new entrance is, that there will be a direct line of communication through the Tower, from Tower-hill to East Smithfield. The two archways almost at the entrance from the Tower, leading to what is termed the Irish barracks, now used for the south-east angle, are to be removed, and the Irish barracks, now used for the accommodation of the troops, are to be converted into store-rooms. The alterations intended immediately adjacent to the grand parade are equally extensive. The houses on the right, after passing under the Bloody Tower to the parade, now the residence of some of the warders, will be destroyed, as also the guard-room, and all the buildings, in fact, contiguous to the White Tower, are to be swept away, so as to throw that interesting and stately structure to the full view of the spectator, many of its beauties being hidden by the unsightly buildings that are attached to it. The buildings to the west of the parade are to be pulled down, to make room for more substantial erections. The Beacon Tower, which stands on the west side of the parade, will be thrown open to public view; and when the records are removed to the New Houses of Parliament, the White Tower will be open for public inspection, it certainly being the greatest novelty, and possessing more interesting features, than anything else in the fortress.

THE WEATHER.—In the early part of Wednesday the metropolis was again visited by a very dense fog, which in respect of locality varied in a singular manner. It commenced at daybreak in some portions of London, while others were perfectly clear; and later in the day the City was completely enveloped, while parts of the town before visited were left perfectly clear, with bright sunshine. On Thursday also it was rather foggy. The Liverpool papers state that a ship lost had set in there, which, it was hoped, would put an end to the typhoid fever which had prevailed for sometime in the town.





MIGNON ASPIRING TO HEAVEN.

MIGNON ASPIRING TO HEAVEN.

Such let me seem till such I be,  
Take not my snow-white robe away!  
Soon from the dreary Earth I see  
Up to the glittering realms of day.

There find a little space I'll seek,  
Then open my eyes with joyful mind,  
In robes of truth no longer dread,  
Girdle and girdle left behind.

And those who shine some of them  
They ask not touching Maid or boy,  
No robes, no garments, there are worn,  
The dress is purged from sin's alloy.

Through life, 'tis true, I have not sold,  
Yet anguish long my heart has wrung,  
Unlucky was my cheek has spoiled,  
Make me again for ever young.

The artist to whom the world owes these two exquisite paintings, Ary Scheffer, was born in Holland, in 1796. His father was a painter also, and died at an early age, when the widow, with her three sons, removed to Paris. Ary, the eldest, was then fourteen, and had already shown a decided aptitude for his father's profession. At eleven years of age he painted a Hannibal, the size of life, receiving the head of his brother Adriaan! This picture attracted much notice at Amsterdam. At Paris he studied under Guerin, and while very young became favourably known to the public by his picture of St. Louis dying of the plague, and St. Thomas steering a vessel driven by a storm; he also painted the subject of the Citizens of Calais submitting to Edward III. He has been an active labourer, for, in addition to several paintings that have gained an European fame, he has executed an immense number of commissions for the churches of Paris, and the Museum of Versailles; but it has been alleged that some of these indicate haste and want of finish. In 1827, he produced his picture of the Salote women throwing themselves over a precipice to escape falling into the hands of the Turkish soldiers: it is much admired for its grouping, and the variety of expression in the heads.

From the subjects he has worked upon for some years past, he may be classed as an illustrator of poetry, and of that emotion that gives life and beauty to the true lyrics of all languages. In this style are his "Francesca de Rimini and her Lover," from Dante; "Count Eberhard weeping his Son," from Schiller's ballad; "Margaret at her Spinning Wheel," and with the "Evil Spirit," from Faust; and two paintings from Lord Byron's "Gino." In 1836, appeared his "Christ," as the consoler of the repentant and the afflicted; in this group he has introduced a dying Polish soldier, a Negro slave, and a portrait of Tasso, to represent a poet stricken with madness. In 1838, he exhibited four pictures, all of them subjects from the works of Goethe, two again from Faust, and two from "Wilhelm Meister," the "Mignon," of which we have here presented our readers with engravings. These last have been universally admired, and have added to a reputation already well established. Since they appeared he has been engaged in painting by himself, a whole saloon in the Palace of Versailles; yet, such is his industry, that even this task did not fully occupy him, for he has worked also on a sacred subject, "The Human Race in the Valley of Jehoshaphat." He was the instructor of the late Princess Marie of Wurtemberg, the daughter of Louis Philippe; she was the only pupil he ever formed. He lives in the most complete independence, and belongs to no academy or coterie; he has created his own school, has never paused in his career in which he is still progressing, and he is beyond a doubt one of the very highest rank among the painters of the present age.

The following are the remarks of an eloquent writer and critic on the character of Mignon—

"This mysterious child, at first neglected by the reader, gradually forced on his attention, at length overpowers him with an emotion more deep and thrilling than any poet since the days of Shakespeare has succeeded in producing. The daughter of enthusiasm, rapture, passion, and despair, she is of the earth, but not earthly. When she glides before us through the light mazes of her fairy dance, or twangs her lute to the notes of her home-sick verses, or whirrs her tambourine, and hurries round us like an antique Maenad, we could almost fancy her a spirit; so pure is she, so full of fervour, so disengaged from the clay of this world. And when all the fearful particulars of her story are at length laid together, and we behold in connected order the image of her hapless existence, there is, in those dim recollections, those feelings so simple, so impassioned and unspeakable, consuming the closely-shrouded, won struck, yet ethereal spirit of the poor creature, something which searches into the inmost recesses of the soul. It is not tears which her fate calls forth; but a feeling far too deep for tears. The very fire of heaven seems miserably quenched among the obstructions of this earth. Her little heart, so noble and so helpless, perishes before the smallest of its many beauties is unfolded; and all its loves, and thoughts, and longings, do but add another pang to death, and sink to silence utter and eternal. It is as if the gloomy porch of Dis, and his pale kingdoms, were realized and set before us, and we heard the ineffable wail of infants reverberating from within their prison walls for ever.

"The history of Mignon runs like a thread of gold through the tissue of the narrative, connecting with the heart much that were else addressed only to the head. Philosophy and eloquence might have done the rest; but this is poetry in the highest meaning of the word. It must be for the power of producing such creations and emotions that Goethe is, by many of his countrymen, ranked at the side of Homer and Shakespeare, as one of the only three men of genius that have ever lived."

THE ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

The great lunar eclipse, of which we gave so accurate a prediction on Saturday last, was only visible in a few favoured localities. At Carnarvon, a correspondent informs us, the "evening was brilliant in all the magnificence of heaven's hosts;" and that the people of the town and neighbourhood enjoyed a fine sight of its entire phenomenon. At Liverpool, it was, also, exceedingly well seen. But the situation in which it seems to have been best seen, appears to have been the southern coast, where, from the greater warmth of the temperature, the breeze of the Channel, and the dry, compact nature of the stratification of the adjacent country, a more lucid atmosphere, and one less oppressed with clouds, ordinarily prevails. In this expectation, the writer of the present notice went to Falmouth, and was gratified, at the "time appointed," with a very perfect view of the eclipse. The night, at its commencement, was dull and murky; fumes of rapid, slowly vapours, driven by an upper current from the singular north, hovered across the vault of heaven, and left but small hope that a glimpse of the moon's face would be obtained. However, at about nine o'clock, the star-bespangled sky became visible in patches, and in the course of half an hour the whole south-eastern heavens presented an aspect of perfect clearness. The light of the moon was then so strong, that writing could be read with ease, and the coast of France was distinctly visible. The large stars were, of course, proportionally deprived of their full lustre, shining as mere points in the milky darkness, and destitute of scintillation; while those of smaller magnitude were wholly obscured. Under these auspicious circumstances the eclipse commenced. As it progressed, and the light of the moon became extinguished, the various aspects of the landscape were slowly withdrawn from sight; the stars, one by one, came forth from the depths of heaven, with a brightness, which, in its increase, gave the effect of an actual advance; the silver sea gave up its stream of radiant reflections, and a length so thick a darkness fell upon all things, that the light of Jupiter, shining above Dungeness point, became distinctly reflected on the beautiful bay of Soudgate. The eclipse was now total; and the moon, "shown of its beams," presented the appearance of a reddish and partially-transparent globe lighted from the east. The departure of the shadow was, of course, attended by a reversal of the phenomena we have described. During the progress of the eclipse, an opportunity was offered of testing, by direct observation, the popular error, so industriously propagated in almost all astronomical publications, of the possibility of seeing the whole obliquity of numerous volcanoes on the moon's surface. The idea has always appeared to the writer to be an absurd one, and wholly unsupported by appearances. The case is this—on the face of the moon a number of very bright spots are visible, and these are supposed to be so many active volcanoes; the brightness being conjectured to arise from the intensely luminous substance of the eruptions. Now, if this were the case, it would follow, that light of such magnitude would not suffer an eclipse by the passage of the earth's shadow, but would rather shine with additional brightness; but observation shows us that they do suffer a total eclipse, and in this view the writer was fully confirmed on Sunday night, for, on that occasion, when the parts of the moon, obscured by the earth's shadow, were still distinctly visible, they themselves retained wholly indistinguishable from the general mass.

Some curious effects of refraction occurred during the latter stages of the eclipse, but as these would involve the necessity of some purely scientific and lengthy descriptions, we may only mention that during one of them the bright part of the moon appeared to bulge beyond the shadow, and eventually to reappear partially on it—a phenomenon of superstitious import to the timid and the ignorant.

PARIS FASHIONS.

(From "Townsend's Selections of Parisian Costumes for December.")

Paris has lately been visited by numerous elegant eclipses which have appeared in the Champs-Elysees, and we observed, with pleasure, they were graced with the style of the fashionable world, in solution, in which severity both in the materials and forms were conspicuous. In many eclipses were seen mantles, palatines of tulle, accompanied by ermine, or sable truffs, without other adornments or drawings. We also particularly observed some velvet Russian Capes, with pelutins and borders of gold.

Dresses for morning wear are now rather shorter, and not so full in the pleats round the waist.

The corsets of Dancers are all tight; they have, however, to give them a fallow, feelings, or lappets, composed of leaves, placed in form of a fan.

BALL DRESSES have several skirts, and are usually ornamented with flowers. Many Crapes and Fur-trimmed are made of quilted silk. The Fur-trimmed usually have the old open pelutins with sleeves.

BLACK SATIN FALLOWS are much worn; they are undecorated either with silk trim, or with tulle, interlined with application of velvet; some are simply trimmed with ribbon velvet round the sleeves and collar.

VELVET is, and will be, the most distinguished article of dress this winter; it is employed for everything; for morning pelutins with light sleeves and high-buttoned corsets; for evening dresses with light corsets; and half long sleeves for evening dresses, with low light corsets and lace borders; in fact, velvet is adapted in every decoration of costume—for mantles, seals, pelutins, &c., &c.

HATS continue to be rather small and the brims low at the sides; the crowns are rather wide, and slightly rounded.

SATIN HATS are frequently entirely covered with black lace, which is sometimes placed on the top of the crown, and falls in folds on the brim.

Many Hats are made with lappets of black, velvet, and mixed with flowers. These caps usually extend from the face; but as this does not suit every physiognomy, some have, in addition, a flower, a bow of ribbon, or of lace, placed on each side.

TRIMMINGS are smaller and lighter than they were last year; they are placed very backward on the head, merely covering the coil of hair.

HATS CORSETS are very low and simple; some have no under (ward bands) as seen, but the fashion is not on the increase, as smooth bands will keep a whole evening without being disarranged, for which reason they have the preference. The ringslets or l'Anglaise are not worn so long as they were last year, but fall more in disuse.

Gloves for evening wear are always very short, and are fastened with three or four buttons; they have now no trimming, as heretofore.

It is the fashion to wear several bracelets; antique and modern are often worn together.

PREPARED DINNER TO SIR HENRY POTTINGER, AT LIVERPOOL.—Sir H. Pottinger has accepted an invitation to dine with the merchants and bankers of Liverpool. The 12th of December was named, but the day will probably be the 17th, as on the former day the Judge of Assize (Mr. Baron Gurney) will probably dine with the Mayor.

A GOOD WINDFALL.—A well-known millwright at Stamford, Lincolnshire, by a recent decision in the High Court of Chancery, immediately comes into the possession of a large estate near London, of the annual value of £13,000, as well as a stream of coal for the same for the last 30 years, amounting to the sum of £250,000.

NUMBER OF IRISH RESIDENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The following table will be interesting to many of our readers:—

In Birmingham .....	4,083	In Liverpool .....	49,630
Bristol .....	4,039	London and Suburbs ..	73,131
Clitham .....	2,476	Manchester and Salford ..	34,301
Dundee .....	3,672	Newcastle .....	2,857
Edinburgh .....	5,304	Paisley .....	5,231
Glasgow .....	44,345	Sheffield .....	1,827
Greenock .....	4,307	Stockport .....	2,252
Leeds .....	3,027	Woolwich .....	2,316

The total number of Irish in England at the date of the last Census was .....

In Wales .....	2,676
In Scotland .....	126,231
In British Isles .....	3,531

Total .....

\* For the full details of the Census of Ireland, see our Supplement of October last.

FARMERS.—On Tuesday a Provincial Grand Lodge of Freemasons was held at Coventry, for the purpose of installing Earl Howe as Provincial Grand Master of Warwickshire. The ceremony of installation was performed by T. H. Hall, Esq., Grand Registrar of the Order, assisted by a numerous assemblage of the fraternity from the metropolis, and from all parts of the county of Warwick and the adjoining counties. The company afterwards partook of a sumptuous dinner, at the Castle Inn, at which his lordship presided.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT GERRALD.—A very distressing accident happened in the town of Walsley, Nov. 15, at Gibraltar, by the sinking of a boat in the bay; the unfortunate sailors were almost all our own countrymen, belonging to a detachment of Artillery, on their way to Corfu, by the troop-ship Apollo. This troop-ship, which arrived at Gibraltar on Monday, the 11th, brought out detachments of men for all the regiments in the garrison, and, besides others four Maltese, had one on board of Artillery, destined for the companies of Captains Shaw and Gooding, at Corfu. As the boats of the Apollo were not extensively employed to effect the disembarkation of the troops, many from the quay were also employed for this purpose, when, early in the forenoon, one of the latter, conveying on shore ten men, the greater part of whom belonged to the Artillery, for the purpose of procuring a few necessaries for the voyage, and with a female servant, the boatman and a boy, making in all a company of thirteen in the boat, it was unfortunately run down by a Danish galliot which had just arrived from Malaga, and was proceeding to its anchorage-ground; six out of the number were rescued from a watery grave. The owner of the boat, although an expert swimmer, has perished, and left a large family to deplore their loss; whilst the boy, who could not swim, was providentially saved by the timely assistance of one of the boats of her Majesty's ship Scout. The Apollo only left Cork on the 2nd of this month. We subjoin a list of those who were drowned:—Sergeant Gritter; gunners Leaver, Newey, and Lister, of the Royal Artillery; sergeant Kennerly, of the 57th regiment; Mary Ann Coyle, servant to Captain St. Quarris, of the 42nd; and the boatman, John Ferris.







**THE RAINBOW TAVERN, FLEET-STREET.**—A meeting took place at the Rainbow Tavern, on Tuesday, for proof of debts, and choice of a receiver, in the case of Isaac Armit, a bankrupt, who was proprietor of the above tavern. At a former meeting, notice of the creditors was given, and a statement in proof, in consequence of their having neglected to bring their claims. Mr. Higgins now appeared on behalf of the bankrupt, and Mr. Cooke represented Mr. Armit. Some proofs of money lent to the bankrupt, which were not allowed at the last meeting, were now received, upon the production of certain books and papers, in which entries of the loans had been made, as collateral evidence. Amongst others, a Mr. Wells, of 17 Upper Norton-street, proved a debt of £100 for an accommodation advance. Mr. Cooke was then examined by Mr. Higgins, and said that he had been in the Rainbow Tavern. He produced an agreement between himself and the bankrupt, in consequence of which agreement the latter became the occupier of the house. Armit was to pay to Cooke a week for the use of the tavern. Several payments had been made to him by the bankrupt, but he did not keep any books in which entries of such payments were made. He had been in possession of the inn for the last fortnight under an execution. He considered the bankrupt to be £1700 in his debt; at 1000 on a bond which he had given to him for £1500—a third part of which had been paid off—and the remaining £700 in bills of exchange.—None of the trade credits having proved, Mr. Wells, the gentleman above mentioned, was chosen receiver.

**FRAUD ON THE REVENUE.**—THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL v. CANDY—THE SHERIFF v. DEAN.—This case was decided in the Court of Exchequer on Thursday. It was an information filed at the instance of the Attorney-General against Messrs. Candy and Dean, the well known silks, for illegally importing a quantity of silks without payment of the duty. The case was not gone into, in order to give an opportunity for an arrangement. After a long consultation between the parties, the Attorney-General stated it had been arranged that the jury should give a verdict for the single value of the silks at 25s. The verdict accordingly. Verdicts were also returned, by consent, in three other cases, for single values of £2000, £2000, and £2000. With three informations, we believe, all proceedings by the Crown against Messrs. Candy and Dean are brought to a close.

# CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The first session of the present assizes commenced on Monday, before the Lord Mayor and other civil authorities. The following were the only cases of interest tried during the week:—

**THE GLOUSERSHIRE UNLAWFULITY OF THE LAW.**—James Johnson, aged twenty-one, who was indicted for a burglary in the dwelling-house of Samuel John Watson. Mr. Pendergast appeared for the defence. The Attorney-General examined the prisoner, who, in answer to his lordship and to Mr. Pendergast, deposed that his name was Samuel John Watson. He was an elderly man, looking person, but appeared to be either naturally or by a great deal of cunning. After a long and searching examination, and cross-examination by the Attorney-General and counsel, who tried their ingenuity in turn in endeavouring to extract the precise truth of the matter, the witness deposed that he holds at present in his possession the certificate of his baptism, in which his name appears to be Samuel John Watson, but he never was known by the name of Watson, or called by any name but John, and he never, even on the occasion of his marriage, signed any other Christian name to any document or paper than simply "John." Notwithstanding he had no recollection of his baptism, or of the name which he was made acquainted with the fact of his having been so named by his sponsors upwards of thirty years ago. However, having been in his youth with a man called John, and nothing else, he had never used the name of Samuel John Watson in the present case. In the information, it is stated his name is John. After a tedious and painful continuance of an examination, out of which the witness was the simple facts elicited, the Attorney-General asked the jury if they could really make up their minds as to what the prisoner's real name was?—The jury replied they could not.—The Attorney-General then the prisoner, having charged with a burglary in the house of Samuel John Watson, if the jury could not find that the name belonged to Samuel John Watson, they could not find the prisoner guilty. They should, therefore, at once acquit him.—Under the Attorney-General's direction the jury accordingly returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."—The Attorney-General then the prisoner in custody, however, as he can be indicted for burglary in the house of John Watson.—In the course of a demurrer motion, which subsequently moved amongst the gentlemen of the law on the subject, it was asserted that an antecedent judgment could be so framed as to preclude the validity of a plea on behalf of the prisoner of autrefois acquit; the only if finally being the prisoner's inability from poverty to try the issue.

**THE SLAVE TRADING CASE.**—THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL v. THE ASSOCIATED TRADING COMPANIES.—On his petition asking his seat in court on Wednesday morning, Captain Jennings, who has appeared on several occasions to take his trial, on an information charging him with carrying on an illegal trade in slaves during the time he was captain of the Augusta, again attempted to discharge his bail, and was immediately placed at the bar.—The prisoner said he had applied to his lordship to direct that his bail should be taken like his trial during the present assizes. It had been out of his mind time to time, the remembrance of which was, that he could not follow his expectations, that he was nearly reduced to ruin, having severely everything in his hands. His means of livelihood were exhausted; he therefore trusted there would be no further delay. Mr. Payne, on behalf of the prosecution, opposed the application, and put in an affidavit of his brother Stephen and others, which stated that, in the absence of Captain Jennings, a commercial voyage in the case, they were prepared to go to trial. Mr. Pendergast treated the Court with some delay in mind the number of times the trial had been postponed; it was a great hardship on Captain Jennings to be obliged to attend every assize and renew his recognizances. Lord Stowell: That may be so, but this is a case in which the interest of the public is involved, therefore justice requires, that under the circumstances, another postponement of the trial.—Prisoner in high tones: My lord, I assure you that I have not done anything in the sight of God or man, that is sufficient to place me in this dock again after assize; and, as an Englishman and a free-born subject, I have a right to demand an investigation of the charges alleged against me. There is no just ground of complaint against me.—The defendant was proceeding to make some further remarks, when he was advised by his counsel to desist. After a short conversation, it was ordered that the trial should be postponed for six months, in order to allow Captain Jennings to take a voyage; and that he should be discharged from prison on the same bail amounting to £1000.

# POLICE.

**FATAL OCCURRENCE AT A MANSION.**—At Union Hall, on Tuesday, Francis Thomas Passmore, a young man of respectable appearance, described as a commission agent, residing in St. George's, Southwark, was charged with causing the death of John Smith, a young man, the son of a gentleman living in the Albany-road, Camberwell, and also with being the cause of such a serious accident occurring to another young man, named John King, a bookbinder at Walworth, that his life is despatched. The first witness was a young man of the name of Thompson, who stated, that on the preceding night he walked back past the Union Hall Tavern, in the Walworth-road, at which a large number of persons were present. That between nine and ten o'clock that morning, with several other persons, male and female, were in the act of ascending a staircase, which led to the ballroom, when the person at the head of the stairs, standing on the landing, pushed the crowd back. He (witness) was near the bottom of the stairs at the time, when he heard the noise of the ladies going away, and at the moment saw two gentlemen fall backwards from the landing above to the pavement at the bottom, on their heads, one of whom (Mr. Smith) was picked up bleeding from the nose, mouth, and ears, and the other individual was also bleeding from a wound on the back of his head. Both the gentlemen were immediately carried into one of the rooms in the tavern, where Mr. Smith soon expired, and his fellow sufferer was in such a dangerous condition, that it was considered advisable to have him immediately conveyed to Guy's Hospital, where he is at present in a most precarious state. In answer to Mr. Trill, the witness said that he saw the prisoner standing at the foot of the ball-room taking tickets as the company went in, and that several persons were ascending the staircase for the purpose of going into the room. He saw the prisoner push them down the stairs; that he (witness) did not actually see the prisoner lay hands upon the two gentlemen who fell down, but that he was fully persuaded the latter gave way in consequence of the manner in which the company were pushed by the accused, and that to this was to be attributed the accident and loss of life which occurred. Witness considered that the height from which the two gentlemen fell was between eight and nine feet, and that it was perfectly understood.—Another witness stated that he was nearly going up stairs to ask a question, when he was violently pushed down by the prisoner, and on falling back with the crowd, he heard the gentlemen break, and saw the deceased and the other gentleman fall from the landing place.—The prisoner having been examined by the magistrate, proceeded to describe that on the night in question he attended at the Union Hall Tavern, at the request of a friend of his named Kenneth, who gave him, to take tickets at the entrance of the room. That while he was engaged in the performance of that duty, hearing a noise, and seeing his friend in a scuffle below, he ran down to his assistance, and that while he was below the gentlemen gave way, and the deceased and Mr. King fell from the landing, as already described. That he was the first to pick up the deceased himself, and was highly engaged in holding up his head, to keep him from being suffocated with the blood which was pouring from his nose, mouth, and ears, until medical assistance arrived, and the deceased expired. That as the prisoner presently observed that a great number of persons, and amongst them the witnesses, got into the house, and wanted to force their way into the ball room without tickets, although he announced that none would be admitted who did not produce them. He declared that he never laid hands on the parties; and that, after the accident occurred, he made no attempt to interfere, but quietly resigned himself into the hands of the police, conscious of his own innocence in the unfortunate affair.—The witnesses were here recalled, and asked, after hearing the prisoner's statement, whether they still adhered to their former evidence, as to the fact of their having seen him at the door of the ball room, on the landing place, at the moment the deceased and the other gentleman fell from that spot? The answers given by the witnesses were in the affirmative.—Mr. Trill remarked the prisoner, in order to give him an opportunity of producing witnesses to prove he was down stairs at the time.

**VIOLENT OUTRAGE.**—At the Thames Police-office, on Tuesday, a young man named George William Glover, a labourer, residing in Whitechapel-lane, Stepney, was charged with maliciously assaulting Ann Neal, a young married woman, in a cruel state of health. It appeared from the evidence of several witnesses, that on the evening of Monday week, the prisoner, whose conduct was more like that of a raving maniac than of a rational being, ran a-muck along the Mile-end-road, in

a state of insane drunkenness, with a woman's towel in his hand, striking at every person who came in his way. He first hit a man named Green, who was walking towards him, and then a woman named Smith, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Brown, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named White, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Black, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Grey, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Gold, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silver, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Lead, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Copper, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Iron, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Tin, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Zinc, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Nickel, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Cobalt, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Manganese, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Magnesium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Potassium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Sodium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Calcium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Strontium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Barium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Bismuth, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Antimony, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Arsenic, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Selenium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Tellurium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Iodine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Bromine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Chlorine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Fluorine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Oxygen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Hydrogen, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Nitrogen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Phosphorus, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Sulfur, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Carbon, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Boron, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Magnesium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Aluminium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Gallium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Germanium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Arsenic, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Selenium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Tellurium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Iodine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Bromine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Chlorine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Fluorine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Oxygen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Hydrogen, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Nitrogen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Phosphorus, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Sulfur, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Carbon, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Boron, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Magnesium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Aluminium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Gallium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Germanium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Arsenic, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Selenium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Tellurium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Iodine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Bromine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Chlorine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Fluorine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Oxygen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Hydrogen, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Nitrogen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Phosphorus, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Sulfur, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Carbon, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Boron, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Magnesium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Aluminium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Gallium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Germanium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Arsenic, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Selenium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Tellurium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Iodine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Bromine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Chlorine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Fluorine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Oxygen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Hydrogen, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Nitrogen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Phosphorus, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Sulfur, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Carbon, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Boron, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Magnesium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Aluminium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Gallium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Germanium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Arsenic, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Selenium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Tellurium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Iodine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Bromine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Chlorine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Fluorine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Oxygen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Hydrogen, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Nitrogen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Phosphorus, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Sulfur, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Carbon, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Boron, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Magnesium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Aluminium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Gallium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Germanium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Arsenic, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Selenium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Tellurium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Iodine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Bromine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Chlorine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Fluorine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Oxygen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Hydrogen, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Nitrogen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Phosphorus, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Sulfur, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Carbon, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Boron, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Magnesium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Aluminium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Gallium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Germanium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Arsenic, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Selenium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Tellurium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Iodine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Bromine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Chlorine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Fluorine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Oxygen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Hydrogen, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Nitrogen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Phosphorus, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Sulfur, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Carbon, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Boron, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Magnesium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Aluminium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Gallium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Germanium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Arsenic, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Selenium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Tellurium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Iodine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Bromine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Chlorine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Fluorine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Oxygen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Hydrogen, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Nitrogen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Phosphorus, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Sulfur, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Carbon, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Boron, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Magnesium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Aluminium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Gallium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Germanium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Arsenic, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Selenium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Tellurium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Iodine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Bromine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Chlorine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Fluorine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Oxygen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Hydrogen, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Nitrogen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Phosphorus, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Sulfur, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Carbon, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Boron, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Magnesium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Aluminium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Gallium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Germanium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Arsenic, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Selenium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Tellurium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Iodine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Bromine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Chlorine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Fluorine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Oxygen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Hydrogen, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Nitrogen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Phosphorus, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Sulfur, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Carbon, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Boron, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Magnesium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Aluminium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Gallium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Germanium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Arsenic, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Selenium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Tellurium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Iodine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Bromine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Chlorine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Fluorine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Oxygen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Hydrogen, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Nitrogen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Phosphorus, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Sulfur, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Carbon, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Boron, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Magnesium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Aluminium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Gallium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Germanium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Arsenic, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Selenium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Tellurium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Iodine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Bromine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Chlorine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Fluorine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Oxygen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Hydrogen, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Nitrogen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Phosphorus, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Sulfur, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Carbon, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Boron, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Magnesium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Aluminium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Gallium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Germanium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Arsenic, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Selenium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Tellurium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Iodine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Bromine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Chlorine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Fluorine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Oxygen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Hydrogen, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Nitrogen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Phosphorus, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Sulfur, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Carbon, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Boron, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Magnesium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Aluminium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Gallium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Germanium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Arsenic, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Selenium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Tellurium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Iodine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Bromine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Chlorine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Fluorine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Oxygen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Hydrogen, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Nitrogen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Phosphorus, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Sulfur, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Carbon, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Boron, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Magnesium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Aluminium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Gallium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Germanium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Arsenic, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Selenium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Tellurium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Iodine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Bromine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Chlorine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Fluorine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Oxygen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Hydrogen, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Nitrogen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Phosphorus, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Sulfur, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Carbon, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Boron, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Magnesium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Aluminium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Gallium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Germanium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Arsenic, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Selenium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Tellurium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Iodine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Bromine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Chlorine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Fluorine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Oxygen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Hydrogen, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Nitrogen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Phosphorus, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Sulfur, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Carbon, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Boron, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Magnesium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Aluminium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Gallium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Germanium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Arsenic, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Selenium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Tellurium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Iodine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Bromine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Chlorine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Fluorine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Oxygen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Hydrogen, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Nitrogen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Phosphorus, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Sulfur, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Carbon, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Boron, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Magnesium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Aluminium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Gallium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Germanium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Arsenic, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Selenium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Tellurium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Iodine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Bromine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Chlorine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Fluorine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Oxygen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Hydrogen, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Nitrogen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Phosphorus, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Sulfur, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Carbon, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Boron, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Magnesium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Aluminium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Gallium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Germanium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Arsenic, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Selenium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Tellurium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Iodine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Bromine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Chlorine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Fluorine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Oxygen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Hydrogen, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Nitrogen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Phosphorus, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Sulfur, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Carbon, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Boron, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Magnesium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Aluminium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Gallium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Germanium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Arsenic, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Selenium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Tellurium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Iodine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Bromine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Chlorine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Fluorine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Oxygen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Hydrogen, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Nitrogen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Phosphorus, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Sulfur, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Carbon, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Boron, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Magnesium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Aluminium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Gallium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Germanium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Arsenic, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Selenium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Tellurium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Iodine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Bromine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Chlorine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Fluorine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Oxygen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Hydrogen, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Nitrogen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Phosphorus, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Sulfur, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Carbon, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Boron, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Magnesium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Aluminium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Gallium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Germanium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Arsenic, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Selenium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Tellurium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Iodine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Bromine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Chlorine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Fluorine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Oxygen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Hydrogen, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Nitrogen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Phosphorus, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Sulfur, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Carbon, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Boron, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Magnesium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Aluminium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Gallium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Germanium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Arsenic, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Selenium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Tellurium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Iodine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Bromine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Chlorine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Fluorine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Oxygen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Hydrogen, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Nitrogen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Phosphorus, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Sulfur, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Carbon, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Boron, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Magnesium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Aluminium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Gallium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Germanium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Arsenic, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Selenium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Tellurium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Iodine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Bromine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Chlorine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Fluorine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Oxygen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Hydrogen, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Nitrogen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Phosphorus, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Sulfur, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Carbon, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Boron, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Magnesium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Aluminium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Gallium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Germanium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Arsenic, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Selenium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Tellurium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Iodine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Bromine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Chlorine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Fluorine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Oxygen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Hydrogen, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Nitrogen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Phosphorus, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Sulfur, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Carbon, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Boron, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Magnesium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Aluminium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Gallium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Germanium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Arsenic, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Selenium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Tellurium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Iodine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Bromine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Chlorine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Fluorine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Oxygen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Hydrogen, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Nitrogen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Phosphorus, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Sulfur, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Carbon, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Boron, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Magnesium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Aluminium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Gallium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Germanium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Arsenic, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Selenium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Tellurium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Iodine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Bromine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Chlorine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Fluorine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Oxygen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Hydrogen, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Nitrogen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Phosphorus, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Sulfur, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Carbon, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Boron, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Magnesium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Aluminium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Gallium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Germanium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Arsenic, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Selenium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Tellurium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Iodine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Bromine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Chlorine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Fluorine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Oxygen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Hydrogen, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Nitrogen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Phosphorus, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Sulfur, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Carbon, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Boron, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Magnesium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Aluminium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Silicon, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Gallium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Germanium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Arsenic, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Selenium, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Tellurium, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Iodine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Bromine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Chlorine, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Fluorine, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Oxygen, who was walking towards him. He then struck at a man named Hydrogen, who was walking towards him, and then at a woman named Nitrogen, who was walking towards





INSTALLATION OF A KNIGHT OF THE BATH.

The shoes are of white leather, the spurs of gold, and the hat, which is somewhat high crowned, is adorned with a plume of white feathers.

Our illustration represents the Ceremony of the Sovereign installing a Knight with the Order, in the Throne-room, at St. James's Palace.

An investiture took place on Tuesday, at Windsor Castle, by the Queen's command. At half-past two o'clock the Knights assembled in the Guard Chamber, and were there robed in the splendid mantle and collar of the Order, in which they afterwards proceeded to St. George's Hall. The Chapter was held in the Reception-room. Her Majesty and Prince Albert having entered the apartment, preceded by the Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Steward, the ceremony commenced. The Knights Grand Crosses present were—his Royal Highness Prince Albert, first and principal Grand Cross, and Acting Great Master of the Order; his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, Viscount Buxton, Sir Edward Paget, Sir George Murray, Sir George Cockburn, Sir Edward Codrington, and the Earl of Clarence. The Queen, who wore the mantle, collar, and star of the Bath, was seated at the head of the table, having Prince Albert on her right, and the Duke of Cambridge on her left; the Knights Grand Crosses being seated on each side of the table. Sir Arthur Asson was then conducted from St. George's Hall between the two junior knights present, the Earl of Clarence and Sir George Cockburn, preceded by the Gentleman Usher of the Order, and Bath King of Arms bearing the insignia of the order on a crimson velvet cushion. Sir Arthur was ushered to the right hand of the Sovereign, and, kneeling, the sword of state was delivered by the Lord Chamberlain to the senior Knight Grand Cross, who presented it to her Majesty. The Queen then conferred with it the honour of knighthood on the new Knight Grand Cross, who on rising had the honour to kiss the Sovereign's hand. The ribbon and badge presented by Bath King of Arms were received by Prince Albert, and handed to the Sovereign, who placed the same over the right shoulder of Sir Arthur, and also presented to him the star of a Civil Knight Grand Cross of the Order. The new Knights then withdrew. The Earl of Elmsborough was introduced between the Earl of Clarence and Sir George Cockburn.

preceded by the officers of the order, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him with the sword of state by his Sovereign. The noble earl was then invested by the Queen with the ribbon and badge of the Order of the Bath, and also received from her Majesty the star of a Civil Knight Grand Cross. His lordship then had the honour to kiss her Majesty's hand, and retired from the Royal presence. The Knights Grand Crosses were called over, and with the officers of the Order retired from the presence of the Sovereign with the usual reverence.

The Queen gave a grand dinner in the evening, to which all the Knights Grand Crosses of the Order of the Bath present at the ceremony were invited. The banquet was served in the Waterloo Chamber. The table service of gold plate was used on this occasion. Down the whole length of the middle of the table were a succession of beautiful specimens of ornamental gold plate. Opposite to her Majesty, in the centre of the table, was placed the St. George's standard, flanked at a little distance by two large vases of the time of Queen Anne, in gold, and of most various workmanship; farther still were the beautiful chandeliers designed by Flaxman, the subject "The Garden of the Hesperides," and at each extremity of the table were the "Venus impialis," designed by Bully. The investiture in this line of magnificent objects were filled with specimens of most elegant design filled with artificial flowers. Down each side of these, which formed the centre of the table, was placed a row of gold chandeliers bearing a profusion of wax lights, and beyond these, towards the edge of the table, were placed the gold dishes of various descriptions, in which the stands of the banquet were served. Around the room was a succession of side tables, on which were arranged shields, salvers, and other articles of massive character, in gold plate. The apartment was also illuminated by the five brilliant crystal chandeliers.

## STRIKE OF THE BAKING FISHERMEN.

Our illustration shows a group of fishing-smacks, belonging to Barking, in Essex; of which vessels, on Tuesday last, no fewer than sixty were lying in the

river, a little below Woolwich, their crews having brought them home from sea, and struck work. The following details are abridged from the *Morning Chronicle*:—The total number of these smacks, nominally sailing from the port of London, is about one hundred and sixty, and they are one of the principal sources of supply to the Billingsgate market. They are west-hatched vessels, generally of from fifty to sixty tons, and carrying each three men beside the captain, and about the same number of apprentices. Their principal fishing grounds are off the coast of Holland, and during the end season in the North Sea and about the Orkney Islands. In the summer and autumn, it is not unusual for many of them to work out of Harwich, Lowestoft, or Yarmouth, on the eastern coast. The kind of fish they are employed in catching varies with the season and locality; it is mostly cod, sole, haddock, or plaice. A smack's cargo commonly contains more than one of these varieties.

Where several smacks are the property of a single owner, or of two or three in the same family, they are generally worked in fleets of from fifteen to thirty sail, each smack in its turn bringing to market the fish caught by the whole fleet. In this way, a large fleet is enabled to keep up a regular and constant supply; thus a fair average of the market is secured, and the time of absence from home rendered less variable and uncertain. Frequently, however, the smacks only come up the river as far as Gravesend, and having discharged their cargo of fish into the batch-houses that ply between that place and the London market, they take in fresh provisions and return to sea. This is called making a "Gravesend voyage." It tends to keep the men longer from their homes and families, but effects a great saving of time to the owners. Formerly these Gravesend voyages were not so common as they are at present; and the men generally found means to get home on the average once a month. But to meet the increased competition that the supply of fish by railway has introduced, the owners have made them more frequent, till the usual time of absence has increased to six or eight weeks, and often more. One extensive proprietor, the owner of about 40 vessels, has also for the last year employed a very fast sailing cutter to carry provisions to his smacks, and those of the numerous small owners who are his dependents, and to bring their fish back to meet the boats at Gravesend. By this means, the crews of more than half the smacks belonging to the place have been kept out at sea for periods of from three to six months. This lengthened absence from home and its comforts, the working fishermen have long felt to be a great privation. The middle class of owners thinking probably that a partial return to the old system would place them on a more equal footing with the extensive proprietor above referred to, lent a favourable ear to their complaints, and with their concurrence the crews of seventy vessels have struck and returned home. The other crews here it is said, promised to take an additional hand in each vessel, to prevent any being thrown out of work, should the men's demands not be acceded to. The apprentices, of whom more than two hundred are already on shore, will, of course, be thrown upon their masters' hands.

The demands of the men are for increased wages and shorter voyages. Their present rate of wages is: some fourteen shillings a week, and makes station. They want this to be advanced two shillings in each case, and the time of absence to be limited to one month. The majority of the owners seem inclined to grant them this, but others are averse to all concession. If the strike continues long, the loss to large owners will be very great. Those who continue at sea will obtain high prices for such fish as they can bring to market, though it is doubtful whether this advantage will be more than overbalanced by their participation in the general loss.

## FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.



DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES.

RIGHT-HAND FIGURE.—A velvet hat, trimmed round the front with a plume of white feathers, and ornamented with an ostrich feather.

A satin pelisse, trimmed with velvet and bows of satin, with black lace round the top of the surplice and at the elbows.

LEFT-HAND FIGURE.—A middie of velvet, covered with a gold lace tissue and gold fringe.

A velvet dress, trimmed with lace.



RIGHT-HAND HALF-LENGTH FIGURE.—A tulle cap, trimmed with white ribbon.

A silk dress, trimmed with lace.

LEFT-HAND HALF-LENGTH FIGURE.—A lace cap, ornamented with flowers. A silk dress, trimmed with the largest of ribbons.



BARKING FISHING BOATS.





GLoucester COLLEGE SCHOOL.

THE COLLEGE SCHOOL, GLOUCESTER.

The College School at Gloucester, of which the annexed view is an accurate representation, is one among the many foundations erected or revived at the Reformation in various places throughout the Kingdom, for the encouragement of that species of learning, which, taking its origin from Constantinople, and enriched in its progress through Italy by the accession of native literature, had already begun, not only to rouse the curiosity of the learned, but materially to affect the habits of thought of the masses in Europe, at the commencement of the 15th century.

The study of the Greek language in particular, as it had been one of the chief causes of the downfall of the Roman Ecclesiastical power, by opening the New Testament in the original, and affording an aid to scriptural interpretation hitherto unknown; so by the general spirit of liberty, created by the progress of the profane authors, which constitute its literature, it had caused an unexampled revolution in the views of the educated classes as to render them very ill disposed to submit again to that mental tyranny from which it had been one means of releasing them. Without question it was the policy which induced the advisers of Henry, in the educational foundations reconstructed by him, to make the reading of Greek an essential part in the system pursued, and to the example thus early set, may be ascribed the fact, that while in most foreign schools, the study of Greek forms a subordinate feature in scholastic and collegiate pursuits, and its acquisition is not generally considered necessary, in England the great test of scholarship is based upon an accurate acquaintance with that noble language. That this

taste for Greek in particular, has been fostered by the old Grammar Schools, none can doubt, and to no one of them are the public more indebted than to the Cathedral School at Gloucester, for perhaps it may be justly said that this school was the first to break down the barbarous custom of teaching Greek, through the Latin language, and first *Arise* (for at that time it was a daring act) to assert in practice, that as the English was nearer the Greek in idiom, so it was the true medium for instruction into that language. One of the great reformers in this respect, whose name is well known to our literary readers, was the Rev. Thomas Black, late Head Master of the College School at Gloucester, who by means of our wide circulation will be known at the same time, as not only the reformer of an almost custom in the higher departments of education, but also the originator of Sabbath Schools, for although Robert Raikes has generally had the credit of the establishment of those foundations, he, in fact, was only the trumpet of Black—the one founded, the other filled the schools. In the Gloucester College School, even of the greatest eminence in after life retained their adhesion. Dr. Wilson, the famous naturalist and Baughen Lecturer, was taught there. Originally he was only a poor workman, but afterwards he became Canon of Gloucester, and Professor of Hebrew in the University at Oxford. Among the school exercises is found, often repeated, the name of Maccles, late Bishop of Bristol, and Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. Of living men, one of its brightest ornaments is the Rev. Joseph Parsons, Vicar of Newnham, in Gloucestershire, just editor of the Great "Oxford Repository," a work of enormous labour, for which he is rewarded by the church with poverty and neglect, while his predecessor, Holmes, retired on a good living. Though "lost out loud," Dr. Pausanias, the present Bishop of Exeter, was educated

in this establishment, of whom it is sufficient here to say, that he has justly been exalted to the highest honours of his sacred calling.

Nor in the department of ancient literature alone does this old Grammar School still retain its creditable position. Dr. Evans, its present Head Master, has the good sense to perceive that something besides a knowledge of Latin and Greek is required in the present day. Mathematics, Drawing, German, and French, are studied by the pupils; and, as our reporter was able to ascertain, by an inspection of the Establishment without a previous appointment, the domestic comforts of the scholars are most carefully provided for. Recently, a most commodious suite of rooms has been built by Dr. Evans, from designs by Messrs. Deane and Hamilton of Gloucester, consisting of a dining-hall, a lavatory, and dormitories, most neatly fitted up and admirably arranged, all of which are well suited for the purposes for which they are intended.

The accompanying sketch of the building was drawn by Mr. J. H. Brown, one of the assistant-masters of the College School. On the right appears the spire of St. John's Church, to which is attached the first Sunday-school established in this kingdom.

THE CLOCK OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

The clock of our Exchange is now going, and what is of equal importance, it is going accurately. The citizens are proverbially fond of true time; no man spends so much in procuring a good chronometer; and no pride is greater, or less hazardous, than that which exhibits in showing its performance to others. And they are right. Correct time is an important thing in the metropolis of England; and a large share of its commercial prosperity may be traced to the habits of punctuality which its regular observance has induced. The old Exchange men, the minute watchers, the four o'clock men "to a tick," have accordingly been in repute during the past month, in finding that they have at last got a public time-keeper, which rivals the Greenwich time-ball, in exact and constant accuracy. The clock of the Royal Exchange has not varied one half second during the last four weeks! They have reason, then, to rejoice, for the achievement is every way creditable to the gentlemen by whom it has been accomplished. We propose, therefore, to give

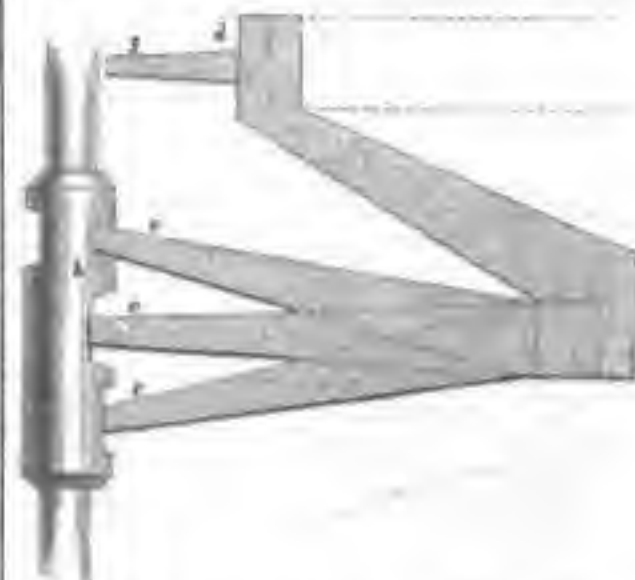


FIG. 1. APPARATUS FOR MOVING THE MINUTE HAND.

some account of the various contrivances by which this marvellous time-keeping has been effected; and we hope to make our description perfectly intelligible by the accompanying very accurate engravings, drawn from the clock itself. Before, however, we proceed to the details, a few particulars may be mentioned, descriptive of the circumstances under which the clock originated. It appears that the Gloucester Committee, for rebuilding the Royal Exchange, being desirous of procuring a clock which would give the instant of mean time at Greenwich, solicited the assistance of the Astronomer Royal in the adaptation and arrangement of the clockmaker's machinery, and generally in the regulation and approval of the entire work. This very responsible duty was undertaken by that gentleman with a zeal which imparts his love of science, and his readiness to serve the public to the extent of his great mathematical attainments. The committee, in making this appointment, acted with great prudence, and with a just appreciation of Mr. Airy's talents; for we may mention that, in addition to his unrivalled knowledge of the exact sciences, he also possesses a most intimate acquaintance with practical mechanics, and a rare skill in combining its powers for the accomplishment of new purposes. One of his earliest papers, in the Cambridge Philosophical Transactions, written when a very young man, is a memoir on "The Mechanism of a Clock Escapement," and one of his later ones, in the same publication, is a most important contribution on "The Cause of Wheel Teeth." The committee, acting under Mr. Airy's advice, proceeded to advertise for a clock for the tower of the Royal Exchange, which, in addition to the ordinary excellencies, should be

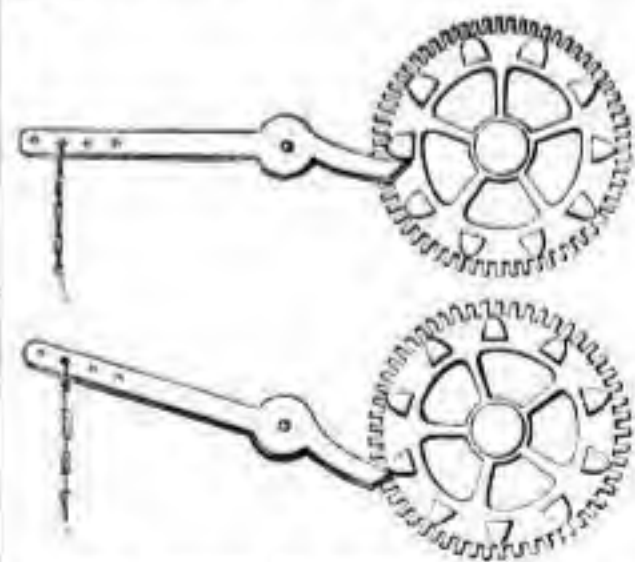
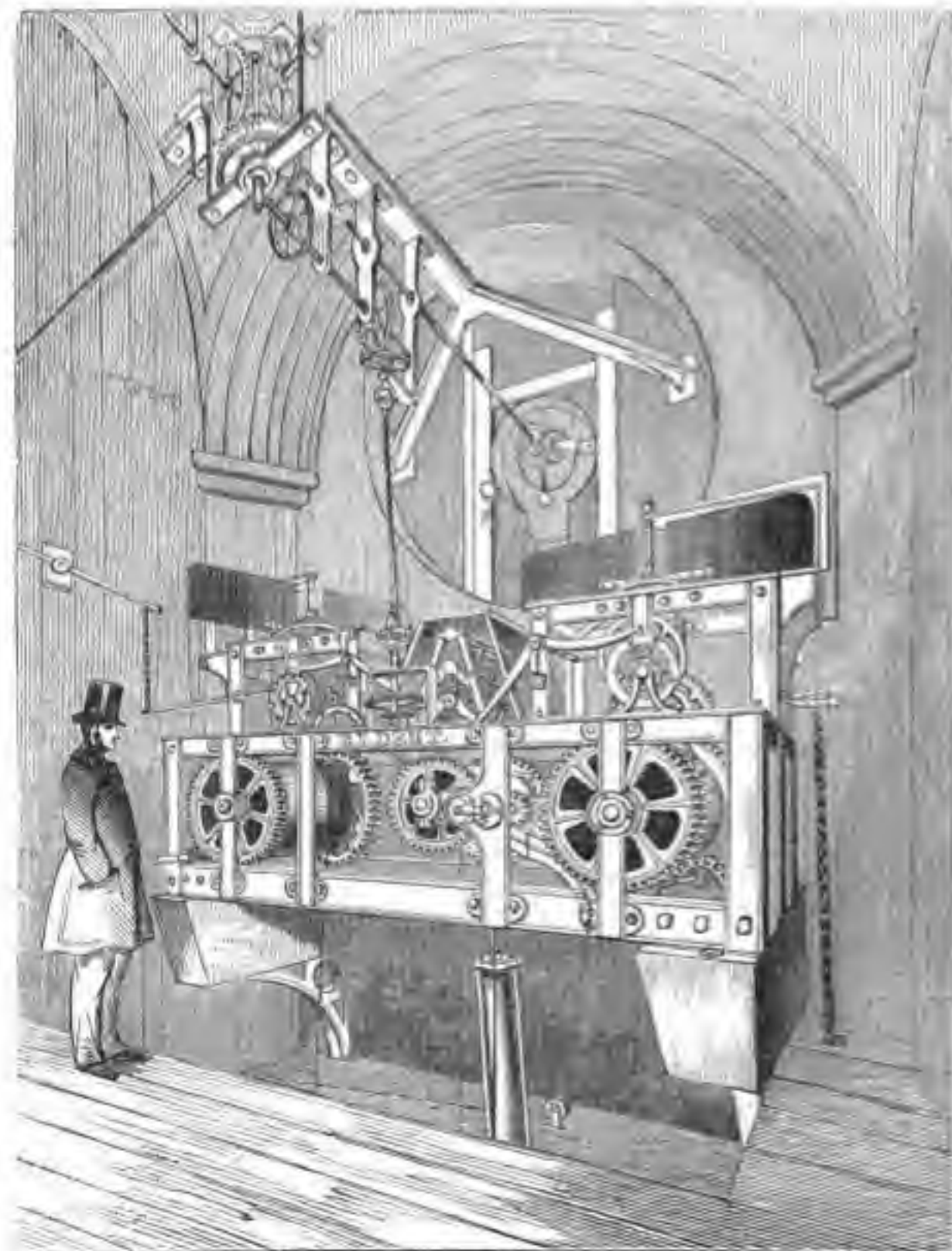


FIG. 2. APPARATUS FOR LETTING OFF THE CHIMES.

I. So true in its continuous action, that the first blow of each hour should be accurate to a second of time; and  
II. That as a protection against varying temperatures, the pendulum should be a compensation one.

Several turret clock-masters were consulted on the subject, and many plans, "from all sorts of people," underwent discussion; but it was finally determined to commission Mr. Dent, the chronometer maker, with the charge of constructing the "perfect clock"—a task which it was considered to great experience in the arrangement of delicate and complicated mechanisms eminently fitted him. Thus appointed, it became the aim of that gentleman's attention, regardless of expense or labour, to do his bidding—as far as exact and perfect, wear and tear, and all the intricacies to which this warring earth is liable, perfectly, and—shall we say so?—everlastingly. And truly he has performed the work. In accomplishing the primary condition of the committee, the first arrangement that suggested itself to his busy mind was, that it would be necessary that the "train of wheels" up to a certain point in the mechanism should move forwards suddenly at certain small intervals (30 seconds), thus allowing the small, or "let off," as seen at a Fig. 1, to move instantly forward, so as to let fall the lever h, an operation which could not possibly be accomplished by the slow motion of the ordinary clock; for as a portion of the machinery (which is visible externally by the motion of the minute hand) passes suddenly forwards three times in every minute, it will be evident that as the pendulum receives an impulse once in every two seconds, that an auxiliary train must be in motion while the larger wheels remain stationary, an arrangement which is technically termed by the French "a remontre," and is generally used by the clock makers in France in the construction of their best public clocks. The clock in the tower at Paris is of this construction. Before referring to it in the subjoined drawing



PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE GREAT CLOCK OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.













# THE MINNESINGER'S SERENADE.

Written and Composed

BY J. AUGUSTINE WADE.

*Andante affettuoso.*

The dew-drop hangs up on the willow, The  
lord of night begins to wail. The sun is deep beneath the willow, The moon is up in lustrous pale; The  
flowers of day are gone to rest, Their life of light is in the west— Then, O my Light of Love, ap-  
pear! A look will gladden anxious tear. That from my long-lag eyes doth stream, Here  
in the jealous star-light's beam— The dew-drop hangs up on the willow, The  
lord of night begins to wail. The sun is deep beneath the willow, The  
moon is up in lustrous pale; Oh, come, sweet Mistress of the Night! Oh,  
come and bless thy Minstrel Lover's sight!

## THE MINNESINGER'S SERENADE.

(Continued.)

And when upon thy beauty gazing,  
I'll think there's naught on earth beside,  
That's worth thy Minnesinger's praising,  
Thou'lt be his only joy and pride;  
My spirit shall not else rejoice  
Than in thy smile and in thy voice—  
Then, O my Light of Love, appear!  
A look will gladden anxious tear

That from my long-lag eyes doth stream,  
Here in the jealous star-light's beam—  
The dew-drop hangs upon the willow,  
The lord of night begins to wail,  
The sun is deep beneath the willow,  
The moon is up in lustrous pale;  
Oh, come, sweet Mistress of the Night!  
Oh, come and bless thy Minstrel Lover's sight!

\* The Minnesingers, which literally signifies love-singers, flourished in Germany contemporaneously with the eminent Troubadours of Provence, Castile, Catalonia, and Italy.

## NEW MUSIC.

THAT'S MY MARGHERITA, a Seguidilla, written and sung by Mr. C. MATHEWS; the music partly composed and adapted by T. GERRARD. Reed and Sons, High-street, Islington.

A very pleasant melody, well harmonised. The different accents, however, on the words "Margherita" and "Rose," mar the rhythm, and make more nonsense of the words than they would have otherwise proved to be. We never heard of doves having blue eyes before Mr. Mathews informs us of the fact (!) in the second verse of the Seguidilla; and, moreover, we do not think that they are to be often found in Spain.

'Tis the Moor-tinted maidens of that clime.

## CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Many thanks to J. King, Esq., for his problems. "A Lover of Chess," and "Rook."—The Chess Studies by George Walker published at 10s. 6d.  
\* M. L. C. C.'s information is correct. The problem is by "Green," and was not quoted as an original problem.  
\* J. H. C. C.—The King cannot castle when in check.

The following game played at Vienna between Napoleon and the Automaton Chess Player must be considered more as a curiosity than as an example of a well-contested game. Judging from the specimen before us, the great general does not appear to have been very on fire at this mimic game of war. Contrary to the rule laid down by the proprietor of the Automaton, Napoleon, who played with the black pieces, insisted on having the first move.

### BLACK.

1. K P 2 sq
2. Q to K B 3rd
3. K B to Q B 4th
4. K Kt to King's 2nd
5. Q Rook's P 1 sq
6. Castles
7. Q to her 3rd
8. K R P 1 square
9. Q takes R p
10. Q to King's sq
11. K Bp to his Q Kt 3d
12. K to Rook's 2nd
13. K Kt's P 1 sq
14. K to his Kt 3d
15. Rook takes Kt
16. Q P 1
17. Rook to his sq
18. King to his B sq
19. King to his 2d

### WHITE.

1. K P 2 sq
2. Q Kt to Q B 3rd
3. K Kt to B 3rd
4. K B to Q B 4th
5. Q P 1 sq
6. Q B to adv. K Kt 4th
7. K Kt to K R 4th
8. Q Bp takes Kt
9. K Kt to adv. K B 4th
10. Q Kt to adv. Q 4th
11. K Kt takes adv. K R P (check)
12. Q to adv. K R 4th
13. Q Kt checks K and Q
14. Kt takes Q checking
15. Q to adv. K Kt's 4th
16. Bp takes K B P
17. Queen takes K's P and checks
18. Bp to adv. Q 4th
19. Mate in four moves

Solution to our last.

### WHITE.

1. Q to adv. K's sq checking
2. Q Rook to adv. Q Kt 2nd and Queen covers checks
3. K Rook checks at adv. K Kt 2d Queen takes K Rook
4. Queen checks at adv. K Kt 3d King to Rook's sq \*
5. K B P takes Q and checks. King to Kt's sq
6. K R P 1 sq and mates.

### BLACK.

\* If King moves to Kt's square, white moves K R P 1 sq and mates with K B's Pawn.

### PROBLEM.

(From "La Palamede." Number just received)

White to mate in four moves.

### BLACK.



### WHITE.

The Solution in our next.

N.B. a Problem by J. King, Esq., will appear in the next number.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND BELGIUM.—The Gazette of Tuesday contains a Treasury warrant for the reduction of postage between England and Belgium, in pursuance of the treaty recently entered into with that country. After the 1st of December there is to be one uniform postage of 4d. on all letters sent from this country to Belgium, not exceeding 140 in weight. Letters may be pre-paid or not, at the option of the sender, but each sender is not to have the option of paying the British postage only, and leaving the foreign postage to be paid in Belgium. The new postage is to be charged on letters transmitted between any part of the United Kingdom and the Colonies through Belgium. The charge is to be payable in letters exceeding half an ounce. British newspapers may be sent from the United Kingdom to Belgium free. On newspapers published in Belgium, and sent thence direct to any part of the United Kingdom, the charge is to be 10s. There also is to be the following charge:—Printed prices-current, commercial lists, and courses of exchange published in the United Kingdom, and sent thence direct to Belgium, 1d. each; printed prices-current, commercial lists, and courses of exchange published in Belgium, and sent thence direct to any part of the United Kingdom, 1d. each; British newspapers sent from the United Kingdom to her Majesty's colonies, or foreign countries, through Belgium, 2d. each.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Dene, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of St. Strand, storekeeper.—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1844.



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 136.—Vol. V.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

## DIVISIONS IN THE CHURCH.



**I**N PROPORTION as the attacks on the Church from without have diminished in number and virulence, its divisions have multiplied within. A few years ago it had to encounter the agitation against tithes; that somewhat settled, or at least abated in virulence, by the Tithe Commutation Act, it had to meet the excitement of the church-rate

question, which was at one time made one of the watchwords of party, and had, like all other questions, its champions and martyrs. That storm, too, has blown over; there was never, probably, for the last half century, a period at which the Church of England had so little to battle with in the shape of active enmity. But in another direction the prospect is less satisfactory. Within the Church, there is dissension, uncertainty, confusion; opinions are in the full career of conflict; practices co-exist that are widely different; and, unless some authority is brought to

bear on the questions that agitate the hierarchy of the English Establishment, there is no slight danger, at no distant time, of a complete division.

The section of the Church—for we dislike the word party in connection with such a subject—that has received the designation of *Positivists*, sprang from the endeavour of a few conscientious clergymen to awake within the Establishment a more lively attention to the duties that devolve upon it, and to oppose a bolder front to the advances of dissent. It was, in fact, a revival. Much piety, much learning, undoubted zeal, were brought to the task, and had these been wisely directed, the result would have been one of more unmingled good than that which has actually been effected. But the piety and learning that could not be denied them had been excited and nourished among the works of men of other ages, and had grown more familiar with the practices of the past than they were with the requirements of the present. They attached over-much importance to outward forms and practices, seeing in them that significance and force which unquestionably did once exist, but which had long departed; and, noting this, they fell into the error of believing, that to revive those forms and observances would revive the spirit also from which they sprang. They failed in what they intended, and succeeded to an extent they probably

did not dream of, in what they perhaps never meant. The people were startled by the revival of things so long forgotten as to be quite obsolete, and alienated from the reformed Church by practices that had so strong a likeness to those of Rome. On the other hand, those who had let their minds dwell on these forms, as ministers of them, became captivated by their symbolism, and became equally estranged from the Reformed Establishment, but in another direction. They were attracted towards the Church of Rome, and many, as it is known, openly became members of that body. So difficult is it to say to the mind when launched on any course of inquiry, thus far shalt thou go and no farther. This is the danger of reviving usages more or less kindred to another faith, and from it has arisen all the difficulties that now beset the Establishment. And that revival has been accompanied by other manifestations which, to large numbers of reflecting persons, were more alarming. The publications of the Oxford school were an evident bridging over of the gulf, between the Anglican Church and that of Rome—a gulf which, as long as either Church remains what it really is, can never be closed, the difference being one of essence and principle, not of forms or observances. These, in whatever shape they have appeared, have had one tendency, visible in many of the "Tracts for the Times," in more than one sermon, and in all the "Lives of the



ST. MARY'S NEW CHURCH, HAGGERSTON.



INTERIOR OF ST. MARY'S NEW CHURCH, HAGGERSTON.











# DEATH OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS SOPHIA MATILDA.

In part of our impression last week, it was our painful duty to record the death of the Princess Sophia Matilda.

An express arrived at Gloucester House yesterday (Friday) week, at two o'clock, confirming the melancholy intelligence, which took place at Blackheath, a little before noon.

Her Royal Highness had taken her accustomed carriage riding the day before; on her return, however, a violent change was observed, and the medical attendants were summoned, but her Royal Highness continued to grow worse until she expired.

Her Royal Highness was sister to the late Duke of Gloucester, and in the 72nd year of her age.

This melancholy occurrence has occasioned an intense and painful emotion in the neighbourhood, where her Royal Highness's estimable character had endeared her to all ranks of society. This sudden termination of the Princess's life was somewhat unexpected. For ten weeks her Royal Highness had not left her residence, until about a week since, when, contrary to all expectation, she appeared to rally considerably, and was enabled to take drives in her carriage. The Princess, we learn, was taken for a drive on the Thursday, and, on her return, she appeared more exhausted than usual, yet not as so to excite any peculiar anxiety. Next morning she felt worse, and required the attendance of her medical adviser, Mr. Walsford, who promptly waited on her royal patient, when he found in a sinking condition, but not presenting any dangerous symptoms; and to whom he administered the proper remedies. She expressed a desire to remain with her Royal Highness, but, stating that she was disposed to sleep, she requested him to retire that he might attend on his other patients. He could not remain in the room with her Royal Highness, but observed nothing particular until about half-past ten, when she observed a convulsion overtook the features of the Princess, when, on approaching the bed, she discovered to be dead; this instantly had the appearance of soul and body taken place in the most quiet and placid manner, unaccompanied by any struggle or convulsive agony. Miss Coles was also with the Princess in her last moments. On the change being observed Mr. Walsford was again immediately summoned, but she was extinct. Throughout her indisposition, her Royal Highness has received the most cordial and affectionate attention from the ladies of her household, Lady Alice Gordon and Miss Coles; and she has been professionally attended with skill and still by Mr. Walsford, of Gloucester, who, for nearly a quarter of a century, has been her Royal Highness's sole medical attendant.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda was the eldest child of his late Royal Highness Prince William Henry, third son of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and brother of King George III. He was born November 26, 1745, created Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh in Great Britain, and Comte de Artois, 1765. He died 1794, and died 25th Aug. 1800, having married, on the 10th Sept. 1770, Maria, daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, K.B., and widow of James, second Earl Waldegrave. She was born 2nd July, 1756, and died 23rd Aug. 1807. Their issue were 1st, Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda, whose names we have recorded; 2nd, Her Royal Highness the Princess Caroline Augusta Maria, born 25th June, 1778, died 16th March, 1779; and 3rd, his Royal Highness Prince William Frederick, the late Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, who was born 15th Jan. 1779, married, 24th July, 1810, his cousin, the Princess Mary, the fourth daughter of George III., the present Duchess of Gloucester. His Royal Highness died without issue 16th Nov. 1834, when his honours became extinct.

The remains of her late Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda will leave Blackheath about twelve o'clock, and will be lowered to the family vault, in St. George's Chapel, at Windsor, on the evening of Tuesday next, the 14th instant; and, in compliance with the wishes of her late Royal Highness, the ceremony of interment will be dispensed with, and the funeral will be conducted with as much privacy as is consistent with the rank of her late Royal Highness. The funeral will be conducted by Messrs. Taylor and Bland, her Majesty's undertakers.

Tuesday's Graphic contained an order for a court mourning from Thursday last to December 13, also for a general mourning for a week from that Thursday.

## ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT.

Our Correspondent at New York has supplied his description of this singular scene with the accurate sketch of the manner of one of the polling places, which, we believe, had been held at various times at this election, as much as possible, at present known, &c. The sketch represents one of the latter: scattered about, as you approach the entrance, are tables, or wooden stands, at which sit persons, displaying Whig or Democratic tickets folded up; while others more actively ply the passenger on behalf of one or other of the candidates, and, not infrequently, as they are folded, denote you with a wrong one; so that it is very essential to open and examine the ticket before entering the room, which usually has a entrance and exit doors, at both of which are stationed with crossed arms; who admit none a dozen at a time, or according to the size of the room. The voter quietly takes his place in the stream; and, in his turn, finds himself in front of a table or long desk, on which are two small rectangular wooden boxes of various shapes, long or square, generally about a foot square, with a little aperture on the top, by means of which tickets are, and respectively marked A, and B.—These boxes, Members of Assembly, and E. Election, who are respectively pledged to support the Democratic or Whig candidate—President of the United States. Behind the boxes are two inspectors—one of each party—well known and respectable citizens, chosen by the voters. To either of these gentlemen, the voter presents his two folded tickets; giving, at the same time, his name and residence. These the inspectors repeat in a loud voice to the clerical room—reads a record or two—and then deposits both tickets into their respective boxes; and the voter returns to an opposite door to that he entered by. This is the usual mode, and all that is necessary; the voters and police of the great mass of voters in each ward being sufficiently well known to the shoulders of both parties, and immediately written down in their corresponding lists by two or three persons stationed near the middle under the head of Whig, Democratic, or Quaker—in that, dividing the doubtful in half, a pretty near guess can be arrived at. These books are, of course, preserved from year to year, so that from the past they can form some estimation of the present. If either party object to a man, on hearing his name, and take out, "I challenge that man!" when, after undergoing a cross fire of questions, he is sworn, if a Protestant, on the plain table; if a Catholic, on a table with a wooden cross on the corner, where the matter ends, and his vote must be deposited. Sometimes, however, he is sent back by the inspectors' papers; and, if proved to be voting illegally, instantly turned off to the police office, to keep his certain sentence of hard labour in the House of Prison. In the evening, the boxes are collected, the tickets unfolded, and Whig and Democratic transferred on opposite sides, they may be, all in order, peaceful, forbearing, and decorous. At the last election, the city was divided into districts, and three again subdivided into wards, in each of which were one, two, or more polling places, named by the voters. The population was settled, and near sixty thousand votes were taken in one day—between sunrise and sundown—so peacefully as if it had been a holiday morning. It was, however, different formerly, when these days, instead of rest, were spent in killing.



## MONUMENT TO THE EARL OF LEICESTER IN LONGFORD CHURCH, DERBYSHIRE.

The memory of the late lamented Earl of Leicester—the father of the House of Commons, and the first agriculturist of his day—has been perpetuated by the erection of a most splendid monument in Longford Church, Derbyshire, it was completed at the beginning of last month; and the high esteem in which the noble earl was held, being fully proved by its expense being defrayed by individuals of all shades and classes of opinion, who, hurrying all other feelings than those of reverential regard, lent their assistance with the utmost cordiality.

The stone for the monument has been procured from the borders of Yorkshire, and is a fine magnesian limestone, of a light colour. The plan is a rectangular niche, slightly recessed in the wall, and projecting therefrom about one foot. It is fixed upon a plain, solid base, three feet high. The opening of the niche in front, is about nine feet high, and about four feet three inches wide, and is flanked by shafted piers, having floriated capitals with the half-flower in the hollow, between the shafts; and the outer angles of the monument are strengthened by double buttresses, weathered in three stages. From the capital of the outer shafts, springs an equilateral moulded arch, with half-flower enrichment; and from the inner shaft springs a trifoliate cinque-folled depressed arch, the upper members of which form an ogive, connecting the under with the upper ribs. The spaces and spandrels between are filled with flowing tracery and carving.

From the level of the top of the capitals the buttresses rise two stages higher, the lower one being paneled and terminated with crocketed heads; and above these buttresses are lofty pinnacles, graduated in two stages, pinnacles on every face with hooded and crocketed terminations. The whole height of the buttresses and pinnacles is 14 feet 6 inches from the base. The outer arch is crowned by a high pointed pedimented hood, with carved patterns on the face, and also crocketed. The triangle formed by the above, over the crown of outer rib, is formed into a large trefoil, in which the armorial bearings of the late Earl, quartered with those of the families of Dutton and Knapell, is inserted. The arms, crest, and supporters are executed on a solid slab of china, executed at the Derby China manufactory. Between the jambs and upon the base of the monument, a plain slab is fixed, upon which the following inscription is carved in black letters, with illuminated capitals:—



Thomas, Esq. (son of the late Earl of Leicester) has been the first to erect this monument. He has given it as a lasting monument to his father and mother. The monument is a beautiful specimen of the early decorated style, prevalent in the latter part of the 13th and commencement of the 14th century. The work has been well executed by Mr. Hall, of Derby, from the design and under the superintendence of Mr. Henry J. Stevens, architect, of Derby.

From the centre springs an octagonal pedestal, flanked by paneling with foliated heads. A beautiful marble bust of the late Earl, from the studio of Mr. Francis, of London, is fixed upon the pedestal, and the whole of the back of the niche, above the slab and paneling, is diapered. The extreme width of the monument is 8 feet 9 inches, and its height from the floor about 20 feet.

It is fixed on the North side of the chancel of the church (which has been recently restored) and harmonises with the architectural character of that part of the building, which is a good specimen of the early decorated style, prevalent in the latter part of the 13th and commencement of the 14th century.

The work has been well executed by Mr. Hall, of Derby, from the design and under the superintendence of Mr. Henry J. Stevens, architect, of Derby.

STRIKE OF THE COAL-MINERS OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.—The accounts from Manchester speak of the existence of great excitement among the colliers. There were preparations for a general cessation from labour. Meetings of the miners have been held at Wigan, Ashton-under-Lyne, and other places, at which inflammatory language was used and a most determined spirit evinced to obtain higher wages. On Saturday last the whole of the miners in Lancashire and in Cheshire gave their employers notice that they would require at the end of a fortnight an advance of "twopenny to the shilling," as they call it. These matters considered, there appears but little doubt that a general strike is in contemplation. At the Wigan meeting exhortations were made to the men to be firm, and they were told, that if they were, it would be impossible to resist them. At the Ashton-under-Lyne meeting, the following resolutions were carried:—1. That it is the opinion of this meeting that, unless we organize ourselves, we can never better our condition. We, one and all, therefore, pledge ourselves to do so immediately, and will use every exertion in our power to obtain that which we, the miners, so richly deserve, viz., a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. 2. That this meeting agree to adhere to the question of restriction, knowing it to be the only safe way to gain our just demands. It was announced to the meeting that upwards of thirty pits had given notice to their employers to strike work in fourteen days unless they received an advance.



EXTERIOR OF A POLLING BOOTH, NEW YORK.



## NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

## THE BLACKWELL YEW.

The yew tree is said to be a

"Cherless, unsocial plant, which loves to dwell  
Midst skulls and coffins, epitaphs and worms."

But this is a character more poetical than true. The situation in which it chiefly "loves to dwell," is the open chalk down, on which, in the midland districts of the country, it grows to a large size. The churchyard is not its natural habitat, having been placed there in the early ages of a credulous priesthood, to absorb the noxious vapours of the graves—a property which it was superstitiously believed to possess, and to which it still, in a great measure, owes its singular celebrity. In Derbyshire, they serve the additional purpose of screening the entrance of the small wooden churches from the wind. Time, which impairs everything, has obliterated the traces of these fancied and real uses, and the "sturdy yew" is only known at present as an emblem of the dead, or as a symbol of the immortal youth to which our highest hopes aspire. It happens, however, that even in these respects, the "sturdy yew" is unfortunate in its interpretation, for the church-yard tree is usually—since it has ceased to be generally planted—a ruined and mutilated object, and scarcely black or vigorous



YEW TREES IN BLACKWELL CHURCHYARD.

enough in its vegetation, to serve the requirements of any allegorical purpose. One such a wreck we have shown in our cuts: it stands in a nook near the ancient church of Blackwell, in Derbyshire—an ancient foundation dedicated to St. Werburgh. Many centuries have passed over its venerable "top," which is literally so thin, so stunted, so short of its cedar-like branches, that

"Scarcely two crows could lodge in the same tree;" the stem is split asunder, and the base exhibits that ruddy hollowed surface that indicates approaching dissolution. It is regarded as one of the landmarks of the neighbourhood, and, as such, is cherished by the villagers of the neighbourhood with much of paternal affection.

The yew tree at Darley, a short distance from Blackwell, is reputed to be the largest in the world.

## EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE'S RING.

At the request of an intelligent correspondent, we have engraved the annexed accredited relic of the celebrated Black Prince, who, for so many years, ruled Gascony, in the reign of Edward the Third. This venerable antiquary is a very massive gold ring, and was long in the possession of the late General Alnwick, the author of a work on Anglo-French coinage, and himself a well-known antiquary. The General was offered a considerable sum for this ring by a celebrated antiquary, but he would not part with it, and it is now possessed by the General's son, Captain Alnwick, at present serving with his regiment in England.

In 1837, General Alnwick published at Douai, a dissertation in Latin, proving the authenticity of this interesting memorial of the flower of English chivalry. The original M.S. is in the Bibliothèque Royale, at Paris, and obtained for the General a gold medal; the following is a translation:—

"The ring, of which I am going to try and give a description and explanation, weighs 108 grains, poids de Marc de Paris, it is of gold of twenty-three carats, or 958-1000."

"The letters are of that kind which Dom Valart, in his 'Dictionnaire Historique de la Diplomatique' (Paris, 1774), describes under the denomination of Manuscrite Capitale."

"In the middle of the face of this ring appears a large V, between the words E D and D I, underneath the V is found a P of rather smaller dimensions than that of the E D and of the D I, having on the heraldic right a sceptre, with six rays, and on its left a demi-lune or crescent."

"Under the point of junction of the two limbs which compose the V, is a vine leaf; and a cordon de perles surrounds the whole in following the form of the face of the ring, which is original."

"The ring, as may well be supposed, is extremely massive; the work is not deprived of a certain intention to ornament; it is engraved."

"The cutting proves that, at this period, this art has made but little progress, but the work of the letters is very superior, probably, because the first was more frequently sought after, than those of heraldic emblems, which had been introduced at an age, at least, before the period at which this ring appears to have been made."

"The meaning of the words, abridged, appears to me to be translated by the following:—



EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE'S RING.

P.  
Parvus signum on Pignus.  
V.  
D. I.  
D. I.  
D. I.

"The Duke of Aquitaine received at their investiture, which constituted their sovereignty, a wreath of roses in gold, a gold wand, and a ring. This interesting relic of the feudal times, was found at a depth of six feet under a public edifice, in the Département des Landes, on the great road to Spain; the workmen who discovered it, disposed of it to a peasant who sold it to me after having kept it for two years."

Mr. James, author of the "Life of Edward, the Black Prince," states that, "from the extraordinary pains he took to ascertain the accuracy of every statement before he made it, he was fully convinced at the time, and still is, that the ring is indubitably genuine;" and he adds, that "he has not even heard it questioned."

General Alnwick, in a letter dated "Douai, March 20th, 1837," says:—  
"I think I said that the Royal Societies of Antiquaries of France and Normandy had spontaneously elected me a member of their academies, since which I have got the like honour from two more—the Académie des Sciences d'Agde, and the Société d'Emulation de Cambrai; the latter in consequence of a dissertation of mine, on 'My King,' which appeared in a periodical published in Paris, devoted to antiquarian researches, in which I have proved (hitherto uncontradicted) that the ring belonged to Edward the First, King of England, before his accession to the throne, and that it must have been given to him by Alphonso IX., King of Castile, when he married the sister of that Prince, in 1213."



DANIEL FORRESTER, AGED 41.



JOHN FORRESTER, AGED 50.

## THE LATE ROBBERY AT THE BANK OF MESSRS. ROGERS AND CO.

The most contradictory reports have been circulated this week upon the subject of the above robbery. It was said that some of the stolen notes had been traced, and various other statements have been made, the whole of which, however, are mere inventions. We can state from the best authority, that hitherto no clue whatever has been ascertained.

We annex an engraving of the banking-house of Messrs. Rogers, Olding, and Co., No. 25, on the east side of Clements-Lane, a thoroughfare exclusive rather than extensive. The banking-house is entered by a small lobby, and there are three apartments opening into each other: the banking-room, the parlour, and the strong-room.

The portraits of the two very active officers, Messrs. John and Daniel Forrester, are from sketches taken three days since.

The public is familiar with the great exertions used by these officers for the detection of offenders. Upon the recent apprehension of Burgess in America, John exhibited his accustomed dexterity and vigilance. It appears that when Burgess escaped from the hotel at Nahant, a small peninsula, joined to the main land by a neck of land about four miles in length, he rowed in the dark for a considerable

time, and at length, after having been tossed about, he landed, and made the best of his way to a small cottage in which a poor Irishman and his wife and three children resided. From thence he sent to the waiter of the hotel at Nahant his keys, with directions to take possession of the money contained in his bags, and convey it to him. John Forrester, who managed the whole business, with the ready assistance of the officers granted by the authorities, with consummate skill, took care to cut off the means of retreat or escape.

The most complete measures had been, we have been told, adopted by the Bank to render this first experiment upon the convention between England and America successful. A gentleman of considerable experience belonging to the establishment was sent over to manage one portion of the business, while John Forrester contrived and carried into execution the other.

One of the communications from America speaks thus of John Forrester:—"The utmost credit is due to Forrester for his untiring perseverance, his devotedness, and his efficiency. Sleepless in his efforts, and straightforward in his demeanour, he secured friends wherever he went, who were ready and anxious to stand by him, and also at once enlisted their goodwill in his behalf. No one could have discharged the responsible duties committed to him with more integrity, zeal, or success."



INTERIOR OF ROGERS'S BANK, CLEMENTS-LANE.







**Karl Grev.**—We are glad to hear that this distinguished nobleman has so far recovered from the severe illness under which he laboured as to enjoy the society of his family as usual, and to take, weather permitting, an occasional drive round his domains.

**Viscount Melbourne** is passing the winter at Brook Hall, Hertford, and is in improved health. Lord and Lady Russell are still on a visit to his lordship.

**DEATHS OF TWO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.**—We regret to have to announce the deaths of two members of Parliament—the Hon. Robert Gwyer Cave, M.P. for Tipperary; and Sir John Davis, Bart., the member for Dartmouth. Mr. Cave died, after a short illness, yesterday (Friday) week, at Bath, where the hon. gentleman had repaired, with Mrs. Gwyer Cave, for the benefit of his health. The deceased was eldest and only surviving son of the late Mr. Henry Gwyer, brother of Admiral Sir Robert Gwyer, Bart., K.C.B., and Sarah, now Harcourt Brassey, only daughter of Sir Thomas Cave, Bart., whose grandfather was eventually baronet of the first Lord Strafford. He was, consequently, heir apparent to a barony of Strafford. The hon. deceased married, the 19th of October, 1831, Miss Sophia Burdett, eldest daughter of the late Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. Sir John Davis died at his residence in London. He was descended from a good family, which has been long settled in Devonshire, where it has considerable property and influence, and some church patronage. He was eldest of the South Devon Militia, and was created a baronet under Lord Melbourne's Administration in 1839. In 1842 he married the daughter of Sir Paul Colclough, and has left behind him a numerous family. At the time of his decease he was in his 56th year, and succeeded to his title and estates by his eldest son, born in 1807. From deaths, of course, some vacancies for two places.

**Tuesday's Gazette** announces, that the death of Sir John Henry Davis, Bart., M.P. for Dartmouth, having been duly certified to the Speaker in writing, he will issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a new writ for the election of a member for the said borough, at the end of fourteen days after the insertion of the notice.

#### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

**The Rev. Dr. Cramer**, Principal of New Inn Hall, and Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford, is appointed by her Majesty to be Dean of Carlisle.

**THE DIVISIONS IN THE CHURCH.**—The Archbishop of Canterbury has replied to the memorial addressed to him recently, urging upon him the gravity of the controversy of the vestments, to counsel upon the proper steps to be taken in the present divided state of the church. The memorial was signed by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, and was noticed in our paper last week. The Archbishop's reply consists of a simple acknowledgment of the receipt of the memorial, and is couched in terms of great courtesy and kindness.

**The Hon. and Rev. H. W. Sturtis**, son of the Earl of Abingdon, and Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, has been presented to the living of Great Efford, Essex.

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**BAITHS AND WASH-HOUSES FOR THE LAUNDERING CLASSES.**—On Wednesday a meeting of the inhabitants of St. Pancras took place at the vestry-room in Gower-square, for the purpose of converting measures to establish baths and wash-houses in that district for the accommodation of the laundress classes. Mr. Davis was in the chair. Mr. Douglas, who acted as honorary secretary, stated that the meeting had been convened in consequence of a communication received by the vestry from the parent institution, calling upon the parish to aid the society as much as possible in the establishment of a bath and wash-house for the laundress classes in that populous locality, and the vestry, deeming the principle a good one, although they had no power to place the parochial funds at such a purpose, felt it their duty to form, amongst themselves a committee, and call upon the parishioners generally to aid in so beneficial an object for the poor. Mr. T. H. Smith moved a resolution in support of the object in view, which, after some discussion, was unanimously agreed to. Mr. James Howarth, one of the churchwardens, was then unanimously elected treasurer, and a numerous committee were subsequently appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting. Subscriptions were then entered into, the chairman heading the list with 5s., and a considerable sum was collected.

**KEIL EXERCISES ON THE WOOD PAVEMENT.**—The frosty weather of the last few days has exhibited the dangerous character of the wood paving in a striking point of view. On Thursday the road opposite St. Clement's church was in such a slippery state that horses were falling down continuously, and it required very great care to prevent serious accidents. Luckily the authorities might do something in such weather to prevent the ill consequences arising from wood pavement. Blacksmiths' bridges are strewed with gravel in frosty weather, and as some such precaution is equally, if not more necessary on the wood pavement, it is to be hoped that the hint will not be lost upon those whom it may concern.

**MORTALITY IN THE HOSPITALS.**—Deaths, from all causes in the week ended Nov. 30—males 514, females 514, total 1028. Weekly average, 101.

**THE WEATHER.**—The weather during the week has been extremely cold, but dry and pleasant, and the usual prognostics are of a severe winter. The thermometer was lower on Wednesday night than it has been this season, having fallen to 36.

**WATKINSON BRIDGE.**—Thursday the half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of the above-named bridge was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern. The Rev. Mr. Bush presided. From the report it appeared that the receipts for the last half year amounted to 40,000 s. d., being 4,000 s. d. more than in the corresponding period of last year. The committee was consequently enabled to pay the interest of 4½ per cent. on the company's bonds, and also pay a dividend of 10 s. d. on the annuities. There remained a balance of 4,000 s. d. 6d. The report further stated that the tolls were proportionately improving, and also alluded to the several projected railways on the south side of the river having their termini in the vicinity of the bridge. The report was unanimously agreed to.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

**DINNER TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS AT SOUTHAMPTON.**—On Monday a dinner was given to his Royal Highness at the Audit House, Southampton, on the occasion of his embarkation from that port for India. The room was prettily decorated with union jacks, flags, and other devices, interspersed with laurel. Immediately over his Royal Highness was a banner with the words "Welcome, Sir, to Southampton." On the right of the chairman sat Sir Robert, his nephew, Captain Barclay, Sir Henry Richardson, Peter Dickson, Esq., Captain Steele, &c. On the left, Colonel Pitt, Captain Roberts, S. Price Edwards, Esq., (rector). Major Farhill, Major James, &c. About eighty (the largest number the room could accommodate) sat down to the entertainment, the Mayor in the chair, who, after the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were disposed of, proposed the toast of the evening—"The health of General Sir Robert Sale," which was received with one tremendous burst of applause. Sir Robert, in rising to return thanks, observed that it had been twice his good fortune to receive a similar compliment at Liverpool to that he had now received at Southampton. It was his intention on approaching the shores of England, on his return from India, to have landed at that port, but fate had decreed otherwise. His only hope that God would protect the town in the way in which it deserved. It had its railway, steam companies, and docks, and he trusted that in his return five years hence he should see the embankment of the town crowned with success. The principal part of the company shortly afterwards left and proceeded to the theatre, which was filled to an overflow; and here again Sir Robert and his lady (who had previously arrived) were received with an enthusiasm that must have been highly gratifying to their feelings. They sat in the centre box of the dress tier, at the back of which was a seat reserved for the words "Honneur the Brave." The house was otherwise fully decorated with flags, laurels, &c. Sir Robert and his lady dined for India on Wednesday.

**HEALTH OF GENERAL NOTT.**—Letters from Wales state that during the past week the general has continued to gain strength, and he is now much better than he has been since his arrival in England. No satisfactory, indeed, is the state of the gallant general's health, that he may be said to be fast approaching to convalescence. Lady Nott has taken carriage drives, and it is gratifying to learn that her ladyship's health is improved.

**ATTEND TO POISON A WHOLE FAMILY.**—On Thursday week, John Wall, of Oatley, Leicestershire, framework-knitter, aged 45, was examined before I. Hodgson, Esq., on a charge of attempting to kill his wife, mother, and brother, by mixing a quantity of arsenic in sugar, and administering some to them. The prisoner's brother and sister are partially recovered, but his mother still remains in a dangerous state. The only motive that can be assigned for the perpetration of so diabolical an offence is, that the prisoner wished to get possession of a sum of money to which he and his brother and sister were entitled on the death of their mother. He was remanded.

**DEATH OF A RICH HANDED AT LIVERPOOL.**—Mr. Richard Leyland expired at his seat, Walton-hall, on Sunday last. He had been sinking rapidly for some time, and for several days before his death all hope of his recovery had been gone. As a banker Mr. Leyland had been eminently successful, and his own accumulations, added to the large fortune which he inherited from the gentleman whose name he took, had rendered him one of the richest men in Liverpool. He died childless, and it is generally believed that the greater part of his immense property will pass into the hands of his nephews.

**ANOTHER MINING ACCIDENT.**—Another of those deplorable and lamentable occurrences which so frequently accompany mining operations, happened at Basford Iron works, Nottinghamshire, on one of the mines, on Saturday afternoon, by which the lives of four persons were sacrificed. The unfortunate party were at that time engaged in pushing up the rubbish from the bottom of clearing the remains of a "fall," when a piece of ground from the strata, lying eight yards above, unexpectedly gave way, and fell directly on them, literally crushing nearly every bone in their bodies, and in a moment depriving them of life. It appears there is not the slightest blame attachable to the victim, but that the occurrence has been the result of pure accident. The ground was apparently safe, and there was not the slightest indication of danger. The names of the deceased are Isaac James, aged eighteen; Cecilia James, eighteen (brother and sister); Charles Fresham, twenty-one, and Margaret Davis, eighteen.

**FATAL ACCIDENT AT WIMBORNE.**—A very melancholy accident occurred at Wimborne on Wednesday. Mr. Kinderley, brother of Mr. Kinderley, of London, was out with the hounds in the morning, and in attempting to jump over something in his road, was thrown from his horse, and before medical assistance could arrive was a corpse.

**THE HARRING FISHERMEN.**—These fishermen have almost all returned to their fishing smacks, and proceeded to sea, the employers having consented to their respective wages every way, instead of stopping at Government to enforce their law, and thus giving rise to sea-going without seeing their wives and families for six or seven months together. As regards extra wages, no concession, we understand, has been made, but the men finding that their most grievous complaint respecting the wages was attended to, having foregone their demand and returned to their employment.

**THE ALLIANCE MANUFACTURERS AT WIMBORNE.**—The County Assizes Grand Jury have ignored the bill against Mr. Russell, of Wimborne, charging him with manslaughter, in having accelerated the death of his wife.

**A RICH VAGRANT.**—Mary Jones, with her son, a lad of about 16 years of age, have been committed to the Carnarvon county goal for vagrancy, to one month's hard labour. The woman is a native of Pembrokeshire, and was sent to goal for begging. Her last partner was found the sum of 45 s. 10 d. in cash, and promissory notes from the Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire Banks and from several tradesmen in Newport, Monmouthshire, and elsewhere, to the amount of upwards of 40 s. Besides this large sum of money, she had in six or seven bags, 10 shillings, 10 pence, 3 cotton gowns, 14 handkerchiefs, 3 pairs of stockings, and 20 other articles of clothing. The promissory notes were sent into the hands of her husband, but the cash was in her pocket.

#### IRELAND.

**THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.**—At the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, Mr. O'Connell proposed a resolution to the effect, that the Repeal Association be called upon to every district to exert themselves to procure the registration of those persons who were entitled to register. This was agreed to, and Mr. O'Connell then moved the adoption of the report of the committee, containing a series of rules and regulations for the establishment of Repeal reading-rooms throughout the country, as a powerful means for diffusing amongst the people useful intelligence, especially on the subject of Repeal. The proposal having been adopted, the hon. and learned gentleman devoted the meeting with a very long and able speech, embracing a vast variety of topics. The most remarkable part of it was an exhibition of inconsistency as regards Federalism. It will be recalled that Mr. O'Connell has hitherto spoken of Federalism as useful to the cause of Repeal. Upon this occasion he completely threw it overboard. He said, "It was the worst of all possible evils, and the worst of all possible evils." As such he had treated the Federalists as just those; but instead of pointing them out they had deceived them. They were good-natured people enough, but they were not genuine Irishmen, for they thought that Irishmen ought to be governed themselves, and the law of England did not bind long in their loins. He now declared that he expected to see and from them. Mr. O'Connell then commented at great length upon the two propositions offered in our Irish news last week. On referring to the first, that the Union was a necessary support of the disunion efforts of alienation, he observed, that if they had a Parliament of their own, they would be able to take whatever steps they pleased, or even to go to the extent of abolishing the Union in Ireland, and that for the principle of taking alienation they had a precedent in the independence of the United States, who turned out the Irish soldiers residing in England, and made them go to the States and fight. The hon. and learned gentleman concluded the discussion of the subject by exhorting the people to stand firm, and to be prepared to go to the extent of abolishing the Union in Ireland. The motion being carried, the rest for the week was adjourned by Mr. O'Connell to be at 10 o'clock.

**BARONET DEATHS OF TWO HARRINGTONS.**—A letter from Folkestone, dated Dec. 1, gives the following fearful account of the shocking murder of two human beings, gentlemen, named Thomas and William Sheppard, on the banks of Canby, near Folkestone, in that county, about two miles on the southern side of Folkestone. The particulars of the sad circumstance, as gathered from the evidence of a surviving brother, at the request held upon the scene of the catastrophe, are as follows:—A family named John Sheppard held a small farm, about twenty-four acres, on the banks of Canby, near Folkestone, and they were engaged for some years past, when Andrew, Thomas, and William Sheppard (three brothers) got into treaty with the old agent, Mr. Parnell, near Folkestone, for the farm. The negotiation getting satisfactory, a drawing notice was served on them then residence, Dymchurch, near Folkestone, as they desired, got into the negotiation in the latter end of August last, when another notice was also served at that place, requiring them to vacate the house, and to leave the premises. They then vacated the house, and went to the house of the late agent, Mr. Parnell, near Folkestone, and there they remained, as they thought, all day, waiting for the house on the banks on which they then lived at Canby well fortified against danger, having plenty of firearms, and a supply of ammunition, and a large stock of provisions, in which they might stay. Things having become so serious, the three brothers, on Friday morning, got into the place a few days ago by force, by using their wife, family, and furniture, and on the return on Friday evening last, seeing their house walking about the place with his walking stick, and another of his brothers appearing, he was much astonished, and going to the door he found a party that he looked in the door and called his brothers, from neither of whom he received an answer. He immediately ran into Folkestone to alarm the police, who quickly repaired to the spot with him, and on searching the house inside they found Thomas dead, with his head broken into pieces, and the brain exposed. They then made a search about the place for William, but in pursuit a firelock was owing to the darkness of the night. They stopped there all morning, and when the daylight appeared they found William lying in a field, near the house, with his head equally broken and the brain also exposed. His other brothers related to three light on the dreadful occurrence was obtained. It is supposed that the unfortunate men were murdered while at their work on Friday morning, as, from the position they occupied at night, it could not have occurred then without loss of time to the witnesses; besides, the house being locked, is another proof of the deed having been done in the day; and it is supposed that Thomas, on the attack, ran towards the house for the arms, and that William's corpse was cut off from it. No crime was made until the brother's return, and the farm, too, is in an elevated position.

#### THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY.

##### CONCLUSION OF THE INQUEST ON MR. DEAN.

In part of our impression last week, we gave the following conclusion of the inquest on Mr. Dean. To this we now add the remainder of the proceedings at the inquest upon Mr. Varnall.

The Coroner and jury remained in deliberation three hours; and at twenty minutes past twelve on Saturday morning, the court was again thrown open.

The Coroner said, that the jury, having given a full and patient attention to the evidence adduced before them, in relation to the circumstances attending the death of Mr. John Dean, his complicity, however partial to their own feelings, returns a verdict of MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST ROBERT LIGHTFOOT. The Coroner proceeded to remark that the jury had instructed him to say, that they could not separate without expressing their opinion, that notwithstanding the arrangements generally prevailing on railroads, much might yet be done and ought to be done to render railway travelling more secure, especially in regard to avoidable accidents, which, though they may not be made so avoidable, may be made so safe, as those of the first class. The jury remembered that passengers ought to be on no means to be taken on the wrong line of rails, without their previous knowledge or consent. They also suggested to railway directors that much greater safety might be secured by the general introduction of electric telegraphs upon the various lines. The jury also expressed their conviction that greater care should be taken by the company to instruct their servants in the nature of their respective duties, and that they should be perfectly and intimately acquainted with the rules in practice.

The verdict was not an unanimous one; but a sufficient number of jurors having agreed, the Coroner recorded the same.

##### THE ADJOURNED INQUEST ON MR. VARNALL.

This inquiry was resumed on Monday morning in the Grand Jury room of the County Hall at Nottingham.

Mr. Hutchings, Mr. Youle, and Mr. Ellice, Esquires, were present; also Mr. Clarke, general superintendent; and Mr. Kinley, superintendent of the locomotive department.

Messrs. Wadsworth and Fawcett, solicitors, attended on behalf of the railway company; and Mr. Curdham, solicitor, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of Mr. Lightfoot.

John Longley, the guard of the up train, and who was so much injured by the collision, was the first witness examined.

Henry Youle, Esq., a Director at Nottingham and, we next examined; George Mitchell, an assistant guard and ticket collector, and Joseph England, a passenger, also gave evidence; but most of these persons were examined on the other impact, and there was nothing in their statements.

The evidence of John Chadbourne, of Flinton, a passenger at the time of the collision, was next taken.

Thomas Curran, fireman; Mr. Joseph Pettifer, clerk at the Nottingham station; Mr. M. Kinley, superintendent of the locomotive department, and residing at Derby; and Mr. Peter Clarke, general superintendent, were then examined.

At half-past eight o'clock, it was agreed to adjourn till Tuesday morning.

The first witness examined on that day was—

Alfred J. Richardson, parcel-clerk at the Nottingham railway station, but from whom nothing material was elicited which has not been before given in evidence.

Mr. Lightfoot were to blame for not carrying out the instructions in the sixth rule, and he admitted the cause of the accident to each object.

Mr. Chadbourne made an impassioned defence for Mr. Lightfoot.

The Coroner summed up at great length, summarizing upon the various discrepancies in the evidence, and left it to the jury to decide whether they considered it proved that Mr. Lightfoot had been guilty of gross negligence; if he had not, he was not guilty of manslaughter.

At twenty minutes after three o'clock the jury retired to consider their verdict. The jury did not return their verdict until a quarter to twelve o'clock at night, after being locked up in eight hours and a half. On their return, the names of the jury having been called over, Mr. Coroner Swann, addressing the foreman, said, "Gentlemen of the jury, are you agreed upon your verdict?"

The Foreman.—We are.

The Coroner.—Have the gentlemen to deliver it.

The Foreman then gave in the following as the unanimous verdict of the jury:—"We find a verdict of 'Accidental death,' and we impose a demand of 40,000 s. d. on the railway, tenders, and carriages, being the property of the Midland Railway Company. The jury are convinced the collision took place in consequence of mismanagement, and the want of a clear understanding on the part of some of the company's servants of the directions which were given; but, owing to conflicting evidence, we are unable to decide who are the parties individually implicated. We are also of opinion that much improvement may be made in the general management of the Midland Railway, particularly at the Nottingham station, which would tend materially to secure the public safety. We think it important that the servants, especially the engine-men and guards, should be properly instructed in, and duly impressed with the importance of, the printed rules, which should as much as possible be observed to the letter. We are also of opinion that Mr. Joseph Dean, the fireman, has given evidence before this inquest which the jury can place no reliance upon, and that he ought to forfeit the confidence of the Railway Company, and be no longer retained as a public servant."

This verdict is said to have given in Nottingham very general satisfaction, the president impression being that a most reprehensible system of management has, since the amalgamation of the lines, prevailed on the Midland Counties Railway, which the safety of the public and the interests of the company itself demand should be improved in a prompt and liberal manner.

Much sympathy is felt for Mr. Lightfoot. An address to the directors, calling on them to continue their confidence in him, has been very extensively signed, and by many of the leading people of the town; but Mr. Campbell, the legal adviser of that gentleman, has urged its withdrawal until the result of the trial. Mr. Lightfoot on Tuesday afternoon surrendered himself to the authorities.

#### POSTSCRIPT.

**THE LATE PRINCESS SOPHIA NATALIA.**—THE LIVING IN STATE.—A change has taken place in the intention respecting the living in state of the remains of her late Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Natalia. We understand that the ceremony will now take place at the Bangor house, at Blackheath, on Monday next, the 14th instant, from twelve to four o'clock.

**NEW MINISTERS AT CROFTINGHAM.**—A report has been in circulation to-day (Friday), that Sir Henry Pottinger, G.C.B., will very soon be called upon to replace our present Minister at Croftingham, the Right Hon. Sir Stratford Canning, G.C.B., on the retirement of the latter.

**REPRESENTATION OF TIPPERARY.**—Several gentlemen are spoken of already as likely to be called on to fill the vacancy in the representation of Tipperary, caused by the death of Mr. Gwyer Cave. Among others are Daniel O'Connell, Esq., and the Hon. G. Hely Hutchinson.

**THE WEATHER.**—Last night the frost again was very intense, the thermometer during the greatest cold having fallen to ten degrees below freezing, a very rare occurrence so early in December.

**MR. HENRY WALLACE**, the actor and late owner of Covent Garden Theatre, appeared at the Bankruptcy Court on Thursday, and obtained his interim order; his debts and liabilities, which were stated to have arisen from theatrical speculations, amounting to upwards of 40,000 s. d. The assets are little or nothing, and his present salary at the Princess Theatre is limited that it will not admit of his allowing any part of it for the benefit of his creditors. He, however, promises that should he receive an increase he will immediately make some appropriation to liquidate their claims.

**BURNED DEATH.**—Mr. Francis Reuter, who for many years resided on the banks of a hill and exchange broker in Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, died on Monday last. The unfortunate gentleman, who was seen by one or two of his friends in the City on the preceding day, apparently in excellent health and spirits, entered the shop of a druggist in or near St. Martin's on Sunday morning on about falling ill at the time, where he almost immediately fell down dead. The immediate cause of this shocking catastrophe is at present unknown, but it is presumed that a fatal inquiry will be instituted into the circumstances, although Mr. Reuter's death was, in all probability, a perfectly natural one. The deceased gentleman, whose domestic manner and habits rendered him well known throughout the City, and who was much respected in the various mercantile and monetary circles, was a native of Switzerland.

**ACCIDENT AT BIRMINGHAM.**—An inquest was held on Thursday, at the station of the Great Junction Railway, at Birmingham, on the body of a young man named William Grapstone, an engine driver, who was killed on the previous day in the station-yard, while attending to his usual occupation, in moving the engine from one point to another. He was mentioned that he had placed himself in a dangerous position, but he said all was right; he, however, became confused, and fell in attempting to get out of the way, when he was caught by the ash pan, and instantly killed. His left eye was forced out, and his head smashed. Verdict of "Accidental death," with a demand of 10 s. d. upon the engine.

**FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.**—On Thursday morning a fire broke out in West-place, Holywell-lane, Shoreditch. A poor woman of the name of Herring, occupying apartments in the above place, had remained to get out for some food, leaving her three children locked up in the room. An inhabitant shortly afterwards observing smoke coming from the windows, looks upon the door, when he saw a fine little boy, about five years of age, burned to death; and in one corner of the room were two little children crowded together, crying bitterly. It is supposed that, it being a very cold day, the poor little fellow went too near the fire to warm himself, and set his clothes on fire.

**FIRE AT TWO NEWCASTLE GRANGE STABLES.**—A fire broke out at the Newcastle Grange stable on Tuesday evening. The roof and upper stories were in flames, and from the burning issued an engine, and a supply of water being at hand, the fire was speedily subdued, with but trifling damage. It is supposed to have originated from the ignition of the timber in the dorm. The stable is occupied by Mr. Fawcett, and the plate and other valuable were removed to the house of Mr. Brindley.

**ATTEND TO THE FIRE AT THE ETON UNION WORKHOUSE.**—At the Eton Petty Sessions, yesterday, five men, named Parker, Taylor, Smith, Harrison, and Smith, who had been admitted into the Eton Union workhouse, as casual paupers for the night, were charged with having attempted to set fire to the Eton Union workhouse, on the evening of Friday last. It appeared, from the evidence of two other persons who were in the adjacent ward with the prisoners, that after they had been locked up for the night, Parker ignited a lighter match, and set fire to the straw placed for them to sleep upon, from the fumes of which the whole were nearly suffocated. Upon Hinchcock, the porter of the union, being arrested by their own fire for help, he immediately proceeded to the ward, when he found a considerable quantity of the wood burning consumed; and with some difficulty, water being furnished at hand, the fire was put out. The whole of the prisoners were fully committed to Aylesbury goal to take their trial for felony.

**THE LATE HARR ROBERTS.**—We understand that in consequence of a letter addressed to the banking-house of Messrs. Rogers and Co. by their solicitor, Mr. Butler, suggesting a mode of cancelling all the Bank of England notes which have been recently stolen from that firm, and thus rendering the property taken valueless in the holders and their transferees, some of the partners of the banking-house have had an interview with the Secretary of State upon the plan, and the matter is now under consideration with Mr. James Graham.

**STRATFORD IN THE WATERLOO ROAD.**—At Union hall police-office, yesterday (Friday), Alexander Wilson, a notorious thief, was charged with breaking into the house of Mr. Joseph Wadsworth and jeweller, Alfred-place, Waterloo-road, and stealing a gold watch. Sergeant Foster, No. 16 L, stated that shortly after five in the morning, as he was passing Mr. Joseph's shop, he heard a smothered noise inside. He then listened for a few minutes, when he heard some person inside endeavouring to unlatch the shop door, which a few minutes afterwards was partly opened. He immediately rushed to his assistance, and rushed into the shop; the prisoner ran into the back parlour, and attempted to make his escape. Wilson seized him, when they had a severe struggle until the constable came to his assistance, when he was secured. In the struggle with the Sergeant, Wilson perceived the prisoner take the watch from his pocket and throw it away. It was picked up by 111 L. On searching him two chests were found in his pockets. The prisoner had been several times previously convicted for being found concealed in shops for an unlawful purpose.—Mr. Joseph said that the watch was safe on the mantel-piece in the back kitchen at three o'clock in the morning. As he was aroused by hearing the noise in the shop, he went down, and saw the prisoner in the back parlour struggling with the officer. The watch produced was his property. The entrance was effected by climbing the chapel wall at the rear of his house, and forcing open the back kitchen door.—The prisoner was being found on the premises, but he denied stealing the watch. He had endeavoured to get an honest living, but was unable to do so, which drove him to desperation.—Mr. Trill committed him for trial.

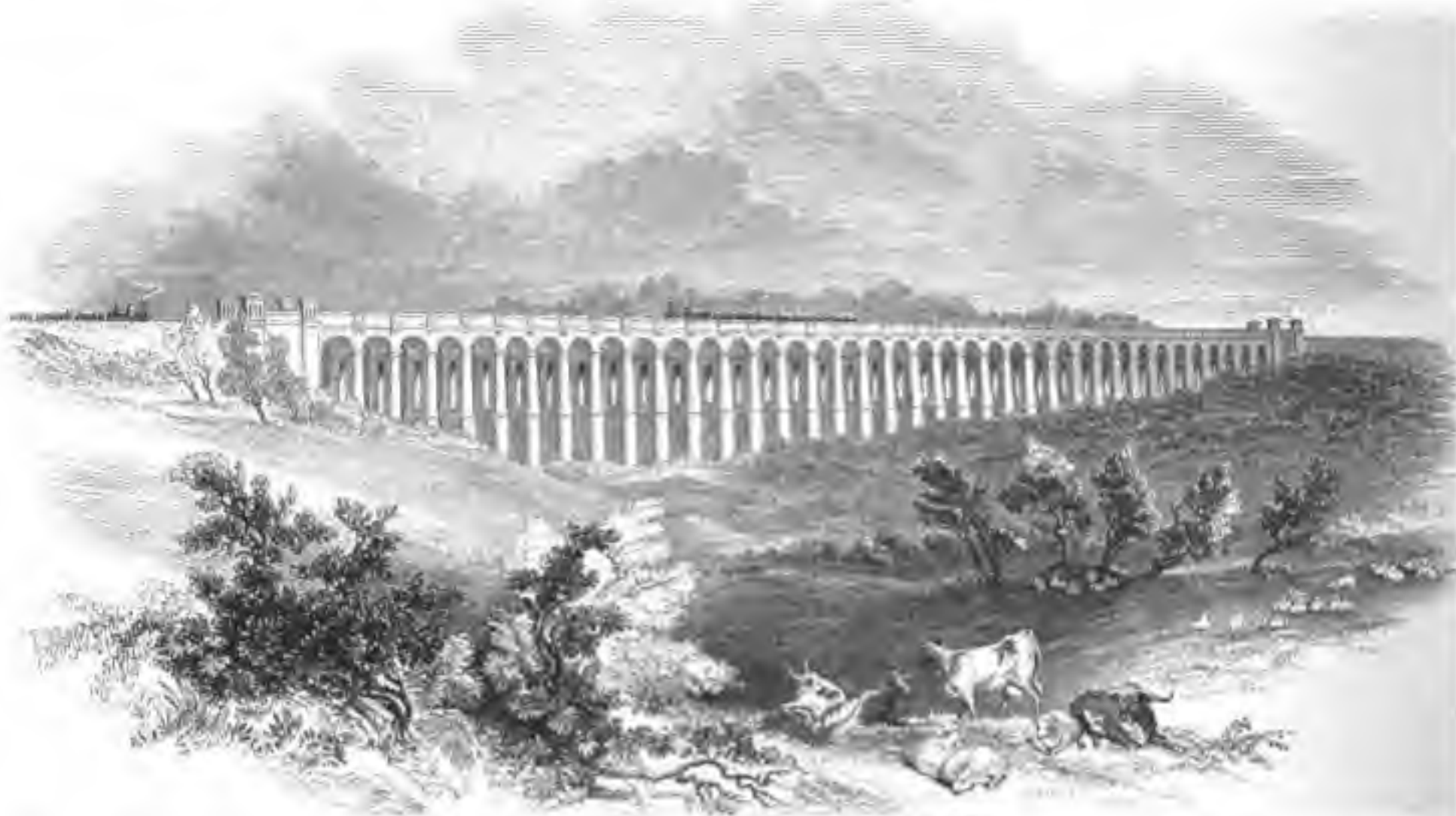
#### FORBIDDEN.

**Spain.**—Accounts from Madrid of the 15th ult. state that the Government had received official intelligence of the execution at Legoroso of the son and brother-in-law of Zurbano. The news had caused a great sensation at Madrid. The Herald endeavours to justify the Ministry. A number of officers of high rank had been banished from Madrid. Among them are General Foz, formerly Inspector-General of cavalry, who has been banished to Valencia; General Tena to Castro; General Canals (formerly Minister of War) to Murcia; General Van Halen to Valencia; General Chacon (formerly Captain-General of Madrid) to Old Castile; General Ochoa to Sevilla; General Valledor to New Castile; General Indur to Galicia; and General Latorre to Aragon. Several persons of rank had also been banished from Sevilla, and orders had been issued by the Political Chief that all persons having in their possession Spanish pieces shall give them up within the days, under pain of execution, a fine of 100 ducats, and being placed under the surveillance of the



## SPECULATIONS ON THE RAILWAY.

(ILLUSTRATED BY KENNY MEADOWS.)



LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—THE GREAT OUSE VIADUCT.

There are few of us who do not look back with pleasure to the time when we lost ourselves in the wonders of the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments." Even now, we think we could enter as intensely as formerly into their gorgeous imageries—their glowing scenes of lights, genii, and music—

After the fashion of the time,  
And humour of the golden prime  
Of good Haroun Alraschid.

as Mr. Tennyson hath written in his book of sweet poetry. One story we especially remember—we forget the name, but it was towards

when they can combine the polarisation of light with electro-magnetism.

And then the transporting carpet—we always looked upon that as the most surprising possession—and it occupied our mind the deepest. There was a slip of stair carpet used as a nursery rug, which we always were convinced was the pattern, as firmly as a child's associations only allow; and we used to sit upon it and wish it would take us off—somewhere—anywhere—so long as we went. Alack! balloons and aerial ships have sadly reduced its importance, and railways, above all, leave us little cause to regret, that after all, there never might have been such a thing, except flying through the brain of the astonishing Scheherazade.

And wonderful is the railway transport of the present day! We are not of those who regret "the good old coaching times," and "the roadside inn;" the "four sparkling tits" and the other conventional things to be lamented. Nor had that much coveted position, "the box seat," any extraordinary charms for us. Beyond



SHORHAM.

the end, and treated of the efforts made by certain princes to restore some dear one, who was on the point of death. One had an apple which bore life in its very odour; another possessed a telescope that carried the sight to any spot that might be desirable; and the other owned a carpet which transported through the air any persons seated on it wherever they chose; and these wondrous things were all put in action on the emergency in question. Perhaps this is the only

part of the "Entertainments" at which we should not marvel so much now-a-days. Science is a sad destroyer of romance; and modern inventions have made the magic treasures just spoken of less wonderful. Mesmerism, if we are to believe what we read, leaves the powers of the apple far behind; and telescopes, already advertised by cannibals; "visions" to see about eight miles," we doubt not, will be so improved ere long as to see anywhere, especially



TRAIN PASSING.

what was connected with the horses they were driving, and the public-houses they passed, we generally found the coachmen mighty dull and heavy men. A few miles, outside, in sunny summer weather, were all very well; but the cheerless umbrella-covered drag of a whole day, and night too, had in it nothing to regret. Now the chances are, we are comfortably housed at Brighton, before, under the ancient regime, our vehicle would have clattered up to the Greyhound at Croydon. The Brighton Railway is our especial favourite. The transit is rapid, and the contrast striking; you are not obliged to wander to out-of-the-way parts of London to get to the terminus; and, above all, the scenery upon the line is unusually diversified and picturesque—if we may use the term.

Who for one instant would compare the trouble and extortion of the old coachyard to the comfort of the station? We are snugly under cover, and have leisure to look about us, and make out our own histories of the people around. Carriages are revolving on the turnabouts, to be added to the train; luggage-barrows are rumbling down the platform, and porters are burying themselves in the lockers, head first, like bees in bell-flowers; some passengers are arriving; others are waiting for those who have not yet done so. Right before us is a widow lady—she must be the grandmother—guarding a fine chubby little baby, seated on a hamper, and crowing at the train; kicking, too, as far as the marvellous swaddling of shawls in which he is enveloped will admit of. He cannot be going to Brighton for health—his cheeks are bursting with it. London is not such an unwholesome place after all, then; in spite of all the squalid pictures of



FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS.





THINK CLARK PIERCE-DEER.



WAITING FOR THE TRAIN.

the virtuous-indignant gentlemen, it is wonderful to see the plump little fellows who roll out of doors and into the gutters, even in the Rookery. In this case, the father and mother, we wager, are already at Brighton; but they cannot get on well without baby, and grand-mamma—she lives in the house—is entrained with the nurses. The pretty girl in the Polka mantle is conversing earnestly with the young gentleman whilst her valetudinarian papa is twaddling with one of the bangers-on. Be sure she has rounded him for the hundredth time, to write to-morrow; and she is not without faint hopes of taking his arm on the Chain-Pier on Sunday.

The bell rings, the door slams, the last newspaper is sold, and the train is off. The gentleman walks by the side of the carriage containing the Polka mantle, smiling and nodding alternately, to the end of the platform; the cars move out of sight, and are long, another set of passengers are waiting as before.

Although comfortable enough, there is little sociability in a first-class carriage on a railway; everybody seems to have an idea that he is the only one who is really excited, by payment and position, to a seat therein, and so is afraid of compromising his dignity by speaking. There is, consequently, no conversation; the heads of the four corner occupants are usually looking out of the windows, and the centre ones looking at each other. By the same rule, however, that you rarely see a pretty woman in an omnibus, so you scarcely meet with ordinary men in a first-class carriage. Look at the group opposite to us. The old gentleman in the centre is deeply absorbed, looking neither to the right nor left; the young soldier finds, most un-

countably, that the view from the window on the other side, is far more attractive than on his own, and consequently keeps his gaze fixed in that direction; and the young lady must be putting mesmerism into action, and reading with her fingers, for her eyes are

anywhere but on the page, and she has not turned over a leaf for five minutes; what can she be thinking about?

Your regular second-class travellers are deep fellows. They come early to get a back seat—or at all events, to sit with their backs to

the engine. They watch the weathercocks, too, and make their selection of place according to the wind; and if it be warm weather, are chatty and communicative, especially as many of them are in the habit of meeting every day in the train. The chances are, that they will joke about the engine, calling it a horse, alluding to "a feed of coals," saying "poor creature!" when it whistles, and indulging in other facetious observations; except on Monday afternoon, when the talk is purely agricultural, and about the state of the fields on the side of the line, being carried on by the farmers returning from Market.

But in cold weather the second-class travellers talk but little. They wrap up the minute they get into the train, preparing for the worst; and after a few exchanged courtesies—lending an umbrella to the outsider, or spreading a cloak over two or three pairs of knees—you hear their voices no more.

The rattling pig-pens upon wheels, misnamed third-class carriages (before the late alterations), were despicable affairs, with the wonderful property of always meeting the rain in whatever quarter the wind might be blowing. They were a species of horizontal shower-bath, from whose searching power there was no escape. A wet, steaming, dripping coach was a melancholy object enough, swaying through a village with its compact hood of umbrellas, looking for all the world like a large green tortoise lying over the top; but it was nothing in

forlorn appearance to an open car. There was no escaping the rain. If you turned your back to it, it filled the nape of your neck; if you faced it, you had overflowing pockets, with an additional catastrophe from the front rim of your hat, which before long was as limp as wet brown paper. Some rash people covered their heads with their handkerchiefs, but it came all the same, it was only prolonging the misery, as you did not know next where to put the handkerchief when you removed it. Everything was ruined from your head downwards, and these were called "cheap excursions."

Ten to one, but in the second class carriages you will find "the old lady." We particularise her thus, for she is nearly always there. You first find her in great distress about her box—which is a box unlike any ever seen before—at the omnibus. Then it is a source of the deepest trouble when she arrives at the terminus, because it will not go into any locker or under any seat; and is finally put in a remote van, where the old lady would like to go too, if she were not nervous. Her ideas of steam-power are limited; she looks upon the engine as something between clockwork and gunpowder, which keeps her in perpetual dread; and gives herself up for lost from the instant she starts until her arrival, more especially when a train passes. The agony of the old lady, when she meets another train, is something terrible to see; and sometime elapses before she can be persuaded



ENJOY CLARK PIERCE-DEER.

that a dreadful accident has not happened and everybody is crushed. But she becomes somewhat tranquillised by the time she reaches the next station; and at every stoppage inquires of the local policeman and attendant time-keeper if her box is safe—they knowing nothing in the world about it—or looks sharply after every passenger who gets out, for fear he or she should walk off with it. Besides her box the old lady has usually a supplementary parcel of miscellaneous purchases, half crammed into an old basket half tied up in a pocket handkerchief.

Not the least source of wonder to us, on the railroad, are the various signals along the line. The mast-like bear-poles, with the letter O's and broad arrows as the top; the huge fans, and coloured bulls-eyes, like broken up chemist's windows, wandering along the line; the flags, and switches, and telegraphs are intensely mysterious. We have never been able to form the most remote or wildest notion as to their use or meaning, for nothing ever seems altered from the usual mode of progression in whatever state they are, and when we see the policeman, with upfolded flag and extended arm pointing in the direction we are going, we rather incline to the belief that it is a sign of politeness on his part to welcome us into the tunnel, rather than any systematic understanding between the engineer, stoker, guards, and himself.

#### THE LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY.

Having glanced at the living characteristics of this very popular railway, let us introduce to our readers the details of the principal works upon the line.

Immediately upon the commencement of a railway to connect Brighton with the metropolis, there sprung up a very active competition, which must be fresh in the memory of many readers, with its levied excises, its numerous pamphlets, reports, and circulars; one party for avoiding tunnels at the expense of a westerly direction; another feverishly adopting them for the sake of obtaining the shortest line and the easiest gradients. The Parliamentary contest lasted two sessions, and cost, for a considerable time, £1000 per diem!

The line selected by the Government engineer was that laid out by Sir

John Rennie, which was known also as the direct line. Shortly after the passing of the act, it was greatly improved, in consequence of a minute survey by Mr. Rennie, to whom the construction was intrusted, aided by other engineers. Owing to these preliminaries, the works were not actually commenced until July 10th, 1826; and, exactly three years after that date, the greater part of the line was opened, although many of the works are almost untried for many months.

The entire railway is fifty miles and a half in length, thus bringing the Daphne of the metropolis (as Brighton has been classically termed) within the length of the shortest coach road. The line traverses a considerable portion of the counties of Surrey and Sussex, and affords the passenger some charming prospects of Kent; so that in attractions for pleasure-trips it is scarcely equalled by either of the other metropolitan railways.

We will start from the quadruple terminus lately erected in a recess leading out of Tuckey-street, near London-bridge. The structure is strikingly handsome, and has been engraved in our journal. We call this a quadruple terminus, because it serves for four railways—the Greenwick, the Dover, the Croydon, and the Brighton; the entrance to the latter being at the furthest corner of the building.

The remarkable connection of the four lines must be first briefly explained. Thus, for a short distance, there is but one line; then, the Croydon diverges to the right, forming to Croydon, also, the Brighton and Dover lines; from Croydon the last two depart in unbroken companionship, as far as Redhill, about 21 miles from London, where they separate, each to seek about its respective destination.

Well—the train being fairly started, we have a passing glance at the Grammar School of St. Olave, a good specimen of Old English architecture, but more disadvantageously placed—and thus we leave the noble pile of offices reared on arches formed of upwards of 3,000,000 bricks. To the left, we look down upon one of the most singular districts in the east capital of England—densely crowded with inhabitants, and buildings allotted to tanners and parchment-makers; there too are rope-makers' walks, and glue-makers' sheds; lofty chimneys, pointed gables, and flat smoky roofs; the whole scene diversified with plots of well-stocked garden-ground. Next we reach the timber viaduct leading to the Bricklayers' Arms terminus of the South Eastern Railway. To the left

(Continued on page 361.)



TUNNEL SIGNAL—"ALL RIGHT."







William B. Clay, Esq.,—In Queen-street, Westminster, William John Kay, was many years one of his Majesty's baggage service messengers.—At Lexington Hall, Tottenham, Henry William, Esq., High Sheriff of the county of Middlesex.—Edward Ruffe, Esq., of Redbury, was in the 20th year of his age.—The Rev. Charles Payson, aged 51, Minister of London Chapel, York.—At Croydon, in the 20th year of his life, Henry Courtney, was brother of the Rev. John Courtney, rector of St. Andrew's, Bath.





LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—BRIGHTON TERMINUS.

(Continued from page 361.)

branches off the Greenwich line; and at its extremity, the eye dwells with interest on Blackheath, the dome of Greenwich Hospital, the Observatory on the hill, and the charming country stretching from these heights. There is a steep gradient here of one foot in every 100, which continues rising from the New Cross Station (in part destroyed by fire a few weeks since) to the Dartmouth Arms, 15 miles from town.

Speedily, the New Cross Locomotive Establishment is reached. "On the right, a delightful cluster of villages appears, inviting all to whom they are accessible, and there are really so many, in many a delightful hamlet. Canterbury, Peckham with its Rye Church, and its noble Forest Hill, Darenth with its interesting gallery of pictures, Richmond Common, and Norwood with its British Spa, are all there. Near to the left without great interest. There is Epsom with its old palace; Bromley, deriving its name most probably from the broom growing so plentifully around; the little church and the almshouses of the Licensed Victuallers, on Pease Common; the apex of Beckenham Church, backed by the beautiful woods of Geyde House; and the Abbotsmead Down, knee deep in heath and heather."—*Illustrated Guide to the London and Dover Railway.*

The actual commencement of the railway is at about nine and a quarter miles from London. Bridges, the trains running for that distance, over the rails of the Greenwich and Croydon Railway Companies.

A mile onward, we reach the foot of the great localities along the road—the Croydon station, where are four distinct lines of rails, an arrangement which ensures the safety of passengers at the stations; the main line being left free for the passage of any special train, and the four rail train being turned off into what are technically termed the "sidings." Croydon is a place of considerable interest, with its spacious village church; and the Archbishop's Palace, and Addiscombe House in the vicinity.

We pass eastward of the town, with the Bantersdown Hills and Bantersdown Down on the left, as we emerge from a short cutting, and advance upon an embankment about two miles in length.

Next we reach the Goudon-road station (12½ miles), leaving the coach-road to the right, along which, perhaps, a well-paced waggon may be creeping, as if in contrast with the almost electrical speed on the iron road; and, perchance, reminding us that near this very spot, some one and forty years since, was laid down an iron road—though, for horse-power instead of steam. Nevertheless, this was one of the earliest germs of the grand railway system.

About a mile and a half onward is the station with the genuine rustic appellation of Hest's Nest. From the junction with the Croydon line, the railway rises with this slope for about eight miles, to the high ground at Mersham, where a cutting of great depth keeps the railway far below the natural level of the country, being 180 feet deep in its greatest perpendicular descent; by which we enter the Mersham Tunnel, the first on the line, about 1700 yards in length, and the construction of which occupied three and a half years.

Regaining day-light as abruptly as we left it, by a slight inclination of the head, we perceived the interesting Norman church of Mersham, with its shingled spire immediately to the right. Next, upon an elevated ridge, flanked with noble trees, is the mansion of Golden Park, formerly the seat of Sir Mark Wood, Bart., next of Lord Mouson, and now the property of the Countess of Warwick. Adjoining the house is a small stone church in the pointed style, built a few years since by Lord Mouson.

By an embankment, 20 feet high, we reach the Reigate Station (14½ miles), where the Dover line branches off to Tonbridge. Reigate lies about two miles to the left, and is accessible for its fine church, in the early English style; and its sand-rock caves, in which the Barons are reported to have held their meetings

subsequent to the signing of Magna Charta. Immediately above is the site of the castle of the powerful Earls of Warren and Surrey, the entrance to the fortified ground being denoted by a modern gateway.

We next cross the beautiful tract called, from its geological structure, Red Hill, where is another station, and a few miles to the right, the new coach-road to Brighton, and its red brick inn.

Crossing the embankment at Earlswood Common, we gain a fine view of Leith Hill, the highest point in this part of England—scarcely 1000 feet above the sea level. Thence the eye crosses a picturesque country to the wood-crowned ridge in which is the famous Box Hill, nearly over against Dorking.

At 21½ miles, we reach the Hurley Station, at a short distance from the village, with its pretty church spire. Here the line begins to rise, and the view continues unobscured.

At 22½ miles, is the Three Bridges and Crawley Station, which is the nearest point to Crawley and Horsham. The line here passes over a long embankment, and now commences a descent of 1 in 250 feet. After passing through several cuttings, we enter the Balcombe Tunnel, 1172 yards long, the construction of which was, indeed, a triumph of engineering skill. We soon reach the Balcombe Station, 23½ miles, and in the valley beneath, may be traced the stream of the Ouse.

This romantic valley is crossed by a beautiful viaduct, consisting of 27 brick arches, of 30 feet span; its total length is 1027 feet, or rather more than a quarter of a mile; and the height varies from 40 feet at the abutments, to 50 feet at the point where it crosses the river. This is the highest work on the line; it is of Italian design, by Mr. J. U. Rastrelli, F.R.S., F.S.A.; resident engineer, Mr. E. J. Mordaunt. The entire structure is shown in the large engraving at page 366. The prospect from the road line is an unobscured scene of beauty, stretching across the Weald of Sussex, Kent, and Surrey—a lovely succession of hill and dale, woodland and pasture, dotted with farmsteads, cottages, and churches—those matchless charms of an English landscape.

Passing through a somewhat monotonous cutting, we reach Haywards's Heath Station (thirty-eight miles), one mile from Cuckfield, the turnpike road to which we pass beneath, immediately on quitting the station, through a short tunnel of 70 feet. Check for Cuckfield, Crawley, and Horsham, once the pride of the Brighton road—now sensationally re-echoing with the crack of a railway whip!

A cutting of nearly two miles leads us to an embankment across St. John's Common, covered with ferns and flowering grass. A minor station—Burgess Hill—is next passed, and we reach Horsham's Gate Station, seven miles from Brighton, and forty-three miles and a half from London. Around this station is Ditchling, celebrated in older times for its numerous stagers (especially a race of mummery), and Horsham, once a town, now a village, a fine massive brick mansion, of the year 1791; and in the adjacent parish is a small farm-house, a Cam stone, with indications of a prehistoric, and other feudal antiquities. The most interesting objects to the right of this portion of the line are a few half-ruined farmsteads, with massive brick chimneys, apparently of considerable antiquity.

Returning to the railway, we soon reach the Gothic entrance to the Clayton Tunnel, which, like that at Mersham, is cut through chalk, and is about a mile and a quarter long; a shaft of this tunnel crosses the highest point of the hill, and may be seen for many miles round.

Immediately beyond Clayton Tunnel is an immense open cutting through chalk, and then we reach Fourham Tunnel, (440 feet in length).

A succession of chalky precipices now indicates the approach seaward, and we soon reach the Ebbw Vale station, and arrive at the Brighton terminus, engraved at page 367; an elegant structure in the Roman style, with a quadrangular plan, &c.

From this point is a branch line to Shoreham, a passage of ten minutes. After passing through a tunnel, we burst upon the sea-side, with the village of Hove and its little Sussex church; the walls of Aldington church; and the villages of Portslade, Southwick, and Kingston; till by a continuous embankment, we arrive at Shoreham, near to its fine large Anglo-Norman church. The scene shown in the engraving is the most picturesque view of the town, with the handsome suspension bridge across the Adur, built by Mr. Clark, at the expense of the Duke of Norfolk, in 1833.

We find the cost of the London and Brighton Railway, stated at £2,634,000; cost per mile, £47,302; passengers per week, 71,317; receipts per week, £13,875.

**THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.**—The arrangements have now all been completed for giving possession of the various parts of this great work. All the shops and offices are let, and the agreements have been signed by the tenants, many of whom are in possession, and are fitting them up with considerable taste and effect. In Lloyd's subscribers' room there will be mahogany seats and tables for the subscribers, 500 or 600 in number; and in the commercial or club-room, similar seats and tables are to be placed for the accommodation of 500 or 400 persons. Round the room and in appropriate stands will be laid the journals and newspapers from all parts of the world. In the merchants' area the treaded pavement has been entirely removed, and the surface is now covered with an exceedingly hard and smooth coating of the asphalt of Bayard of a uniform and pleasing colour. The merchants' area will, it is confidently expected, be given up to the merchants on the 1st of January, and complete access will be given to all public portions of the building a week or ten days previously.

## ANCIENT HOUSE IN GRAVEL-LANE.

This fine old mansion, in Old Gravel-lane, Ratcliffe-highway, has just been taken down: it was originally handsome and spacious, and appeared to be of the age of Elizabeth. The mansion has enjoyed considerable celebrity for years past, from a tradition of its having been the residence of the Count Gondomar, Ambassador from the Court of Spain to this country, in the reign of James I. To the intrigues of this nobleman is attributed the execution of the long-



ANCIENT MANSION, GRAVEL-LANE.

pending sentence on Sir Walter Raleigh; it being the object of James I. to secure the favour of the Court of Spain, to bring about the marriage of the Infanta with his son Charles I. The above mansion is mentioned in Pennant's "London," and, being a fragment of Old London, is worthy of record by illustration.

## ST. GEORGE'S NEW SCHOOLS, SHEFFIELD.

Considerable interest has been attracted to the laying of the first stone of the above schools, on the 14th ult., by the Right Hon. the Lord Wharfedale, Lord President of her Majesty's Council. His lordship on his arrival was received by the vicar and clergy of Sheffield and its neighbourhood. Soon afterwards, the procession was formed (the children, about 400 in number, belonging to St. George's Schools passing the Grammar School, where his lordship and the clergy were assembled), and proceeded from Charlotte-street, up Portobello, and along St. George's terrace, to the site of the schools, at the top of Root-street. The ceremony was commenced by the singing of the 104th psalm, after which several portions of Scripture were read by the Rev. W. Mercer. Prayer was then offered up by Mr. Mercer, and a glass bottle, containing a number of documents and coins, afterwards deposited by Lord Wharfedale into the receptacle prepared for it under the foundation-stone. Some passages of Scripture were then read by Mr. Mercer, prior to the stone being lowered to its appointed place.

The stone was then laid by Lord Wharfedale in the usual form. The handsome silver shovel used by his lordship on this occasion was kindly presented by Mrs. Hatfield, the lady of Mr. Hatfield, of the firm of Waterhouse, Hatfield, and Tarncliffe.

Two verses of a hymn were next sung, after which Lord Wharfedale, standing upon the stone, thus addressed the assembly:—"Now, my friends, we have this day begun a building for the benefit of the inhabitants of this neighbourhood. It is not necessary for me to say anything in three days of the advantages of education, nor is it necessary for me to impress upon you that no education is worth the having which is not founded upon religion. The inhabitants of this district will now possess the means of having their children educated in connection with the Established Church of this country, whose doctrines, I firmly believe, are the purest that exist; and if we follow those doctrines out, they must lead to our eternal salvation. I, therefore, sincerely hope that the work of this day will be blessed by God, and that you, the inhabitants of this district, will cause your children to benefit by the opportunity now afforded you, and that hereafter they will thank you and thank us for the work of this day. I have only to add that it gives me pleasure that, in my official situation, I have been able materially to assist in the completion of this work; but I should not do the inhabitants of this district justice if I did not say that it is their liberality which has enabled us to show our aim. We have proceeded upon this principle—we do not think it is prudent, neither does the Legislature desire us, to do all that is to be done in the way of education, but that it is necessary to assist those persons who really show an interest, by means of their subscriptions, in the work which they are anxious to promote. I am glad of this opportunity of addressing you on this occasion, and I trust that God will bless the work."

A psalm was then sung, and the Rev. Mr. Mercer having addressed the assembly, the proceedings terminated. These buildings, of which the first stone has been so auspiciously laid, are to consist of three separate schools, with suitable classrooms. The Girls' School, fronting St. George's Church, 60 feet by 40 feet; the Infants' School, forming the centre screen, and fronting Root-street and Biddal-street, 66 feet by 40 feet. These dimensions do not, of course, include the class-rooms. There will also be comfortable dwelling houses for the master and mistress; the basement of the building being occupied by library, wash kitchen, play-grounds, &c. The estimated cost, without fittings, is nearly £1000, which sum includes £1000 for the site alone. To meet this, about £1000 has been raised by subscription, £1000 granted by the Privy Council, and £500 by the National Society, and £500 from other available sources. The design of the building has been furnished, and the work will be carried out under the able superintendence of Messrs. Forth and Frith, architects.

After the conclusion of the ceremony of laying the stone, Lord Wharfedale, the Clergy, and Committee of the Schools, proceeded to the Cutlers' Hall, where luncheon was provided. About a hundred and thirty ladies and gentlemen sat down, between one and two o'clock, to the repast. The Rev. W. Mercer presided, Lord Wharfedale, in returning thanks for his health being drunk by the company, said, "I believe that mankind, in this country at least, are convinced that no persons are educated—unless they receive not merely a secular education, an one founded upon religion—you cannot make them good men or good citizens. In all affairs for this object I beg of you all to bear in mind that the education which I firmly believe the Legislature and Government of this country will be willing to encourage, is an education founded upon religion, and connected, if possible, with the Established Church. But I say so without any disparagement of the efforts of other classes of religionists. They, undoubtedly, are the parties that have exerted themselves in this cause; and I am not quite sure, to speak fairly upon this subject, whether their efforts have not been the means of exciting yours in this work. Still we, I say, who belong to the Establishment, and who have adopted its creed, cannot but feel the advantage to the people of this country of an Established Church, and desirous to inculcate the doctrine of that church in the minds of their children."

We have abridged these details from the very interesting report in the Sheffield Mercury.



ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOLS, SHEFFIELD.



## GREAT ANNUAL MIGRATION OF THE RUSSIAN TARTARS.

Recent letters from the Crimea are occupied with accounts of the descent of the nomadic tribes of that country from their summer residences in the flat hills tops to their winter dwelling places in the warmer temperature of the plains. The spectacle of a whole people in the act of migration—following, with hardly more intelligence than "the stork in the heavens, who knoweth its time," the impulses of the changing seasons—is one of serious and universal interest; and as these wandering Tartars themselves embrace at the present time a large share of European attention, we have felt the opportunity to be a favourable one for introducing a family of them to our readers. The cut represents a Tartar household pursuing their peregrinations way down the side of a torrent valley, on their march to Christmas quarters in the genial neighbourhood of Balaklava.

Few more picturesque sights could be imagined than those which the incidents of such a journey would furnish. The bivouac of a party of the travellers at night, is said to present a picture of barbarous interest. They are described as encamping in wild groves round wood fires, busily engaged in cooking their kukuruts, and, even and anon, breaking the general silence by loud vociferations of joy, vengeance, or disaster. In the English edition of Professor Pallar's "Travels through the Southern Provinces of the Russian Empire," published in 1832, a very interesting plate is given of one of these Tartar encampments, in which the Professor, notwithstanding the rudeness of his company, passed a very pleasant evening. The wealthy elders of the tribe had each formed their own little settlement, and the line of demarcation was distinctly drawn between their families, who occupied little knots of tents, round which their own herds were straying.

In one of the earliest works we have upon Russian Tartary, published in Holland, in 1608, we find their habits of life described as essentially those of a shepherd, dwelling like Jacob, in tents, "the drought compelling him by day,

and the cold by night." And strongly indeed is this picture corroborated by their mode of life to the present day. We still find the same ancient and pastoral style of existence corresponding with that of the patriarchal primæ; their wealth entirely consisting in their flocks, with which they wander from pasture to pasture, as their will leads them, having no fixed habitation or positive house property, but leaving their tents here or there, whenever it may suit them to make a settlement.

Sober and frugal in their habits, they are content with the spontaneous produce of the earth, and rarely crave more than the natural wealth they possess, as the shepherd prince of the land; living almost wholly upon bread and milk, even animal flesh is a rarity to them, for they spare the herds they own in consideration of the wool and milk, until unforeseen accident or natural death puts their flocks at their disposal. They possess little movable property besides the animals of industry, tents, and house furniture; being, in truth, as near savage independence as a man can well be who is not a savage. It has been conjectured, that to this severe mode of life, the absence of party shafts amongst them is to be attributed.

Mr. Spencer, in his "Travels in Tartary and the Caucasus," says, "I have ever found them to be a peaceable, inoffensive, hospitable people, and their employment being pastoral, it is very easy that any act of cruelty or violence is resented against them; and I always preferred the shelter of their humble huts to the dwellings of the foreign colonists, many of whom are deserters and vagabonds from every part of Europe; the Christian population of the Crimea being a complete manacle." It would seem, therefore, that Russia is not to be believed, when she complains, as she has done extensively, reports prejudicial to the Tartar reputation. The object, indeed, of the oppressor of the Caucasus race appears to have been to frighten travellers, and particularly the nomad English, from penetrating into those shades of freedom, the mountain homes of Krim Tartary, by terrible legends of the dangers to be apprehended in peace and person from the natives.

The manner of travelling most commonly in vogue with the Tartar tribes is

on the horse—of which they have several very hardy and sure-footed varieties; but the camel is very often used for conveying their wives and families. They also make use of the madjar, a long narrow vehicle, covered with dried sheepskin, and supported by wooden wheels; the whole of this carriage is constructed without the use of iron, the bark of the linden tree being used instead of nails, and hewn wood wherever the vehicle is subject to friction. This vehicle, however, is, notwithstanding its frailty, used in carrying awfully heavy loads. Owing to the fact that the Tartars never grease their wheels, the traveller has very frequently the pleasure of a serenade of one of the most detestable sorts of music that can well be imagined.

The tribes are not only rich in flocks of sheep, but are abundantly possessed of every variety of black cattle. These they use in drawing their chariots and luggage-carts, when roads are not plenty enough to supply their need; for this laborious animal is one of the best calculated to endure the climate and to do the toll required in the Crimea.

The costume of the tribe is moderately gay, but very inelegant—the indolence principally arising from their injudicious mixture of colours. Silk, coral, and pearls are not scarce amongst the wealthier Tartars, and they are generally (more particularly the females) provided with what they consider amulets and talismans.

Russia is determined on subjecting the free spirit of the Tartar to its own servile subjugation of political subjection. When this has been accomplished, the shepherd will make his last migration from the hills; his flocks and his herds will be sold to the highest bidder, and he himself will become the victim of "civilization" (?). To this end, we are told, that since the Crimea has been more nearly connected with Russian soil, the influx of foreigners has been greater, and the number of those "wandering" has imperceptibly diminished, and the people have become more keenly sensible to the charms of a settled life. But for all this, and in spite of its Christian professions, we may entertain a not very reserved opinion that Russia feels but little interest in the religious, moral, or political welfare of its Tartar subjects. She wishes them under her thumb, and desires to see them in the subjugation of others—that's all.



ANNUAL MIGRATION OF A TARTAR FAMILY.

## THE THEATRES.

## COVENT GARDEN.

M. Jullien is most fortunately gifted with the art of hitting the public, and suiting his productions to the popular taste. High-school musicians may deride his musical knowledge, and affect to despise his compositions as evanescent trash; but M. Jullien puts forward a Polka, or a national set of quadrilles, thousands go to applaud, and keep time to their inspiring measure with heads, beads, sticks, and umbrellas; they are reiterated at public balls and evening parties, and the fortunate arranger finds the reward of his tact and ingenuity accordingly. Since last season the house has been entirely redecorated, and its appearance even surpasses that of last year. The buffet at the extremity of the promenade has a very striking effect from the front of the house, and all the ornamental arrangements are made in the best taste. On Tuesday evening M. Baumann, the hameoon-player, took his benefit; and, to judge from the look of the house, it must have been a very excellent one. The *hameoon* executed, with his usual expression, the cavatina, "Una voce poco fa" from "Il Barbiere," and elicited a most rapturous encore, which, however, he did not take.

The Welsh Quadrilles formed the conclusion of the first part of the programme, composed by M. Jullien, as a companion to the English, Irish and Scotch ones—although certainly not equal to them. There was an addition to the orchestra of nine harps, the leading one being

played by Mr. Ellis Roberts, the gentleman to whom was awarded the first prize at the late congress of Bards and Minstrels; and who had the honour of performing before her Majesty at Burghley House. But the great attraction of the evening was the Duetto family, who have been for the last six months in Paris and Germany, during which time they have lost no opportunity of improving themselves or their instruments. The latter, now used by them, are of silver, and were presented to them by Louis Philippe, in consequence of the pleasure he received from their performance during the late *Exposition*. Their instruments, termed "Sax Horns," were originally invented by M. Sax, of Paris, but have been greatly improved by the Distina, who performed, on Tuesday, the magnificent "Robert, toi que j'aime," and Donizetti's touching "Fra Peco"—the finale to "Lucia di Lammermoor," in both of which they were most enthusiastically encored. We really advise all who have not heard them to take an early opportunity of so doing.

M. Jullien advertises another grand Bal Masqué on the 16th inst. The amusement is scarcely germane to English notions; but certainly the last was the most brilliant and well-conducted affair, up to an hour, when it behoved all to leave, that we had ever seen in London.

## RAYMARKET.

"Young England," was the popular title of a farce produced here on Saturday evening with success, from the pen of Mr. Morton; and derives its name, not from any political characters of this "new generation" introduced into it, but from a little baby of a few months old, upon whom the plot turns. Mr. Perley (Buckstone) is left at

the railway terminus, at Southampton, with an infant placed in his arms by accident; and his terrible perplexities arising therefrom, added to his personation of somebody else from motives of pure good temper, plunge him into all sorts of equivocal and dilemmas, in which Buckstone's shepherds terror can be readily imagined. There was nothing very novel in the situations, but they were brought in with tact, and although wonderfully improbable, kept the audience in continuous laughter. It was announced for repetition amidst un-mixed applause.

A second successful piece was brought out on Wednesday evening, called "Somebody Else"—an adaptation of Madame Albert's favourite piece of "Georgette"—we understand, from the pen of Mr. Pisché. There is not much plot in it; but it is of that light class of pieces which formerly found such favour at the Olympic, in its palmy days, under the Vestris management—very intelligible, very elegant, and, what is more, very safe. "The Swiss Cottage," from Adolph Adams's opera, "Le Châlet," is a good specimen of this style. A young Swiss wheelwright has fallen in love with a young girl confided to his care by her brother, who is from home. But he is engaged to another—a lovely, mischief-loving lass; and at this time the brother returns, bringing with him a suitor for his sister. The coquettish *Mineur* (Madame Vestris) pretends to be the sister, marries the new comer, and leaves the young wheelwright free to follow his own choice, after giving rise to an amusing equivocal.

It will be seen that there is not much in all this, but it went smoothly enough, telling well with the audience. There was a very pretty scene; and a very pretty song, sung by Madame Vestris, and encored. The lady was also called before the curtain at the end of











**NEEDLED WOMEN OF THE METROPOLIS.**

of the Society for the Protection and Employment of the Distressed, and for Clothing the Poor, at which Lord Ashley presided, was held on Monday.

I gave a pleasing account of the success which had attended the Society in providing work for this class of females at a late hour, and gratifying fact, that an instance had occurred of work being done for the purpose of the Society, and engaged at wages of not less than 2s. 6d. per week, was 27s. The circumstance, that so large a number of good character have been recommended by the Institution since our establishment, affords a strong proof of the useful nature of such an institution. In addition, that benevolent individuals had rendered such the Society, that there was a balance of nearly £400 after paying all expenses.

I, after dwelling upon the melancholy statements which have been of the destitute condition of that industrious class of women to give direct their attention, made a forcible appeal in their aid the Institution had been founded for the purpose of carrying and acquiescence in the truth, that "the labourer was worthy of his hire," and that the money they bestowed, and in all the advice they took to give, they should do all they could to encourage that moral system, that instruction of God himself, the domestic system, under which the mother should be kept at home, there to learn and to bring up her children in the fear of the Lord. After alluding to the which poor girls were subjected, Lord Ashley, with equal benevolence, proceeded to say:—

then they heard of Needlewomen rising early, and late taking rest, and at all? He knew one instance of a poor woman having toiled day after day, for 20 hours without intermission, and she obtained scarce would build out no longer. (Hear.) But what had ground the lowest point of remuneration, if such a term could be applied to such a state of remuneration? First of all, look at the workmen. In those in work was taken by parties maintained at the public expense, who were in making goods for warehouses in the neighbourhood at as a penny a shirt, and sometimes only at one half-penny. Thus the poor were used to bring persons into that very house which was held up as an example for that very house was made the instrument of their ruin and (Hear, hear.) That was the first thing to be remedied. The Noble Lord then said that her Majesty had contributed £10, the Queen Dowager £10, and Prince Albert £10, to the funds of the Society, and concluded in these terms:—

Needlewomen! Mademoiselle Camille, what he should do for the benefit that excellent woman replied, "I will do for us a mass of mothers."

I That was true as holy writ, because it was derived from it; and he would that he do something official towards that great end, not being content with saying, "Be ye warmed and filled," but, if it were to be suffering from want and coldness, as seen in acknowledgement, and prove that all are the children of one common Father, and in pledging the meeting to use exertions to promote the prosperity of the Society were agreed to. For ourselves, we may say that we which has for its object to succour and protect industry and virtue, to most grateful patronage, and if Lord Ashley had not already championed and gratitude of all who advise unfeigned benevolence, his in behalf of this Institution must have insured them.

**CHESS.**

**REMARKS.**—Communications have been received from "G. M. G.," "S. B.," "Clarissa," "C. Wind," and "A. T. D."

Clarissa.—Both the problem and solution are quite correct, by Subscribers, and "H. Egre." Dublin.—The King cannot capture on, if it be defended; the question of the defending piece being in or outside is immaterial, and will alter the absolute law.

S. B.—Understand.—The problem is corrected, and thanks for his offer of solution. If our space will allow of it next week, the match between Subscribers and Dublin Chess Club shall be inserted.

H. Egre.—If he will look at the solution, he will find that if King to K1's square, White can play K N P, and afterwards checkmate by the Queen with K B P.

**Solution to our last.**

**WHITE.**  
 Kt checks at K R sq  
 Bishop checks at Q Kt 2nd  
 B P 1 sq

**BLACK.**  
 Kt covers  
 Kt covers  
 K to his R 4th

White takes Kt and mates.

**PROBLEM BY J. KING, Esq.**

White to move and mate in five moves.

**BLACK.**



**WHITE.**

**The Solution is our next.**

**THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.**—The various new lines of street which have been suggested in the west and east ends of the metropolis, to effect which above five houses have been disposed of and taken down, are now nearly ready for the erection of the houses. At the west end the line is completely marked out from Spitalfields Church to the London Docks, the vaults for the buildings on either side, between High-street, Whitechapel, and Spitalfields Church, being secured. In Cranbourne-street, formerly Cranbourne-alley, several fine-rate edifices are being erected, which will be finished in a few months, and south of Golden-square, where the opening will be, to form the line from Coventry-street, the houses are also nearly finished. Along the line between Oxford-street and Holborn the gas-pipes are all laid down, and the water-pipes are being now placed in the ground, so that there only require the order of the commissioners to receive contracts for the houses. Many applications are already been made for plots of ground. At the lower end of Piccadilly three large houses are being built in the Elizabethan style, with red bricks and stone, under the direction of Mr. Prynne, the government architect, as designs after which others are to be erected in that neighbourhood. Nearly adjoining these, a French Protestant church, with school attached, will be raised. During the last few days about a dozen houses have been cleared away to form the line from Broad-street from Great St. Andrew's street, which has much improved that locality. In Holborn-street, Christ Church, which is in the parish of St. Giles, and which is formed of red brick and bricks, is completed, and presents a handsome appearance.

**CONVERSION OF A WHOLE CONGREGATION OF DISSENTERS.**—The Bishop of Chester has converted a new church at Helton, on Sunday morning, under somewhat peculiar circumstances. The building was erected twenty-two years ago for the use of the Methodist new congregation, and was always well attended, on account of the learning and eloquence of the preacher. About four years ago the minister and congregation held several meetings, the result of which was that they determined on conforming to the Established Church. Since that period the building has been occupied as a chapel of ease to the parish church. A district has been assigned to it under the provisions of the 6th and 7th Victoria, c. 45, and as the congregation is because a parish church, under the name of Christ Church. The building is a plain brick structure, accommodating 60 persons, and is situated in the poorest and most spiritually destitute part of the town. The bishop licensed the Rev. Thomas Barry to the incumbency of the new parish.

partments; in the inner part is a large centre window, opening on a balcony, and looking over the Grand Canal, with a moonlight view of Venice. A lamp suspended from the ceiling throws a dim light over the room, and the scenic effect is altogether remarkably successful.

The action is at the close of the scene, at the moment that the curtain of a secret chamber on the left is withdrawn, and the Assistant enters, preceded by Monroville:—

**Mon.** (Excitedly)  
 A king has said a crown those tears will dry—  
 Canaria!—  
 (Pointing to the lady of Canaria, then addressing the Assistant.)  
 With love to Cyprus his.  
 (The Assistant goes up the stage, as Monroville exits at the secret chamber door, and the scene closes them in.)

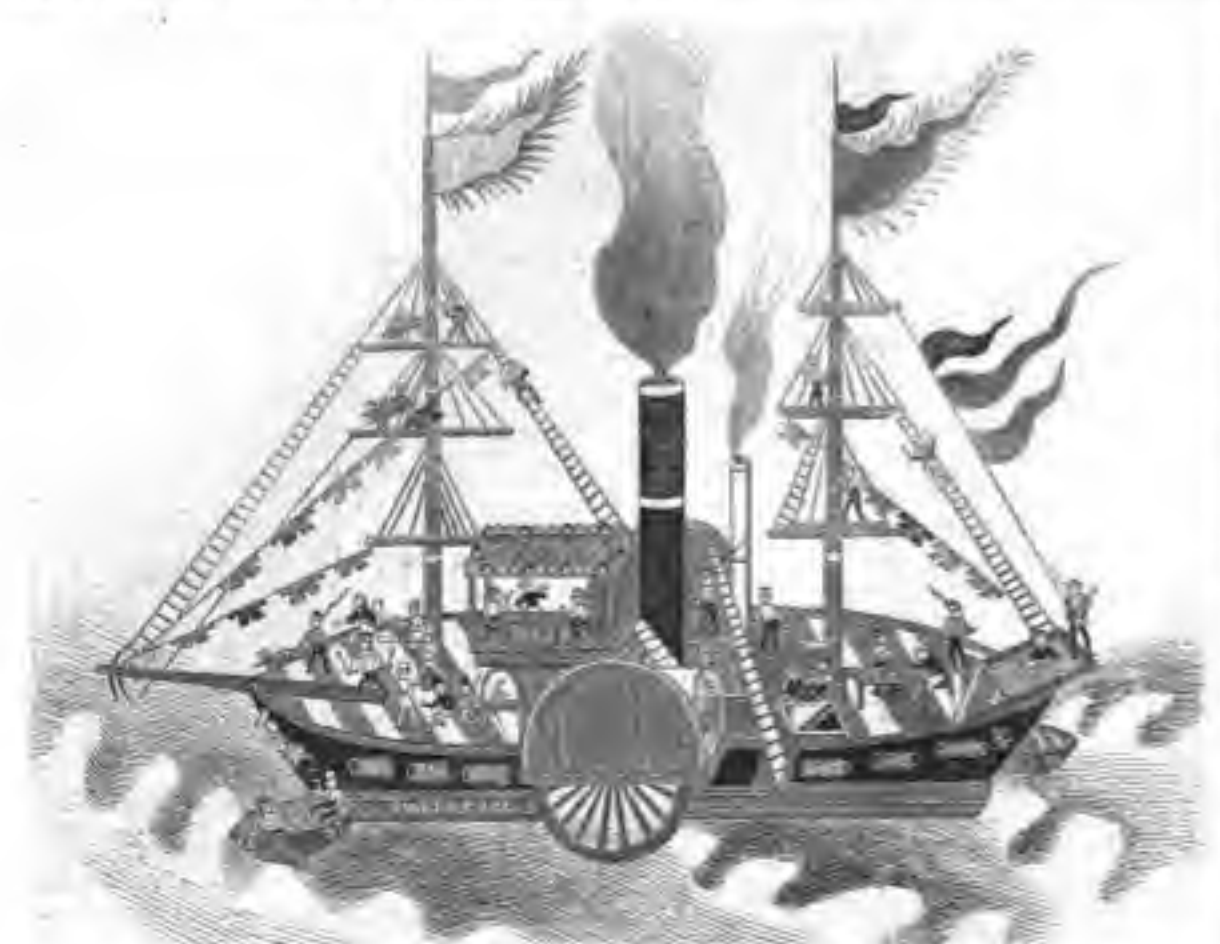
**VICTORIA PASS.**—A great many hands are now engaged in the commencement of operations, and should the weather continue favourable for working a very considerable progress will be made by the spring. On Monday the workmen commenced laying down the sub-posts and pack-rails on the boundary adjacent to the Green-road. The line of road has been struck out for the new

**ROYAL VOYAGE TO HONG-KONG.**—We are enabled to announce that the *Albatross* has signified her intention of leaving by an early mail for Hong-Kong, to take a look-see at the scenery of the island. In Hong-Kong, the postal day is not yet fixed, but we believe we may state that the Court will leave Shanghai in 30 or 40 days during the week before or after the week after, Christmas.

**CHINESE DRAWING OF AN ENGLISH WAR-STEAMER.**

Among the communications received by the Overland Mail, on Wednesday last, is a curious drawing of an English War-Steamer, executed by a Chinese artist, soon after its arrival at Hong-Kong. If we remember rightly, the term applied to one of our steamers, when first seen by the Chinese, was the complimentary expression of "Poy-Deed."

The reader must make allowance for the low state of the art of drawing in China, in looking at our engraving; the colours of the drawing itself are, however, very superb. In drawings where perspective is not very strictly required, as in representations of birds, insects, fruit, and flowers, the Chinese artists are very successful; and Vincent Jernyns assures us that the best pictures of Chinese life are to be found upon the porcelain tea-services manufactured in China.



CHINESE DRAWING OF AN ENGLISH WAR-STEAMER.



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 137.—Vol. V.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

## HEALTH OF TOWNS.



HE increasing attention paid to social questions by those who have leisure to think and power to act, is one of the most satisfactory symptoms that meet the observer of men and things in the present epoch. Political disputes and party contests we have still, loud and bitter enough, and shall continue to have them. But along

with all these men are beginning to feel that there is much to be done that may be effected by other means than changes of ministries and the conflicts of hustings and polling booths. The time was when nearly all our energies were thrown into the field where party battled with party, and where the many, fighting for the few, forgot that the same amount of strength and activity, differently directed, would have wrought out ten times the quantity of real good for themselves and for those below, but not the less among them. Of late, even the greatest question that agitates the political world is not so much one of constitutional change as of social policy; the largest and most completely organised association of the present day, is united solely by an opposition to the regulations that affect our trade and commerce, and includes within itself men of very opposite opinions on every other question, of very different parties in what are generally understood as politics. The agitating societies of former days were directed against the Church, against the power of the Crown, and sought for organic changes in the Constitution itself. The practical character of the present age is but little inclined to indulge

in Utopian visions of impossibly perfect systems of Government. It looks at the actual condition of the world around us—inquires, examines, and elicits facts; and as more men will agree as to a fact than to an abstract opinion, when an evil is clearly pointed out, there is a greater chance of unanimity as to the remedy. There may be a difference of belief, even to the degree of violent hostility, on such a question as the extension of the franchise, but there cannot, among reasonable men, be two opinions as to the advantages of a good system of drainage, or an improvement of the habitations of the poor. It is the gradual operation of a feeling of this kind that is producing the discussions on the possibility of ameliorating the physical condition of the poor; the wealthy, the noble, and the influential, are beginning to perceive that all their duty is not discharged by the due payment of their poor rate, and hence we see societies for the Protection of Female Labour, associations for providing Baths and Washing Houses for the poor, and now the proposal of a society to procure and promote legislative and other measures for the Improvement of the Sanitary Condition of Towns.

This society was formed at a public meeting held at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday last, presided over by the Marquis of Normanby, who has paid great attention to the subject, and more than once brought it under the notice of the Legislature.

To one and all of these efforts we say God speed! Some may fail entirely, and others may not effect all the good they purpose; many men will say their objects are impracticable, if not impossible; but when conceived in the spirit of benevolence, and supported by zeal, who can say where is the limit of human exertion, or pronounce what will be its measure of success? Time and determination have ere now produced results little short of miraculous, and will do so again. It was a very few men who commenced the movement that terminated with the abolition of

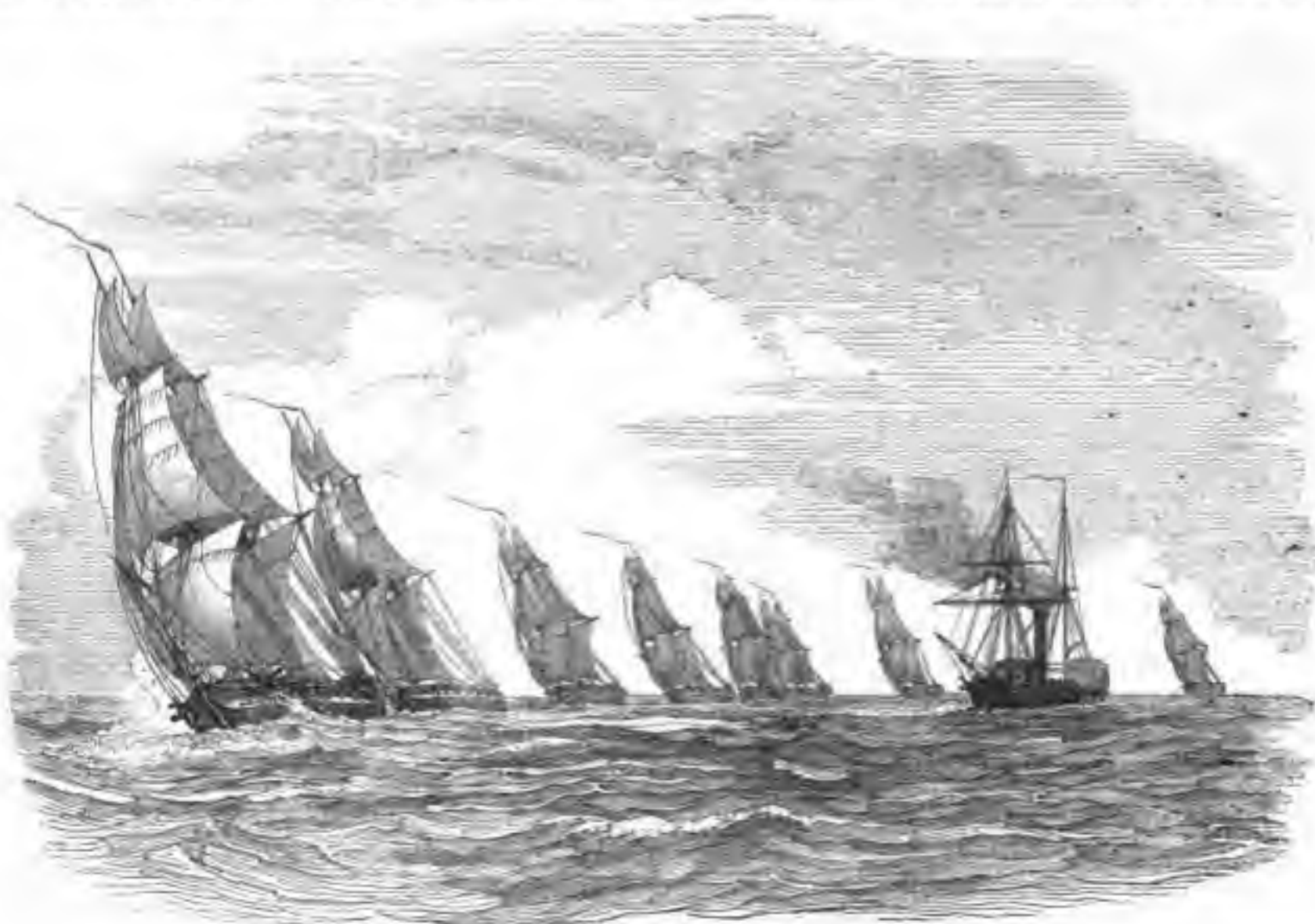
slavery, and who shall say that the evils that lie close around us cannot be conquered by effort guided by the same, or a kindred spirit?

With regard to the society just formed, it has such a wide field for exertion before it, and so many obstacles to overcome, that it would be rash to indulge in speculations as to its future progress. But its great object is one on which a few words may not be altogether useless.

We have heard the present age called "the age of great cities." In England, certainly, the effect of commerce and manufactures has been to congregate men together in immense masses; towns have grown up into cities, and villages have become towns; we have Liverpools, Manchesters, Birmingham, and a Metropolis that has expanded into a magnitude to which there is nothing in the world equal. This crowding of men together, and adding houses to house, and street to street, till tracts that may be measured by miles become covered with bricks and mortar, has produced many evils which are too obvious to require pointing out. The districts inhabited by poverty are the seats of disease, occasioned by want, dirt, and bad ventilation, and drainage. The bills of mortality are sad indices of the extent to which these causes are operating, and lately both in London and the larger provincial towns the deaths have been above the average. There are localities in London which are never free from fever, as there are places in Constantinople where the plague may always be found striking down its single victims, ready for that conjuncture of causes which brings it forth to slay its thousands. It is these nests of contagion, where disease is bred and nourished, that should be watched, for there danger is always existing:—

The pestilence that langueth in the clouds,  
The bright sun soon disperseth it,—but when  
The rank infection in some dunghill lies,  
There's work for hell and graves.

The poor, who are compelled to dwell in these abodes of









It was attempted to elicit, in behalf of the prisoner, that she was ignorant

**Waller Guards as singers and musicians.**  
**LOWDER ASSOCIATION SOCIETY.**—On Tuesday evening, the first public meeting of the institution was held at the Hall of Commerce, Thurstonsville street. The programme included sixteen specimens of senatorial and coronal eloquence. The programme was ably aided by two or three scores of exquisite humor from Mr. Dickson, and a number of short acts delivered with good effect. Mr. Albert Smith presided, and was much enjoyed on taking the chair, and on quitting the rostrum at the close of an evening most rationally passed. The room was crowded throughout the performance.



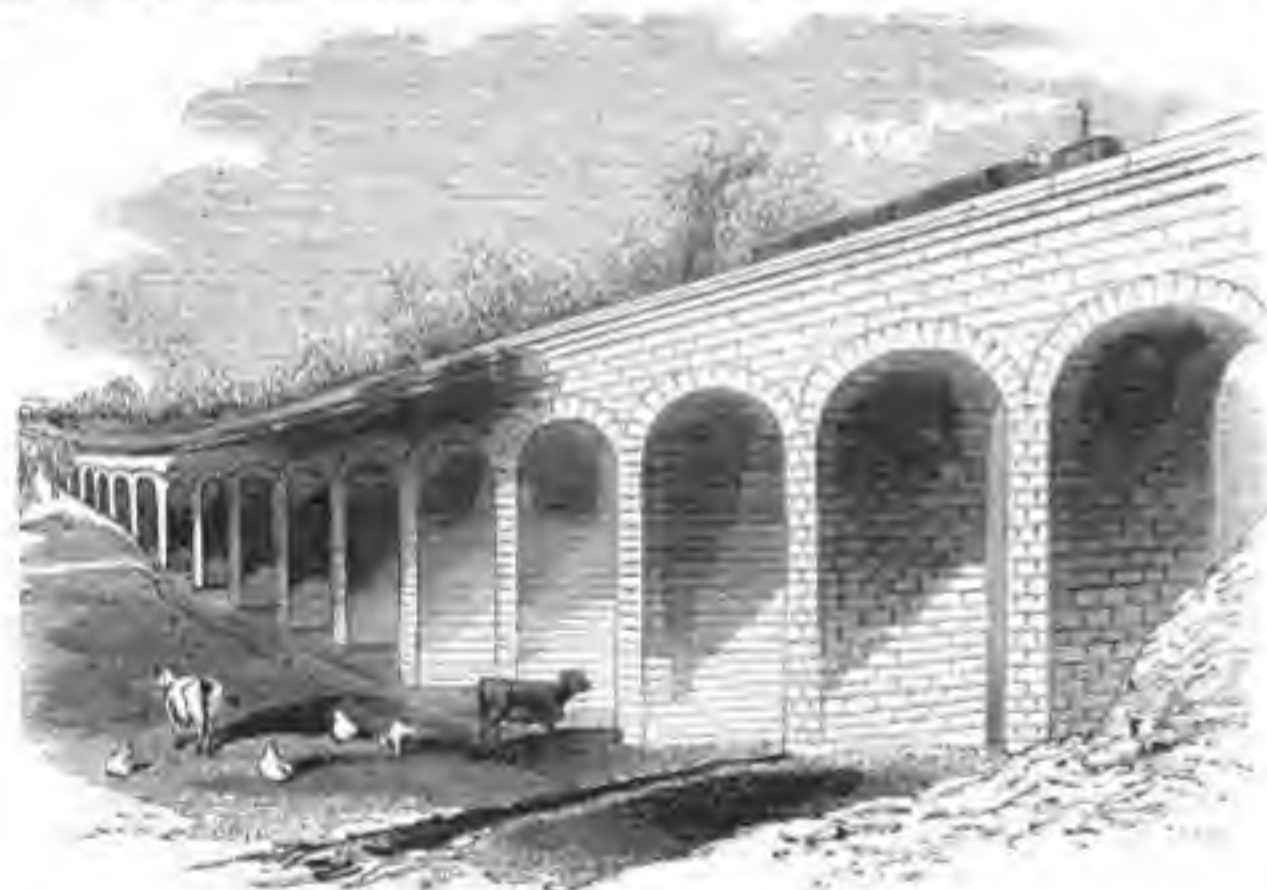
## OPENING OF THE LEAMINGTON AND WARWICK RAILWAY



KENILWORTH STATION.

The "opening train," unadorned, and in simple business guise—according to the custom of the London and Birmingham Company, who seem to have a natural horror of flags and bands of music—left Coventry a little after nine o'clock in the morning; and although the weather was far from propitious, its departure

was witnessed and cheered by a vast multitude of well-dressed spectators. In its course past the numerous bridges, which give a character to the rail, and at other good points of observation, the same testimonials of respect were paid to the "rejuvenator" inmates of the snug "first class" on this, their gallant



MELBOURNE GRANGE VIADUCT.

restored. At Kenilworth, many ladies graced the triumph with their presence, and some danger was incurred by their very close proximity to the rails. At Leamington an immense assemblage of respectable persons, together with the *dile* of the neighbourhood, received the train, which was hereafter to put them within three hours and a half of the metropolis, with every mark of intelligent gratulation. The day then became a universal holiday. Business was every where

suspended, festivities of all sorts were interchanged by the delighted people, and at night a grand dinner given to the directors and friends of the railway, came off in grand style at the Regent's Hotel, and crowned the "opening day." To those who would wish for particulars, we may say that the dinner was served at six o'clock, and that upwards of fifty first-rate gentlemen sat down to it. Capt. Maygrove (in place of St. Japham) took the chair, supported by the Hon. and

Rev. Mr. Somerville, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Stracey, Mr. Drinkwater, and other gentlemen connected with the county. The dinner, consisting of all the delicacies of the season, was served with their usual skill and precision by Messrs. Brench and Jeffreys. A deputation from the Nantwich and Radworth Railway Company, headed by Mr. Wilkinson, chairman, was present, and added greatly to the good fellowship of the meeting.

The tract of country through which the railway passes is picturesque in the extreme: well wooded hills, luxuriant meadows, and fertile valleys, alternated with romantic villages, and sites of abiding historic interest. The remains of Stoneleigh Abbey, Kenilworth Castle and Abbey, Warwick Castle in the immediate neighbourhood, may be cited in illustration.

The distinguishing feature of the line (which for the present consists only of a single pair of rails) is found in the undulatory character of its gradients. The entire length rises and falls like the surface of a gently rolling ocean taken at any one moment of time, and these "ups and downs," or dips, as they are called, are so contrived that the impetus acquired in running down one incline is contrived exactly to compensate for the retardation of the succeeding ascent. An obvious example of this mode of construction occurs in the Melbourne valley, as shown in the accompanying engraving. The valley is of considerable depth, and in the formation of a permanent way across it, it was held expedient to build, not a horizontal, but a curved viaduct, the lowest point being near the centre, a mode of procedure which has produced a great saving of material, and a considerable gain in the working speed. It is built of brick and stone and consists of seventeen elliptical arches, each thirty feet span.

The stations are remarkable for convenience of arrangement, and simplicity of design. The one at Kenilworth is an elegant and very light structure, fitted with spacious looking-rooms, comfortable waiting-rooms, &c.; and stands within a quarter of a mile of the village, with excellent approaches, and covered reception sheds, for carriages and passengers. We give a view of it, as a model of its kind.

The Leamington Terminus, about midway between, and immediately adjoining the turnpike road from Warwick to Leamington, near the Birmingham and Warwick Canal, contains all necessary accommodation for the usual routine of railway business; but, throughout, of a greatly superior character. The waiting-rooms are replete with every modern accommodation, and are elegantly furnished with ottomans, couches, &c. The booking-offices are fitted with cases for the prompt dispatch of business. At the north end is an Italian tower, intended for the reception of a forcing-pump and reservoir of water, so that a jet of water, in case of fire, may be instantly obtained.

The stations, and all the works on the line, as well as the formation of the permanent way, have been designed and carried out by Robert H. Dockrey, Esq., the resident engineer to the London and Birmingham Railway Company.

The length of the line is nearly nine miles; and the sum expended in its construction amounts to nearly £1,200,000 a very large sum, the excess having been incurred in the purchase of expensive lands.

## THE TOTTENHAM CHURCHES.

These churches have, of late, in connexion with certain rubrical observations, been the subject of much discussion; so that a brief outline of their structural character may be especially interesting at the present moment.

The village of Tottenham lies four miles east of the metropolis, at the verge of Middlesex upon Essex. The parish church, the subject of the first engraving, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage in the patronage of the Dean and



TOTTENHAM OLD CHURCH.

Chapman of St. Paul's Cathedral. It is situated upon an eminence, almost surrounded by the Moot, a rivulet which flows on Mowell Hill. The church is built of brown stone, flint, and rubble; its architecture is of various periods, though, probably, none older than the thirteenth century. It must have undergone considerable repairs about the reign of Henry the Seventh. There is a curious old porch, with an oratory, and priests' room above it, containing the earl's tomb of a confessional, perfect, and placed for holy water, &c. The font is elaborately sculptured, and is much admired; and there are several fine brasses about the church. The vestry attached to the east end of the north aisle, is a modern addition, in bad taste: it was built in 1866, at the expense of Harry Lord Coleraine, and beneath it is the burial place of his family. The staircases and other traces of the road-left remain. The parish registers contain information as far back as the reign of Elizabeth. At the east end is a pointed glass window, the gift of John Wilmet, Esq., in 1807. We must not let pass, without mention, the slightly vestry, the ugly wooden porch outside the chancel door, and the sad disfigurement with plaster of some fine sculpture inside the old porch. The church will hold from 1200 to 1500 persons.

The second, or new church, is a gratifying result of the very beneficial exertions for "church extension." It is situated in the district of Tottenham, known as Wood Green, a hamlet containing a population of about 200, and the church affords accommodation for about half that number. The building has attracted attention and elicited much admiration from its architectural propriety, and from the order and neatness of its internal arrangement. The style adopted by the architects, Messrs. Scott and Moffat, is the earlier variety of the Decorated, or that of the close of the thirteenth century. It is entirely of stone, Kentish rag and Brecknell stone. The plain portions of the exterior are of Kentish rag, hammer-dressed; and the quinas, windows, and other dressings, are of a sandstone from the neighbourhood of Speldhurst, in Kent: it is of a pleasing colour, and forms an agreeable variety with the Kentish rag.



TOTTENHAM NEW CHURCH, WOOD GREEN.

The church consists of a chancel, internally about 14 feet by 25 feet; a nave, about 50 feet by 20 feet; a south porch, and a vestry adjoining the north side of the chancel. The pulpit and font are elegantly sculptured in Paineswick stone, by Mr. Cox, of Oxford. The service for the holy communion, which is of silver, has been made after the fashion of that which was lately presented to the new church at Malta. The roof is open; the seats are also open, so that this church adds another testimony to the daily increase of a disposition to restore the poor to their privileges in the house of God.

The history of the building of this little church may afford a useful lesson to committees engaged in any similar undertaking. For some time it had been contemplated to make provision for the spiritual of Wood-green; but the resources of the hamlet were evidently not equal to the expense of building a church. An appeal, however, was made to the parish generally: contributions flowed in, many of them anonymously; and these, aided by a grant by the Incorporated Society, has enabled the committee to meet the cost of the church, about £700. The church was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London, on the 2nd of October last, when the bishop preached, and a collection was made at the offertory, in aid of the building fund, to the amount of £101 2s. 4d. The festival of the consecration was celebrated with much joy, and, at the same time, with the strictest order and propriety.

Our readers may recollect that in noticing the elegant reprint of Dr. Lancelotti's "Reflections on Eternity," a few weeks since, we stated that the profits from the sale of the work are to be liberally contributed to the building fund of the church at Wood-green, by the pious editor of the above work, the Rev. H. F. Dunster, curate of Tottenham.



LEAMINGTON TERMINUS.



## RAILWAY SIGNALS.

Obedience to the "signals" used on a railway is indispensable to the safe passage of a train. A moment's inattention to any one of their significant meanings may be followed by the instant death of heedless unsuspecting multitudes, while, on the other hand, a due observance of them at all times, in all seasons, by night as well as by day, directs the speed of even the fastest pleasure train of danger. It is, of course, most important that the servants of a line should become practically familiar with the things signified by the symbols used in their several establishments, but we also deem it to be of much consequence that the public itself should be acquainted with them, for, were such the case, we should cease to have the difficulty of obtaining evidence against negligent servants, which on occasions of accident has ordinarily prevailed. Every traveller would then be an observer and a judge of the means used for his preservation, and in proportion to the vigilance of his survey would be the attention of servants entrusted with duties so important to the lives and limbs of passengers.

The signals used on railways are of great variety. Most of the lines have systems peculiar to themselves; and, in consequence, no uniform observance prevails between them, which is a practice much to be regretted, as it tends to confuse the observation of men engaged on different lines, and of engineers who change one service for another. It cannot, however, be expected that so complicated an operation, and one, too, which has grown up under the management of independent companies, should speedily reach perfection. For the present the signals are necessarily different on different lines; but we hope to see the day, when the set, which experience has proved the best, shall be universally and compulsorily adopted. We shall now describe the signals used on the most important lines.

Those observed on the London and Birmingham Railway demand the first attention. They consist of Police Signals—signals shown at intermediate Stations and the Long Tunnels; and the Engine Signals.

1. **POLICE SIGNALS.**—When the line is clear, and no obstruction in the way of the onward course of the train is either seen or suspected, the policeman stands erect, with his flag in his hand, but showing no signal. See Fig. 1. If it be required that the engine should slacken speed, and proceed with caution, from another engine having passed on the same line within five minutes, a Green Flag is held up in the manner shown in Fig. 2. If it be desired that the engine should slacken speed, and proceed with caution, from any defect in the rails, the Green flag is lowered, and held as shown in Fig. 3. But if it be necessary that the engine should stop altogether at any given point, a Red flag is shown, and



BIRMINGHAM—ALL CLEAR. "SLOWEN SPEED—ENGINE." "CAUTION—RAILS." DOVER—CAUTION—RAILS.

2. **SIGNALS SHOWN AT INTERMEDIATE STATIONS AND THE LONG TUNNELS.**—Signal posts are erected on the "up" and "down" lines at the intermediate Stations, and at the entrance of Petts-wood, Watford, and Kilsby Tunnels, showing a Red Board of a large size, and a Green Board of a smaller size, as day signals. A Green or Red Light is substituted as night signals. On a train or engine passing an intermediate station, the Green signal is exhibited for the space of ten minutes, to denote that a train on the same line has passed within that period, and therefore, due

caution must be observed on the part of the drivers and guards. On a train stopping at an intermediate station, the Red Signal is shown, and continued for five minutes after its departure, when the Green signal is turned on, to complete the ten minutes' precautionary signal. On a train entering one of the tunnels, the Red signal is shown for the space of ten minutes, to prevent another engine entering within that time; unless the policeman can previously see through that the line is clear, when the Red signal will be turned off, and the Green shown, to complete the ten minutes' signal. Should the Red signal be shown



JUNCTION SIGNAL-MAN AT WORK.

wayed backwards and forwards, the policeman facing towards the coming engine. At night the same signals are given, by means of coloured lamps. A White Light denotes the line clear; a Green Light requires the use of caution; and when the engine is required to stop, a Red light is shown, but in place of being held steady, it is waved backwards and forwards. The engine-drivers and guards see, however, earned, that any signal, either by day or night, violently waved, denotes danger, and a necessity of stopping.



STATION POST SIGNAL—"CAUTION AND DANGER."



DOVER JUNCTION: DANGER: UP AND DOWN LINES, BRICKLAYERS' ARMS. CAUTION, UP LINE; DANGER, DOWN LINE, LONDON BRIDGE.

an engine passing on that line is ordered to stop, to stop on coming up to it.

3. **ENGINE SIGNALS.**—These consist of white and coloured boards by day, and white and coloured lamps by night, placed before and behind the train, to announce its character, whether it be an passenger, luggage, or special service. The whistle is an important adjunct to the system, as it serves to give an almost immediate warning, to all parties within reach of its shrill and urgent notes.

In giving orders for the use of these signals, the most imperative directions is

enjoined on all parties concerned; but, at the same time, they are told not to rely on the signals being given at all times, but to exercise due and proper diligence, and on no account to be running before their proper time, or beyond their regular speed. The engine driver is also charged to stand by his "head gear," and to "keep a good look out."

In addition to these arrangements, a code of standing orders is issued, for precaution to be observed on the unexpected stoppage of an engine on the line and during fog. For example:—Should any accident occur to cause the stop-



PLACING A FOG SIGNAL.













SKATING IN THE REGENT'S PARK.

ment of this report, divided down to the fact that an owner had been sent for the property, which the writer describes in these terms in one of the morning papers:—"The hat and the blue handkerchief, and also the white handkerchief marked 'E. H. 1,' which were found on the previous day while dragging for the bodies supposed to be under the ice, were yesterday identified, and claimed by T. Lane, of 28, Margaret-street, Coventry-square." An statement like

James's Park next the Palace. The ice was much broken on the water next the Horse Guards, and no persons were in consequence allowed to approach it. Skating was also resumed in Hyde Park, Regent's Park, and the Surrey Zoological Gardens.

Up to the time of our going to press the frost continued, and the weather was intensely cold. It has been very foggy at intervals during the week. On Wednesday, a dense fog hung over the greater part of London all the morning, particularly in those parts of the metropolis adjacent to the course of the river

and by the ice breaking, the boats being brought to the spot, and the space between the planks being just over the aperture in the ice, the women may, with greater facility, extricate the person in danger; the boat is also provided with a ladder, hook, and other implements.

We have received from a Correspondent the following

## LINES,

WRITTEN UPON SEEING THE SKATING CLUB IN REGENT'S PARK.

Oh! slippery sport, that oft brings heads and heels  
In closest contact than quite pleasant feels  
To ladies corporate, or even slender  
(An icy fall's not over nice or tender),  
Then at last, at last, attained thy true perfection,  
Under the galling Skating Club's pretension!  
Such whistle and dash—each evasive skims and turns—  
With nose and fingers cold, our bosoms burn,  
In emulation warm, as hundred feet  
Before our weeping eyes, like vicious fleet!  
Hail, subtle art! ethereal science, hail!  
A double power is in thy freezing gale!  
The young, the gay, the rich, may all endure  
Thy icy wing; but oh, the homeless poor!

## THE CATTLE SHOW OF THE SMITHFIELD CLUB.

The annual exhibition of prize cattle, swine stock, and agricultural implements, collected under the auspices of the Smithfield Club, was, on Wednesday, for the 44th year, opened to the public at the Horse Bazaar, King-street, Portico-square, and from an early hour in the morning up to a late hour in the evening, the vicinity of Baker-street and the surrounding locality was one continued scene of bustle and excitement, and it is computed that upwards of 15,000 persons visited the building.

At eleven o'clock in the forenoon the annual meeting of the Smithfield Cattle



HUMANE SOCIETY'S ICEMAN.

those to which we slide sometimes create pain and unnecessary alarm, we think it right to give this explanation respecting them.

An unpleasant accident took place at the west end of the lake, near Buckingham Palace, where the ice broke completely across from the northern to the southern shore, and about fifteen persons were suddenly thrown into ten feet of water.

The whole of these persons were, however, extricated and rescued, and were enabled to proceed homeward.

The first snow storm of the season occurred on Sunday night, between seven and eight o'clock. Within one hour it fell rapidly, and in the outskirts of the metropolis, more particularly at Islington, Dalston, and the northern districts, the ground was speedily covered.

At seven o'clock on Monday morning, the mercury stood as low as 24, eight degrees below the freezing point.

The Parks were from an early hour again thronged.

It is computed that from 2000 to 10,000 persons were on the Serpentine during the day.

In the Regent's Park, the ice was visited by several thousand persons.

The number of persons on the lake of St. James's Park was limited, in consequence of the extreme instability of the ice in many places.

The first during Tuesday was considerably diminished in severity, but there was by no means any appearance of a thaw.

The ice on the Long-water and Round-pond in Kensington-gardens was very strong and in good condition, and on them during the day the number of skaters was upwards of 2000. On the north bank of the Long-water, the Skating Club had their marquee erected, and several of the members skated on the ice during the afternoon. No accidents, we are happy to say, occurred.

On Tuesday about 1500 skaters ventured on the Serpentine, and the banks were thronged by respectfully and fashionably-dressed persons. One accident only occurred during the day, and that took place about ten minutes to three o'clock, when a man named William Somers, who was engaged on the north bank of the Serpentine at the east end in cutting the ice for removal to the ice-works of Buckingham Palace for the use of her Majesty, became immersed in ten feet of water, and was speedily extricated.

On the lake in St. James's Park was on Tuesday about two inches in ice, and rather less dangerous than on the preceding day, but by no means during the day there were several thousand skaters, but no accident what-

Wednesday the number of persons on the Serpentine exceeded 1000, and no accidents occurred. On the Long Water the ice is very good, and the number there was about 2000. Amongst them were several of the members of the Skating Club, whose admirable skating attracted the attention of the multitude who witnessed it. The ice on the Round-pond and about 2000 persons skated there. No accidents occurred in the gardens during the day.

In St. James's Park the ice was very dangerous, having been broken, but the number of skaters on the lake was about 500. About a quarter to three o'clock p.m. a man named George Wilson, residing at No. 1, Elbury-street, Finsbury, broke through the ice, and was immediately succeeded in extricating himself, and was rescued during the day.

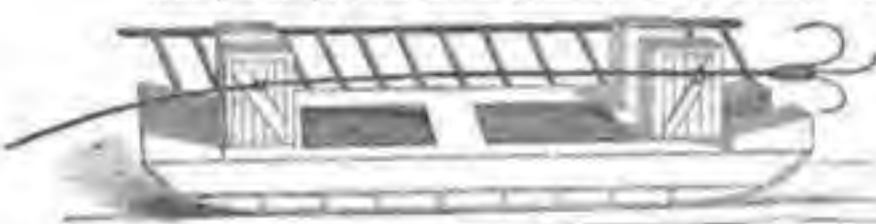
No other accident occurred on that part of the water in St. James's Park.

No other accident occurred on that part of the water in St. James's Park.

No other accident occurred on that part of the water in St. James's Park.

No other accident occurred on that part of the water in St. James's Park.

No other accident occurred on that part of the water in St. James's Park.



BOAT FOR SAVING PERSONS FROM DROWNING.

Thames. It hung over the river like a dull opaque, dirty brown pall, and the sun was in reputation for all those districts throughout nearly the whole day. In some of the southern districts the day was cloudy, but the fog only slightly obscured the sun. The first navigation was nearly suspended.

In the Regent's Park the ice was about three inches in thickness, and the number of skaters about 1000.

Our Skating represents the Skating Club, with some of the most distinguished skaters of the Skating Club, a sketch of one of the "ladies" of the Humane Society, and a double boat, constructed this season, for the rescue of persons from drowning. It is of cast-iron, strong, and consists of two boats, connected by cross planks, placed at such a distance, that in case of accident



SMITHFIELD CATTLE-SHOW.—RED STOCK DEER FROM WINDSOR.



## THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CHRISTMAS CATTLE SHOW.



ARRIVAL OF PRIZE CATTLE AT THE BAZAAR, BAKER-STREET.

Club took place in one of the rooms of the Bazaar, Earl Spencer, the President, in the chair. The meeting was very fully attended by the members, and amongst a large number of distinguished agriculturists present, were His Grace the Duke of Richmond, His Grace the Duke of Bedford, the Hon. Captain Spencer, Mr. Pusey, M.P., Earl Radnor, Mr. E. J. Baines, M.P., &c. The report as to the state of the affairs of the club was read by the secretary, Mr. B. T. Broadbent Gibbs, and was unanimously approved and adopted. The award of the judges, with respect to the cattle, sheep, &c., exhibited this year, was then read and confirmed, and several gentlemen congratulated the Club on the general excellence of the animals produced for competition as compared with former years.

The club then proceeded to the settlement of various questions in dispute concerning the improper entries of cattle, &c., and Earl Spencer having been unanimously re-elected president of the club for the ensuing year, and the Duke of Richmond and Bedford, and several noblemen and gentlemen, vice-presidents, Mr. B. T. Broadbent Gibbs was unanimously re-elected to the office of secretary. After a vote of thanks to the cattle stables, the meeting broke up, and the members of the club proceeded to view the various specimens of cattle, at which they expressed themselves generally much gratified.

Soon after the opening of the bazaar to the public, considerable competition was exhibited among the butchers and salesmen to obtain possession of those animals which had secured to their owners the highest prices.

Prince Albert's beautiful polled ox, of the Scotch breed, bred by his Royal Highness at the Flemish Farm, Windsor, was purchased by Mr. Ransstater, of Threadneedle-street, butcher to her Majesty, for the sum of 50 guineas. The ox which obtained the first prize of 400 and the silver medal, bred by Mr. R. Smith, of Hurley-on-the-Hill, near Oakham, Rutland, was purchased by Mr. Minton, of Windsor, purveyor to her Majesty, at the enormous price of 70 guineas. In class 3, the 4 years and 3 months old Hereford ox, belonging to Mr. J. T. Seiler, of Broughton-house, near Aylesbury, and bred by Mr. James

Nash, of Aylesbury, near Hemel Hempstead, which obtained the second class prize of 400, was sold to Mr. Joseph Arnold, of Brook-street, Bond-street, for 400. The prize of the other prize was sold varied between 40 and 50 guineas. In class 6, the short-horned cow bred by Earl Spencer, and which obtained

land, of Oxford-market; and in class 15, Prince Albert's pen of pigs, which obtained the 2nd prize of 400, was purchased by Mr. Bussler, of Knightsbridge. The purchases of the South-down and other sheep, bred by the Duke of Richmond and Bedford, for which prizes were obtained, have not yet transpired.

Those animals which had obtained the highest prices appeared throughout the day to attract the earnest attention of the visitors, but the most prominent objects of interest appeared to be the Scotch ox belonging to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the splendid deer brought up by Mr. Pook, of Windsor, and bred in the Windsor Great Park. The whole of the arrangements for the accommodation of the public, both with respect to the cattle department and that in which the implements of agriculture are exhibited, were excellent in the extreme.

The show this year surpassed both in numbers and the quality of the things exhibited any former years. The Leicester sheep and the South-down sheep of the first quality, and the same and some of them very superior specimens. The pigs are also good. It will be seen that his Royal Highness Prince Albert has obtained the second prize for pigs. Lord Spencer has not been so successful as in some former years, though he has obtained a prize. The Duke of Bedford has obtained several prizes, and the Duke of Richmond is also amongst the winners. The implements of husbandry and the other things connected with husbandry are more than usually numerous.

On Thursday the attendance was much greater than on the preceding days. Several purchases of sheep and cattle from the Extra Stock were made by gentlemen who attended from various parts of England for the purpose. The butchers in London and its vicinity were also very prominent amongst the buyers. The result issued a notice to the effect that a silver medal will be awarded to the member that shall lay out the largest sum in the purchase of cattle, not, however, including the Extra Stock. His Royal Highness Prince Albert's stock was the subject of much interest amongst all the visitors. Some sheep of the south



PRINCE ALBERT'S ANGUS POLLED OX.



MR. HUDSON'S 3 YEARS AND 11 MONTHS OLD HEREFORD OX.—PRIZE 415.



MR. VENT'S 4 YEARS AND 10 MONTHS OLD HEREFORD OX.—PRIZE 420.







(From our City Correspondent.)

**SATURDAY MORNING.**—The result of the negotiation for the Canada Loan was signed yesterday. The Chamberlain of the Exchequer declared his intention to be 311½, at which price, Messrs. Harriman and Co. have taken the remaining 400,000. Mr. Maule, it appears, bid for the whole amount, at 311½, and has been disappointed. The balance of the loan, it will have been noticed to the next proceeding, will be taken by the English and Foreign Markets for the day. Canada closed at 106½ to 4 for the opening. The Railway Market was also less animated, with a small amount of transactions.

Tuesday, Dec. 18

[illegible]

— 200 —

**MARRIAGES.**  
At Harnharnock, Wigwamite, Edmund Howard Jefferys, Esq., to Mary, daughter of the late Col. and Vasa Agnew, C. S., of Harnharnock and Wilmotite.—At St. James's Church, Philadelphia, the Rev. James T. Leach, of Camden, Carefree, to Mary, daughter of Mr. Francis E. Newkirk, of Newkirk, Pa. The bride was formerly Miss Mary, daughter of Col. J. C. Caldwell, of the 1st (Queen's Own) Light Dragoons, to which army, most gallantly of H. F. Bolivar, Esq., of Southside Court, Devon.—At Langley Marsh, Berks, Benjamin Lieutenant Jermyn, Esq., B. A., M. D., in California, reconvert (father of the late Thomas Jermyn, Esq.,

UNIVERSITY

At Home. From Mrs. Mary Thompson, sister of the late George Lowther Thompson, Esq.—At Brentford, aged 78. Juliana Elisha, daughter of the late Mrs. Thompson.—At The quay, Henry Ennabur, Esq., at the residence of his brother, Major-General Gualtieri.—Edward Ward, Esq., of Northumberland street, Strand.—At Finsbury place, Catherine, wife of Major Layman.—At Newwood, Surrey, Miss Ann Walker, aged 57.—At Broomfield, Surrey, Mrs. Mary Ann, widow of the late John, Esq., of Broomfield, Surrey, aged 57.—At Kensington, the daughter of the late Right Hon. Mr. John Russell, aged 57.—At Kensington, William Knight, Esq., aged 57.—At South Molton park, Martin Tappin, Esq., F.R.S.—At Clapham Newnack, F.R.S. W. Henry Brown.—At Doughty street, Regent-street, Miss Yale.

Week 5 ends at an early date

Green opium of its native clarity  
 As ever grac'd the hand of royalty,  
 How many sentences must have met thy flight  
 As thou wert upwards borne to realms of light  
 On angel pinions—many a weal in Heaven's  
 To which on Earth thy piety had and gr'd  
 Relief in sad and lone extremity,  
 Will clasp his wings against the crystal sky  
 And throb with joy to rest thee near above  
 Into the mansion of Eternal love!  
 Fitz and Negy were the Handmaids here—  
 With Memory their Quilts wrap a tear  
 Upon thy honoured grave, and sighing say:  
 A gentler Sybil never pass'd away!

Wells announced that the

It having been publicly announced that the remains of her late Royal Highness would, according to the usual custom on the death of any member of the Royal Family, lie in state on Monday at the Ranger's House, Blackheath, there was a considerable influx of visitors to Greenwich from the metropolis during the morning. In the course of Saturday the necessary arrangements were made for the melancholy ceremonial, and the entrance-hall, staircase, and different apartments through which the public were to pass were hung with black cloth, and illuminated with wax lights, daylight being completely excluded from all the apartments.

Digitized by Google









DEPARTURE OF THE FUNERAL PROCESSION, ON TUESDAY.

posited the bodies of the following members of the Royal Family; we give the names as they are embossed on the stones in front of the respective catacombs:—

William, Duke of Gloucester, 1661.  
 Maria, Duchess of Gloucester, 1687.  
 William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester, 1826.

The remains of the Princess Caroline Augusta Maria of Gloucester the sister of her late Royal Highness, who died in infancy, in 1775, are deposited on the left hand of the second tier.



ARRIVAL OF THE FUNERAL PROCESSION AT ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR.





















AMERICAN PRAIRIE ON FIRE.

## AMERICAN PRAIRIE ON FIRE.

Conflagrations of prairie, of vast extent, have been of late, by no means uncommon in "the far West." This, in a recent New York paper, date November 10th, we find the following paragraph:—

"A fire broke out in the Monticello Prairie, a few miles back of Alton, Ill., on Thursday week, which destroyed many buildings and a considerable amount of personal property. The citizens of Alton turned out en masse, to render assistance in saving property and arresting the progress of the fire, which is said to have raged with great fury."

Our correspondent adds: "Several bodies have been found; and among them, a father with his son in his arms, burnt to death."

The terrible catastrophe of a prairie on fire, such as our artist, in New York, has depicted, has been nowhere more vividly described than in the very attractive "Adventures of Mons. Violet," edited by Captain Marryat:

"The breeze freshened, and I heard the distant and muffled noise which in the west announces either an earthquake or an 'estampade' of herds of wild cattle and other animals. Our horses, too, were aware of some danger, for now they were positively mad, struggling to break the traces and escape."

"Up," I cried, "up (shriek), back! up, up, strangers! quick! saddle your horses! run for your lives; the prairie is on fire, and the buffaloes are upon us!" They all started upon their feet, but not a word was exchanged; each felt the danger of his position; each was our only resource, if it was not already too late. In a minute our horses were saddled, in another we were madly galloping across the prairie, the bridles upon the necks of our steeds, allowing them to follow their instinct.

For an hour we dashed on with undiminished speed, when we felt the earth trembling behind us, and soon afterwards the distant howling, mixed up with the roaring and sharper cries of other animals, was borne down upon our ears. The atmosphere grew oppressive and heavy, while the flames, swifter than the wind, appeared raging upon the horizon. The faster game of all kinds now shot past us like arrows; deer were bounding over the ground, in company with wolves and panthers; herds of elk and antelope passed swifter than a dream; then a solitary horse or huge buffalo bull.

The atmosphere rapidly became more dense, the heat more oppressive, the roars sounded louder and louder in our ears; now and then they were mingled with terrific howls and shrill screams, so unearthly, that even our horses would stop their mad career and tremble, as if they considered them supernatural; but it was only for a second, and they dashed on.

A noble stag passed close to us, his strength was exhausted; three minutes afterwards we passed him—dead. But soon, with the rushing noise of a whirlwind, the mass of heavier and less speedy animals were close upon us; buffaloes and wild horses, all mixed together—an immense dark body, miles in front, miles in depth; on they came, trampling and dashing through every obstacle. This phalanx was but two miles from us.

It was an awful sight! a sea of fire, roaring in its fury, with its heaving waves and unearthly noises, approaching nearer and nearer, rushing on swifter than the sharp screaming flames.

Away we dashed, over hills and down declivities; for now the ground had become more broken. The fire was gaining fast upon us, when we perceived that,

a mile ahead, the immense herds before us had entered a deep, broad chasm, into which they dashed, thousands upon thousands, tumbling headlong into the abyss. But now the fire rushing quicker, blazing fiercer, than before, as if determined not to lose its prey, rushed in waves above our heads, smothering us with its heat and liquid smoke.

A few seconds more we appeared in agony; speed was life; the chasm was to be our preservation or our tomb. Down we darted, actually hurled upon the backs of the descending waves, and landed, without sense or motion, more than a hundred feet below. As soon as we recovered from the shock, we found that we had been most mercifully preserved; strange to say, neither horse nor rider had received any serious injury. We heard, above our heads, the hissing and crackling of the fire; we contemplated with awe the flames, which were racing along the edge of the precipice—now rising, now lowering, just as if they would leap over the space and annihilate all life in these western solitudes.

We were preserved; our fall had been broken by the animals, who had taken the leap a second before us, and by the thousands of bodies, which were heaped up as a barrier, and received us as a cushioned bed. With difficulty we extricated ourselves and horses, and descending the sides of the chasm, we at last succeeded in reaching a few acres of clear ground.

## ALARMING STEAM-BUAT COLLISION.

A steam-boat collision, involving fatal results, took place on Tuesday afternoon, about half-past two o'clock.

As the *Sylph*, belonging to the Old Woodcock Steam-packet Company, was proceeding on her down-passage to Woudrich, having just left the Greenwich steam pier, and when off the east end of the Royal Hospital, she was run down by the *Oswell* (Liverpool steamer), proceeding to London-bridge-wharf. A dense fog prevailed at the time, and the shrieks of the passengers on board both vessels were heart-rending in the extreme. In an instant nearly thirty watermen got off in their boats, and arrived just in time to save several persons from the ill-fated *Sylph*, before she sank in deep water.

It appears that the *Oswell* struck the *Sylph* on her starboard bow, and cut her nearly in two. Immediately on the *Oswell* reaching from the *Sylph*, three of the cabin passengers were carried to the surface by the rush of water thus created. They were picked up, and taken ashore by the boats in attendance, as well as the crew of the *Sylph*, and numerous deck passengers who had been washed overboard. One of the officers of the *Oswell* rushed on board the sinking vessel, with an axe in his hand, and removed two persons who were wedged in between the broken timbers and the vessel's side. These were also taken ashore.

Some children were picked up, and taken on board the *Oswell*. One person, whose name is Shapard, was taken to the Union public house, East Greenwich, with his skull frightfully fractured, one eye knocked out, and a leg and arm broken; he is now dead. The *Oswell* remained with the *Sylph* till the last, when the latter steam-boat, belonging also to the Old Woodcock Company, arrived, and towed, or rather dragged, the *Sylph* towards the south shore.

The passengers belonging to the *Oswell* were landed at Greenwich, and were forwarded by railway and otherwise to their respective destinations. The *Oswell* was much behind time, having been two days on her passage from Liverpool.

The statement of Captain R. Blackham, the commander of the *Oswell*, is to the following effect:—The *Oswell* was due at five o'clock on Monday evening, but on reaching up the river, and when on the other side of Greenwich, the fog was so heavy that it was found necessary to cast anchor. About nine o'clock next morning she lowered her anchor, but in consequence of the circumstances of the fog she came up the river at a very slow rate. Between one and two o'clock she was off Woudrich, and was then lower making the distance from that point to Greenwich. When off the latter place the *Sylph* was making for the pier, and, it being high tide, she was under the necessity of going at her full speed. In crossing from the river to the south shore the *Oswell* came in sight of the *Sylph*, when the pilot, whose name is Wiggins, being at the wheel of the *Oswell*, seeing the danger which the collision bore was to, called out, "stop! stop! stop!" and the *Oswell* was backed three times astern. Unfortunately, the *Sylph* was not able to stop herself; for, although the backing took place, she was struck in the fore-cabin, or in front of the paddle-box on the starboard side, and instantly killed, the fore-cabin of the *Sylph* meeting across the deck of the *Oswell*. The crew and passengers of the *Sylph* pitched head downwards. The crew and passengers of the *Oswell* rendered every assistance, and dragged several of the *Sylph*'s passengers through the aperture that had been made; but for this, the loss of human life must have been much greater.

From the difficulty of obtaining accurate particulars, more regretted as a result of the tragedy of persons drowned obtained stimulation, but from any report which it appears that the loss of life is confined to the two men brought ashore. Stopped at a man was known in Greenwich and Woudrich as a driver between the two vessels. It is evident that the unfortunate men must have been working on the starboard side of the fore-cabin, at that part where the *Oswell* struck the *Sylph*, and there is little doubt, from the extent of the injuries he was found to have received, that he must have been killed on the instant.



WRECK OF THE "SYLPH."

The other unfortunate was a sailor of Liverpool on board the Greenwich and Woudrich steam-boat. When taken from the wreck the poor fellow was alive, and although the greatest despatch was used in conveying him to the Greenwich hospital, he died before reaching it.

It cannot be overrated how many persons were on board the *Sylph* at the time of the accident, but it is almost certain that the two aforementioned are the only survivors.

As to the cause of the collision, there is but one opinion among those concerned with the river. It is on all hands acknowledged to be the result of accident; but then some of the old pilots say, that they would not have ventured to take a vessel in such bad weather. The *Oswell*, which at the time of the collision was in the charge of Mr. Wiggins, pilot, received no damage whatever.

The ill-fated vessel the *Sylph* was only built last spring, and was an iron boat, being built on the newest principle; she was divided into three compartments—the fore-cabin, including the fore-cabin, the engine-room, and after-part; each of these is completely water-tight, and although one portion may be struck and knocked in, yet the other portions cannot be affected by the water; and from this circumstance alone it is to be attributed the saving of some of the passengers; for the instant she filled the water rose out of the water, and in that part all the passengers on deck rushed, where they clung hold of the seats, sides, &c., until rescued from their perilous situation. The *Sylph* was of about 10 tons burden, while the *Oswell* is of 120 tons, having two engines of an extra power, and has long under the command of the present captain (who, for skill and attention, bears a very high character) for about three years.

The damage done to the *Sylph* is very great. She is nearly cut in two just before the paddle-box, the fore part being only held on by the keel. She is a complete wreck, and it will cost a great sum to put her again afloat. Her machinery has received no further injury than what would arise from immersion. According to another version of the accident, the poor creature in the water was struggling to keep afloat, and clung at everything they flung at him. Four women who thus floated out of the skin were rescued. One of them had an infant in her arms, and holding the infant, and at the same time grasping the splinters of the wreck in the greatest possible human agony, turned to the people with the most piteous supplication, saying, "For God's sake save me!" Her appeal was not made in vain, for she was saved and her child too. In the meanwhile, the crew, who had returned to the *Sylph*, with the assistance of the crew of the *Oswell* and the watermen, picked up two or three other females, one of whom was pulled out of the cabin by the watermen; and two children floating on the water were also saved and taken on board the *Oswell*. Just as the *Oswell* was coming on board, a woman was sitting on the cabin skylight, and most probably owed her life to one of the crew calling to her "For God's sake to go ashore!"



COLLISION BETWEEN "THE OSWELL" AND "SYLPH" STEAMERS, OFF GREENWICH.



The others were all females. Miss Williams, of Woolwich, Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. Morris, and Mrs. Russell, were supported to the Golden Anchor public-house, where they failed on arriving. They were put to bed, and restorative having been applied, they soon recovered. On board the Dreadnought three females were conveyed, named Maria Green, Rachel Tustin, and Esther Sullivan. They were put to bed, and the two latter left the ship as soon as their clothes were dry. Mrs. Green, up to two hours after the accident, had bewailed the loss of her infant, but, to her great joy, it was restored to her in safety. This poor woman received a blow on her face, but she was well enough to quit the Dreadnought on Tuesday night.

**PRINCE ALBERT'S POLLED OX.**—On Monday, in pursuance of the desire of her Majesty, when viewing the black polled ox of the Scotch breed bred by his Royal Highness Prince Albert at Norfolk Farm, at the Smithfield Club Cattle Show on Saturday, that animal, instead of being removed to the residence of Mr. Hannister, butcher, who had purchased it for sixty guineas, was conveyed to Windsor Park, where it will in future be kept. The moment Mr. Hannister was made acquainted with the wishes of her Majesty, he intimated his desire to relinquish all claim; and, indeed, expressed a hope that her Majesty would permit him to make it a present. This, however, was declined.

#### BURNS' MAUSOLEUM.

In the eastern corner of St. Michael's churchyard, at Dumfries, stands a small Doric Temple, known by the name of Burns' Mausoleum, in which the remains of the poet Burns and his two children are interred. They were originally interred in the opposite corner of the churchyard, but in the year 1818, a meeting, consisting of noblemen, gentlemen, clergymen, and some of the principal citizens of Dumfries having been called, it was determined that "a Mausoleum ought to be reared over the grave of Burns." The situation in which the remains of Burns had been interred being rather low and confined in an angle of the churchyard it was found necessary to meet it in the opposite corner.



BURNS' MAUSOLEUM, AT DUMFRIES.

Allen Cunningham, in his "Life of Robert Burns," speaks rather sensationally of this erection. He says:—"The body of Burns was not, however, to remain long in its place. To suit the plan of a rather showy mausoleum, his remains were removed into a more commodious spot of the same kirkyard, on the 25th of June, 1818. The coffin was partly disinterred; but the dark, rustling locks of the poet were as glossy, and seemed as fresh, as on the day of his death. In the interior of the structure stands a marble monument, embodying with little skill or grace, that well known passage in the dedication to the Caladonian Hunt:—"The poetic genius of my country found me, as the prophetic bard Elphinstone said at the plough; and threw her inspiring mantle over me." Near the indifferent sculpture reposed by the inscription, The merits of him who wrote "Tam O'Shanter," and "The Cotter's Saturday Night," are recorded in Latin. Here, as to a shrine, flock annually vast numbers of pilgrims; many, very many, are from America; not a few from France and Germany; and the list book contains the names of the most eminent men of England, Scotland, and Ireland."

The architect was Mr. T. F. Hunt, of London.

#### ALMSHOUSES ON FENGE COMMON.

In our journal of last week, we corrected an error in our description of the goodly prospect from the London and Brighton Railway; the Alms-houses there seen having been built for Poor, Aged, Deceased, and Maimed Free Watermen and Lightermen of the river Thames, and their Wives and Widows, and not for the Licensed Victuallers, as we stated.

The Alms-houses are pleasantly situated upon Fenge Common, on a piece of ground given to the Watermen's Company for the purpose, by Mr. John Dulin Hewson, of Sydenham, who has also been a very liberal contributor to the asylum. The houses are intended for the reception of a portion of a large body of men who did great service to their country during the late war; and who have been



ALMS HOUSES FOR FREE WATERMEN AND LIGHTERMEN, FENGE, SURREY.

thrown out of employment by the great changes that have taken place on the river Thames by the introduction of steam navigation, the building of bridges, docks, &c. Upwards of 4000 members of this body served in the Royal Navy, whilst others enrolled themselves in the various corps of River Fencibles, ready to defend their country against any sudden invasion; and, at the present time, in case of war, each a number of Free Watermen and Lightermen, as the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty shall have occasion for, are compelled to serve in the Royal Navy.

Another claim which this body has upon the consideration of the public is, that the funds arising from the Sunday ferries, which are exclusively applicable to the relief of the poor aged and deceased Watermen and Lightermen, and their Widows, and on which nearly seven hundred and fifty pensioners are now depending for support, are rapidly diminishing.

The charity is under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen Dowager; and the presidency of Mr. Alderman Lucas.

The alms-houses are built in the old English style, from the designs of Mr. George Porter, architect to the institution; and they are among the best residences of their class in the suburbs.



ELECTION OF RABBI, AT THE SYNAGOGUE, GREAT ST. HELEN'S.

#### ELECTION OF CHIEF RABBI OF THE JEWS.

An event has just occurred of great importance to the Jewish nation. In the person of a High Priest, the post of Chief Rabbi of the English Jews is regarded as one of the greatest ecclesiastical positions. The religious destitute of the "scattered people" may be influenced, or even regenerated by his example; he is their mediator with Heaven, the shadow of their former prophets and kings, and may one day "lead them forth as sheep" to occupy the true desolate land of their fathers. His principles are as important as his position. A Christian bias, or even a liberal tendency in favor of a due regard to our "enemies," would arouse both himself and his flock to the displacement of foreign synagogues, and to the certain abhorrence of the lower and less educated orders. On these, then, and on many other equally important grounds, his election is regarded with feelings of the utmost concern. The Jew can perform no more solemn official acts than in giving his vote for Chief Rabbi. It was not, therefore, without feelings of considerable interest, we went last Saturday to the synagogue of St. Helen's-place, to bear the termination of the contest announced, which ended in the elevation of the Reverend Doctor Nathan Marcus Adler to the supreme authority. A multitude was present. A din of strange sounds saluted our ear, as we walked in procession the little knots

which separate religious interests had brought together. A strong eastern character was stamped on every countenance. Every man was recognized as a foreigner, and felt to be a Jew. The election was over, and the fate of the several parties sealed. Each one would, of course, have had his own man elected; but yet every one spoke of Dr. Adler in terms of kindness. He was said to be a learned man, strongly given to philosophic inquiry, and more deeply affected with the spirituality of religious observances than is usual with the Jews. A revival and a change was therefore looked for, and in that hope we left the synagogue, but not without fear, when, in parting, we learned that the new Rabbi, who lives at Hanover, is under the special patronage of King Ernest.

The synagogue, which is the most beautiful in the metropolis, was well seen on the occasion. Our cut conveys an accurate idea of it.

#### NEW CAR.

Perhaps a greater change has not taken place in anything which comes under the immediate observation of the public, than in the various metamorphoses the steam cars have undergone during the last few years.

Vehicles of all kinds have been started as candidates for public favour, some of which have secured the regard of public opinion, and others condemned to return from whence they came, and from thence to no one knows where, for they



THE NEW PATENT "QUARTUS" CAR.







while labouring under temporary insanity.)





## SOLLY OLD CHRISTMAS.

WRITTEN AND COMPOSED BY J. AUGUSTINE WADE.

A welcome, Old Christ-mas, a welcome once more! Though a twelve-month 'tis now since we met, Thy jol-ly old face looks as  
 fresh as be-fore, Not a wrin-ple of age is there yet! Thy jol-ly old face looks as fresh as be-fore, Not a wrin-ple of age is there yet! And the re-son is plain; for, while gay sum-mer  
 hovers En-trol-les them-selves in their fast-fad-ing flowers, With man-die of Hol-ly and I-ry thou'rt seen, With man-die of Hol-ly and I-ry thou'rt seen, In the depth of De-





II.

A welcome, old Christmas, a welcome once more—  
 Though thy head be all frosty and chill,  
 Thy heart is as warm with its good kindly store  
 Of Affection and Fondness still  
 As ev'n in the days of our earlier years,  
 When our smiles were more often—less frequent our tears,  
 We greeted thy coming, and happy were we  
 Thy evergreen Holly and Ivy to see!

CHORUS.

Then evergreen Holly and Ivy let's sing,  
 The leaves that crown'd Bacchus old Jollity's King!

III.

What, tho' the sweet summer months have all sped,  
 And silence is in their lone bow'rs—  
 What, tho' the roses are wither'd or dead,  
 Still the Holly and Ivy are ours!

Oh! thus in the winter of life may we feel,  
 An enjoyment that even cold Time cannot steal—  
 A still blooming thought of some joy that is gone,  
 That will light us and warm us by Memory's sun!

CHORUS.

The evergreen Holly and Ivy let's sing,  
 The leaves that crown'd Bacchus, old Jollity's King!

FINE ARTS.

**TWO BEAUTIES OF THE OPERA.** Parts VIII. and IX. *La Sylphide* and *Don Juan*. BOWEN, Fleet-street.

This elegant work maintains its attraction: the portraits of Tagliani and Senigaglia are complimentary (but we suppose gallantly so) to the two ladies. The expression of that of Tagliani, however, wants etherealism: as *La Sylphide* she is an *esprit*—we do not want a hall-room likeness of the fair dancer: we should have preferred to have seen her portrayed as one of those beautiful personifications of a Muse or Grace in which she has so often proved how much poetry there may be in motion. The letter-press portions continue to be a little inflated—but it seems to be written by an enthusiast, and we therefore excuse its occasional "bombast," and even think "it a style." The incidental illustrative cuts are exquisite, and in the highest degree characteristic. We have already lavished all our praise upon the getting up of this very elegant work—we can only repeat ourselves, and say our former meaning in other words, that it will be found an ornament to every literary table.

NEW MUSIC.

**THE MUSICAL REJOICE, AN ALBUM OF POETRY AND MUSIC FOR 1845.** D'ALMAINE, and Co., Soho-square.

This work does credit to the artists, in every department, who have been engaged upon it; the illustrations are beautiful in the extreme. We are informed that, "The whole has been composed, with slight alterations, by permission of the trustees, from manuscripts preserved in the British Museum; and executed in colours by J. Brindley," and most beautifully we must say. The illuminated frontispiece and

border are from the poems of the Duke of Orleans (father of Louis XII.), taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt; the copy executed for Elizabeth of York, Queen of Henry VII. (Royal Col. 16, P. 4.) The illuminated title is from the same MS.—the presentation plate from various authorities—the table of contents from the Calendar prefixed to a fine missal (Stowe, 266), and the covers; the front from a small, but rare missal (Harleian, 2036), the back composed. So much for the decorative part of the work, which we repeat to say, is the predominant excellence of the book, although many things in the vocal and instrumental departments deserve our heartiest commendation. The *phases* *serena*, we shall not be offended with the *phases* *serena* which may be found throughout. Amongst the latter we must mention a modulation of *Belinda's* door from "Norina," which we cannot help thinking a musical sacrifice! But, altogether, the *Album* is a most elegant work—attractive in the extreme, if not on *duet*. That enemy to true music, quadrille, occupies many pages which might have been more usefully applied—but "it's not to be denied," and a man or musician might as well be out of the world as out of the fashion.

FROST FAIR ON THE THAMES.

The recent frost has called up many recollections of similar visitations in this country; though, unfortunately, that which has scarcely passed away, did not reach the severity of the event depicted in our engraving.

This represents a scene from "Frost Fair" on the Thames, in 1814, sketched by Luke Clennell, with all the skill of his truthful pencil. The locality is the immediate neighbourhood of London-bridge.

Of the event we find the following interesting notice in Mr. Cruden's valuable "History of Gravesend and the Port of London," lately published:—

"1814. The winter of this year was universally severe. On the eve of Epiphany, a frost commenced, that continued for several weeks; and during a great part of that time the Thames was frozen, to the irretrievable distress of many industrious classes. On the 20th of January, a great fall of snow rendered the highway between Gravesend and Rochester impassable, until it was removed by the laborious exertions of the military stationed at Chatham. The intercourse by the water highway between Gravesend and London, was obstructed, but from this there could be no release by human aid; and those, whose means of earning a subsistence was suspended, awaited, with anxiety, the relief that was to be expected only from natural causes, and they bailed with gladness the day when the thaw commenced, that opened the avenues to the resumption of productive labour."

A sort of trade fair was held upon the ice; and printing-presses were set up there, at which were printed a memorial of the duration of this calamitous visitation—the following being a fac simile:—

FROST FAIR.

Amidst the Aris which on the Thames appear,  
 To tell the wonders of this try year,  
 Printing-presses prior place, which at one view,  
 Shows a monument of Thaw and Frost.

Printed on the River Thames, February 1, in the sixth year of the reign of King George the 4th. Anna Dumlin, 1814.

The frost soon afterwards terminated, and the Thames was again the scene of trade and industry.



FROST FAIR ON THE THAMES, IN 1814, FROM A DRAWING BY CLENNELL.













SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, AT CHRISTMAS.

## THE CHRISTMAS CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

The "Christmas Cattle Market" at Smithfield has this year excited considerable attention. As might be expected from the fine frost experiment for some time past, and the consequent favorable state of the weather for slaughtering, the dealers were tolerably certain of realizing more considerable prices for the stock, especially the beasts, than we have reported for a lengthened period. In this expectation they were, however, in a great measure disappointed; for the atmosphere having suddenly become mild, many of the butchers in attendance, the number of which was exceedingly great, refused to purchase at anything like the asking quotations, some of which were high in the extreme. Hence the beef trade was, the time of year considered, in a very sluggish state, with the exception of a few of the finest animals producing high rates. The highest general figure did not exceed 4s. 6d. per lb.

In noticing the "penitents" of the show of beasts, we have to refer to the thirteen most wonderful Dashems and short horns sent by Sir C. Knightley, which for symmetry and weight were never equalled by any stock brought together for competition in any cattle yard in England. These extraordinary beasts, the whole of which were under five years old, were the admiration of all beholders, while there was only one of them under one stone (112 lb.).

The next in importance, as to quality, were the thirty Herefords and Sussex beasts, the property of Mr. Beecher, of Brougham House, near Aylesbury. Many of them weighed upwards of 250 stones, and were sold at from 45s. to 45s. 6d. per head. Mr. Beecher was a successful exhibitor at the show.

We have also to mention the 43 Herefords offered by Mr. Rowland, of Colrow. This stock, considering the number shown by one gentleman as his own property, was decidedly the best in the market, though we consider that one of the Herefords sold by Mr. Beecher was superior to anything we should ever see. Mr. Rowland exhibited an animal which carried off one of the prizes at a local show a few weeks since.

Mr. Overier had the celebrated short-horn which carried off the 1st prize, as awarded by the Smithfield Club. This, and three others—viz., a short-horn and two Herefords—were greatly and deservedly admired.

Mr. Morgan had the largest, and perhaps the most astonishing show of beasts of any exhibitor in the market, consisting of short-horns, Devons, Herefords, &c. Mr. Vowler's stock was fitted with many extremely good animals, which were sold at high prices.

On the whole, the Herefords stood at the top of the poll, both in weight and symmetry. The next in importance in these particulars, were the Devons, the next the Dashems, the next the short horns, and the next the Beasts. In speaking of the latter breed, it is placed beyond a doubt, that the show was the very best ever noticed.

In the sheep, a very great improvement was noticed, indeed scarcely so fine a collection of half-breeds was ever known as such an occasion as the present. Mr. Wall had on offer forty wonderful Down and ten Gloucesters, the property of R. E. Wiltshire, Esq., of Langleybury, Herts; the former, which weighed on an average about 25 stones (160 lb.), and produced 4s. 6d. per head, were almost uni-

valued; while the latter averaged in weight to stones (112 lb.) and found buyers at 4s. each.

Very few foreign breeds or sheep were on sale, and there was scarcely any inquiry for them. The buyers for the United Kingdom, were the previous Monday, amounted to 200 men and cows, and the sheep, 10, for the most part, good quality.

The comparative supplies for this and last year were as follow:—

	Dec. 11, 1843.	Dec. 18, 1844.
Beasts	4,278	5,715
Sheep and Lambs	18,576	25,909
Cattle	98	111
Pigs	303	302

At the close of the market nearly the whole of the stock was disposed of.

## ELECTION OF THE COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.

St. Thomas's Day (Dec. 21), although the shortest day in the year, is, as regards the business of the City Government of the Metropolis, the longest, or, at least, the most important; for, upon this day, takes place, annually, the election of the members of the Court of Common Council. The writ and wage, who have spent of the citizens since the reign of Charles II., have termed this meeting "the City Parliament." It is, however, the great legislative body of the Corporation; and a more appropriate opportunity of introducing its constitution to our readers, could not be chosen than this day, the anniversary of the election.

"The Constitution of the Corporation of the City of London," say the Corporation Commissioners, "are not always to be accurately traced. In the earliest times, the words *Common Council*, appear to have been applied sometimes to the whole body of citizens, sometimes to the magistracy (that is, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen), or the magistracy and sheriffs. In the reign of Henry III. a *fortuitous* union to have been commenced to meet the magistracy three or four times in the year, and on special occasions. In the reign of Henry III., the meeting of the entire body of people in the open air was called, or the *husting* or *common hall*, when within doors, exercised the most important functions of local government; and, although these rights were placed in abeyance during the first shock of the Conquest, they were again obtained, and made the subject of frequent struggles, as reviving peace and prosperity afforded opportunities.

In the time of Edward I. and Edward II., a body analogous to the Common Council was formed by representatives from the different Wards of the City. From thence to the time of Richard II., the *Commons* or *Myddelton* returned representatives.

In the Mayoralty of Richard First (7 and 8 Rich. II.), ordinances were made, establishing the election by Wards.

The Common Council has increased in size, and has altered the dis-

position of the different members among the several Wards, under the power which it claims of internal legislation. In the great Great War, under the reign of Charles II., the City pleaded the custom as follows:—"That within the said City there has been, time out of mind, a Common Council assembled as often as necessary, consisting of the Mayor, Aldermen, and certain of the Citizens, not exceeding 250 persons thereto annually elected, called the *Common Council of the City*."

The number has never exceeded 250; but the real state of the custom is the subject of much dispute among those best acquainted with the Corporation.

We find the numbers to have been as follow:—In 1504 (7 Rich. II.), 65 members; July 31, 1534, 307; (1540, 307) Henry's Survey, 777; 1551, 307 and 1552, 314; 1607, 344; reduced in 1640 to 260.

From 1650 to 1670, several attempts were made by the Aldermen to limit the choice of the Wards to citizens of the higher classes; but no permanent regulation was the result.

In 1651, a Committee reported that persons convicted of defrauding in weights and measures, or having conspired with their creditors, or of having been bankrupt without paying 20s. in the pound, were ineligible as Common Councillors, according to a supposed analogy to a standing order excluding dissenting Councillors of that body.

The Court of Common Council consists, first, of the Aldermen (including the Lord Mayor), and annually, of the Citizens, or Common Councillors, in all 250. They are elected by the 25 wards, including Bridge Without. The election, as we have already intimated, takes place every year, on St. Thomas's Day, 21st of December; the candidate must be a householder of the ward for which he declares; he must also be a freeman. The Aldermen of the ward is the presiding officer at the election; and the return of the persons elected is made on Monday next after the Epiphany, i.e., through Monday.

Of the functions of the Council, it will be only necessary to observe, that it is the legislative body of the Corporation, and in that capacity enjoys an unusual degree of power, such as that of making important alterations in the constitution of the body; that it disposes the funds, manages the landed property, has the care of the bridges, and of the Thames navigation, with many other powers and trusts.

The Court also elects the Common Serjeant, the City Solicitor, the Town Clerk, the Recorder, the Judges of the Sheriff's Court, the City Trademasters, about 1000 of the Commissioners of Sewers; and several subordinate officers, as the Sergeant-Carver, Burgesses of the Chamber, Treasurer of the Water-works, Street-Cleaner, and several others.

A great defect in the constitution of the Court is the inequality of the wards, and the number of representatives returned for each ward bearing no just and uniform relation to the property of the ward, the number of inhabitants, or even of resident freemen. The Ward of Bridge, for example, returns eight Common Councillors (formerly sixteen), while the large Ward of Farringdon Without, with a population fifteen times as numerous, returns only twice the number; so that one householder in the Ward of Bridge has the same influence as nearly eight householders in the Ward of Farringdon Without; and the same disproportion prevails in many other wards.

Each Common Councillor wears a robe of Massing's livery, trimmed with his own's hair—his costume, probably, of the reign of Edward VI. The wardrobe in which the members of the Court are held, with the presentation of a petition at the bar, is shown to our engraving. The Council-chamber is a very beautiful room, erected by the late George Dance, Esq., B.A., and is approached from the northern side of the Guildhall (i.e., the Green in Common Hall), by an elegant staircase. Within the chamber are assembled some of the most distinguished persons of the Corporation. In a nearby circle, at the west end, behind the President's chair, is a portrait statue of King George III., executed by Chantrey, for the Corporation, at an expense of 4,000 lb. In the pedestal in an inscription written by Mr. Alderman Burdett, who in the year of its erection, 1818, was Lord Mayor. Here, too, are busts of Admiral Lord Nelson, the Duke of Wellington, General Blücher, and Thomas Clarkson. The walls are hung with pictures, among which are a portrait of the present Majesty's portraits of Queen Caroline and the Princess Charlotte, by Lord Leighton; of Lord Rodney, Watson, &c.; of Viscount Howe, Lord Cornwallis, &c.; and some pictures of battle, with monuments, &c.; the collection being, altogether, a very interesting one. Among the most valuable is Mr. Carpenter's excellent portrait of Lord Devonport.

The office of Common Councillors may be regarded as the stepping-stone to the highest civil honors. Generally speaking, the Aldermen consist of Common Councillors, who have won the good opinions of their fellow-citizens, and who are preferred to be tried for the highest offices to which, as Aldermen, they are eligible—the Mayorship and the Mayorship.

## CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. L.

## BEDDINGTON CHURCH.

The reader is aware that this series of illustrations occasionally extends to the metropolis; and on this occasion, we must cross the same line.

Beddington is one of the most rural villages in the picturesque suburbs of London. It lies in the hundred of Wallington, in Surrey, adjoining the parishes of Mitcham, Croydon, and Carshalton. The village is rich in Roman remains and the ancient stone street, in all probability, crossed the parish.



BEDDINGTON CHURCH.

The church of Beddington, we gather from Brayley's laboriously compiled "History of Surrey," is mentioned in the Domesday Book, but no part of the present structure can be referred to the remote era of that record. It would seem, indeed, from the style of the architecture, to have been erected during the reign of Richard II.; a surmise resting on a conjecture from a legend made by Nicolas de Carreu, in 1390, of 4300 "to the building of the church." The edifice is dedicated to St. Mary, and consists of a nave and aisle, a chancel, and, at the west end, a massive tower; together with a large south porch, and a monumental chapel for the Carreu family attached to the chancel. The tower, which is supported by strong buttresses at the angles, was partly rebuilt on the old plan, about the year 1629.

The entrance doorway to the tower is formed by a high-pointed arch, over which is a very large and handsome window, comprising three tiers of trifoliate lights, progressively rising to the apex. The entrance from the porch is by a pointed arch, with deep cavetto in the mouldings, and quatrefoils in the spandrels.

The interior fittings are mostly modern: there is an ancient dipping font; and in the singers' gallery, are four wooden stalls, or misericords, ornamented with (single shields, a female head in a circled head-dress, and other carvings; three stalls having been, in all probability, provided for the "four fit chaplains" which Sir Nicolas de Carreu, in his will, dated 1387, directed "should be found, one of them for ever, and the others for five years, to pray for his soul, and all Christian souls, in the church of Beddington." The church abounds with costly and ancient of the Carreu family; besides mural tablets, brasses, and other valuable monuments of persons or distinction; all which are elaborately detailed in Mr. Brayley's work.

The churchyard, too, abounds with these monuments of mortality: the aisle the church are partly shaded with ivy; and some noble elms, and a wide-spreading yew-tree, overshadow the graves in the inclosure.

EXTENSION OF THE SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.—The South Western Railway proprietors, at their meeting on Saturday last, empowered the directors to proceed with the usual terms necessary for extending the line from the present Nine Elms terminus to the vicinity of Hangerford and Waterloo bridges, and so on. The route was from Wimbledon to Epsom; from Weybridge to Staines and Windsor; from Woking-common, by Guildford, Godalming, and Chobham, to Farnham and Farnham, including the purchase of the Guildford Junction Railway; from Brock-pit, for a main line of railway to Mottisfont, on the Salisbury branch; and from Salisbury to Sherborne; and Yeovil to Dorchester and Weymouth; and from Basingstoke to the Great Western at Didcot and Swindon.



THE COMMON COUNCIL CHAMBER AT GUILDHALL.





CHRISTMAS DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE LIVERPOOL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION.

CHRISTMAS DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE LIVERPOOL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION.

The half-yearly Distribution of Prizes, at this well-conducted establishment, took place on Friday, the 13th inst., in the Lecture Hall of the College. The middle and upper galleries, which were appropriated to the parents and other relatives of the pupils, were crowded with ladies and gentlemen, comprising many of the first families in Liverpool. The body of the hall was devoted to the students, and the music-gallery, or stage, was completely filled. The whole chamber presents most remarkably extended dimensions. One engraving, from a sketch by a clever Liverpool artist, represents this interesting scene. Before the proceedings of the day commenced, the vast assembly were gratified and entertained by an admirable selection of sacred music, performed by Mr. Brown, professor of music in the institution, upon the powerful and fine-toned organ belonging to the Philharmonic Society.

Shortly after eleven o'clock, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester appeared on the platform, and took the chair, amidst loud acclamations. On the right of his lordship were James Lawrence, Esq., Mayor of Liverpool; the Rev. Doctor Brooks, the Rev. H. M'Neale, the Rev. Dr. Tallentire, Thomas

Burke, Esq., the Rev. T. Nixon, the Rev. W. Hampton, G. Kendall, Esq., the Rev. J. H. Stewart, &c. On his lordship's left were the Rev. W. J. Conybeare, M.A., principal of the institution, the Rev. Dr. South and the Rev. J. B. Brown, M.A., vice-principals, the Masters of the different classes in the institution, Ed. Harford, Esq., A. Thoms, Esq., Linda Sanger and Malpas, James Becker, Esq., &c. &c. The proceedings were opened by the scholars reading the choir, "Join unto one voice."

The Lord Bishop then came forward and addressed the meeting in the principles of the institution, and concluded in these emphatic words:—"One of the advantages of the present generation is, that religion is now made an essential part of education—that young people are not now taught everything but that which it behoves them soon to know, as they follow and grandfathers too often were. You, my young friends, may not understand this now; but you may believe that which the experience of your older friends will tell you, that the principles of religion in which you are instructed in your youth will become of more and more value to you as the value of everything else becomes less and less, and that they will stand you in stead when the time comes that everything else shall be of no value at all." Applause.

The distribution of the prizes was then proceeded with, by the Reverend Principal introducing the Frieze, the Lord Bishop presenting the prizes, and addressing the recipients.

The Lord Bishop expressed the great satisfaction he felt in giving the prizes. The prizes were given with loud applause on leaving the platform; and the Principal then directed the scholars to sing "Jubilate Deo," which was accordingly done—the whole assembly joining in the psalm.

The Right Reverend Father having addressed the scholars, they sang, in beautiful style, the National Anthem, the company joining in chorus.

The Rev. Doctor Brooks, Chairman of the Board of Directors, then proposed a vote of thanks to the Lord Bishop, which was seconded by his Worship the Mayor; and the Right Rev. Primate having thanked the company, left the chair amidst loud applause, and the meeting separated.

Of the Liverpool Collegiate Institution, an Engraving and Description, with the details of the opening of the Establishment, will be found in No. 37 of our Journal. There are already upwards of 1000 pupils on its books, and it is only from the enthusiasm manifested on Friday, there is no reason to suppose that it has attained its maximum of success. We regret that we have not room for a list of the Prizes, which fill more than half of a column of the Liverpool Mail.

The Lecture Hall, in which the Prizes were delivered on Friday, is a handsome, well-ventilated apartment, 20 feet high, from the floor to the ceiling, with two Galleries, containing accommodation for 700 persons; a spacious Music-gallery, with rising seats for the performers, opens from the Lecture Hall, through a lofty arch, the whole width of the wall of the Lecture Hall, in which a powerful organ is seated.

The Lecture Hall is a fine structure, comprising five sides of an octagon. It is lighted from the roof by a large octagonal window, nicely grained, gracefully dropping from the centre; and by five lancet-shaped windows placed around it. The body and galleries are so constructed that all can distinctly see and hear the speakers. In this hall Discourses are delivered on Tuesday and Friday evenings, to the members of the Institution. Mr. Charles Keble has delivered his readings in it during the past season, and this gentleman, with Mr. H. Bishop, Dr. Robinson, Professors Taylor and Cowper, and other eminent lecturers, are announced to appear during the coming season. The Lecture Hall is illuminated in the evening by a powerful concentrated light, of a novel design, placed in the centre pendant, as well as by lights placed beneath each gallery, which were lighted on the occasion of the prize delivery.

FATAL AND DISTRESSING ACCIDENT TO MISS CLARA WEBSTER.

Last Saturday night a very lamentable accident took place at Drury-lane Theatre, during the performance of "The Rivals of the Nation," which has proved fatal to Miss Clara Webster, the dancer. In the second act of the ballet, the ladies of the Nation are discovered bathing, among whom Julia, the royal sister (Miss Webster), is one. During the scene, the gas placed at the bottom of the stage, or under the sunken portion of it, where the water pieces, or waves, are placed, caught the light drapery of Miss Webster's dress, and in an instant her whole person was enveloped in flames.

This frightful event, taking place on the stage, in sight of the audience, the whole house was in a state of consternation, and screams issued from the ladies in front of the boxes and pit, who were the first to perceive the appalling accident.

The whole corps de ballet, who were on the stage with her, closed round her, to extinguish the flames, but, terrified at the appearance which presented itself, they recoiled, and she rushed forward alone towards the front of the stage. Mrs. Plunkett alone endeavored to extinguish the flames, and in so doing was herself nearly falling a victim to her intemperance and good feelings. At this moment a carpenter belonging to the theatre sprang from the wing of the stage, and throwing himself upon the young lady, extinguished the fire by rolling upon her. In doing so, however, he severely cut her upper lip, and received some slight injury himself from the burning clothes. Miss Webster was immediately taken into the green-room, and placed upon a sofa. Her clothes were nearly all consumed, at least all her external garments. Fortunately, Dr. Marsden was in the theatre, and his assistance was rendered without delay. The usual applications of spirits of wine and water, &c., were had recourse to, and every assistance was rendered.



THE LATE MISS CLARA WEBSTER.

distance was rendered. Miss Webster's face was much discolored, and in some parts scorched, the eye-lashes and eye-brows burnt off; but the hair of the head was unscathed. The lower extremities were much scorched, and the flesh of the legs was also much burnt. The hands also suffered dreadfully. Miss Webster never lost her consciousness, but exhibited, notwithstanding the dreadful agony under which she laboured, great physical power, and extraordinary moral fortitude. She was hurried to her home, in Upper St. Martin-street, in a carriage, attended by Dr. Marsden, who administered fresh applications, and who was afterwards assisting in his attendance. Mr. Liston, the eminent surgeon, and other medical gentlemen, were called in, but they concurred in all that Dr. Marsden had done, and his mode of treatment was adhered to.

On Monday there were some favorable symptoms, and it was hoped the unfortunate young lady would recover. We sincerely regret to state, however, that Miss Webster died at half past three o'clock on Tuesday morning, from the effects of the injuries she received. Her medical attendant, Dr. Marsden, was with her from ten to twelve on Monday night, at which time she was much worse than in the early part of the day, and symptoms of the most alarming nature continued to show themselves—namely, frequent vomiting and occasional faintings. Having communicated to her family and friends that nothing more could be done, and that there were no hopes of saving the patient's life, Dr. Marsden took his departure, and returned again at four o'clock on Tuesday morning, when he found that she had breathed her last about half an hour previously. She died very tranquilly; indeed, she went off as if merely sinking into a gentle slumber. She bore her sufferings with great fortitude, and did not appear to shrink from the prospect of death, which it was intimated during the evening, awaited her.

Mr. Liston was present when she died. He had not been in the room more than a few minutes when Miss Webster ceased to breathe. Miss Webster's mother had but a short time left the room, for the purpose of taking a little rest, and when the melancholy intelligence of her daughter's death was made known to her she became almost distracted.

It is stated that even up to six o'clock on Monday evening every symptom ap-



THE EMIGRANTS' FAREWELL.—See next page.







CAUTION.—Sold by them and by Others and Performers.—"A" All others are  
 (RAUDULENT IMITATIONS)







# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 139.—Vol. V.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

## OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.



THE opening of the French Chambers, which took place on Thursday last, gives the first impulse to that revival of activity in political affairs which is followed up by the commencement of our own Session. The policy pursued by the Cabinets of England and France is of the utmost importance to the whole of Europe; they are the active

powers of the western world; their Governments are, to a certain extent, the creations of the will of the people, and the popular opinion has a powerful influence over them. The state of parties in either of them has, therefore, a continual interest to the people of both.

The necessity—or rather the custom—of making Royal speeches to elective assemblies as vague and general as possible, renders the address of the King of the French, which is no exception to the practice, of less value than it might be, as an indication of the probable course of affairs. But if what it does say is rather indistinct, something may still be inferred from what it does not say; the omission of certain topics and allusions is frequently as expressive as any words could be. First of all, then, we may gather from his Majesty's address, the certainty that the war fever has abated, and that there is a return, on the part of the French journals and their readers, to the condition of reason and common sense. The King speaks of peace, and sincerely do we rejoice that he does so; but he can do more than this; he can venture to make a distinct allusion to the satisfactory relations between the two countries, and the removal of all pretext for a misunderstanding between them. This is the result to which time and events have long been tending. Such a dispute as that which sprung out of the Protectorate of Otaheite, never could be permitted by so astute a monarch as Louis Philippe, and two such clear-headed Ministers as Peel and Guizot, to come to hostilities. The French themselves have found out, what the English press long ago told them, that a petty island in a distant sea could not be worth taking by either power. Poor Queen Pomare's "cocoa-nut empire" could afford nothing to a conqueror—not even the empty vanity of glory. To fancy that they were

striking a blow at England by the occupation of such a place, was one of the wildest notions that could enter the rather flighty head of "Young France." The public has awakened to the true state of the case at last; the "Protectorate" is disavowed; Dupetit Thouars has returned home; and the war party, instead of finding him indignant at seeing his work undone, hear him agreeing that his Government have a perfect right to do as it pleases—that, in fact, he rather approves their censure of him; and finally, that all the "Haters of Albion" and "Friends of Liberty," who subscribed their half francs, and sons, and centimes to purchase him a "sword of honour," might as well have kept their money, for the sword he positively will not accept. The Admiral is not going to make himself a martyr to a popular delusion, and has too much good sense to indulge his vanity by an acceptance of a gift which would be followed by the certain loss of his commission. Thus M. Thiers and the French Opposition are made bankrupt of all the "political capital" which they had hoped to find in the Tahiti question. It is worn threadbare; it is old, which in France is fatal to its efficacy; and, more fatal still, it has been turned into ridicule. Queen Pomare and Mr. Pritchard succeeded the person of the Emperor of Morocco. Tahiti is no longer so much a grievance as a jest.

Another topic introduced into the speech of the King has an especial interest for us; he refers to the reception he met with from the Queen of England, and the hospitality of which he was the object. He expresses the gratification he feels not only on his own account but on that of France also; considering that to draw closer the relations between the two countries is the best guarantee for a general peace. The open and frank allusion made to this visit is another proof that the ravings of the war party have been utterly futile. Its organs asserted that the visit was a humiliation to France, a triumph to England, a weakness to Louis Philippe, and that its consequences would shake the Orleans dynasty. Had it but one-tenth of the importance they attributed to it, the Ministry would never have ventured to put it into the King's speech. There never was, perhaps, an instance of a party making so much noise with so little reason for it. The result is the very natural one of its not finding any real sympathy from those who are the real strength of the nation. We long hope to see a good understanding between the Tuileries and Windsor; not that the personal intercourse between the monarchs of England and France could create the same friendly feeling between the respective people, but because it may be taken as a certain indication that this mutual good feeling exists.

On the part of the speech relating to the "triumphs of the

French arms in Africa," we shall not dwell. In Algiers the French have created for themselves a great difficulty; it is a conquest with no gain and but little glory. The victors of Austerlitz and Jena needed not the only laurels they could gather on such a field as that of Isley; and the little military renown that has been won is more than outweighed by the folly and absurdity that has made the civil government of the colony a curse to it. The last accounts state the blunders and mismanagement of the civil officers to have been so outrageous, that "there is not a French proprietor in Algeria who does not wish that the English would come and change places with their French masters." It is to cover all this, and give the people something in return for the enormous sums Algiers costs them, that the flourish about the triumphs of the French arms is made. If the French will take phrases for facts, and be content with empty glory, and scarcely that, as the return for wasted means and squandered wealth, it is their own concern, not ours.

Having thus run over the chief topics of the King's speech, we may briefly allude to its omissions, which, too, are not without their significance.

The part that France has taken in the affairs of Spain, and the disastrous issue of that interference, might have been mentioned, and would have been so, had not the subject been inconvenient. More than two hundred persons shot without trial in the course of twelve months for political opinions, a Constitution destroyed, and all power lodged in the hands of a bloody-minded soldier and a profligate Queen, could hardly be presented to any people in any manner that would not cause disgust and abhorrence. Spain is the blot on the Ministry of M. Guizot. It is one of those things on which silence is prudence.

The Right of Search question is not alluded to, so it may be taken for granted that nothing has been concluded upon it. And his Majesty does not press on the Chambers his demand for an allowance to the Duke of Nemours as future Regent. The demand would give a dangerous weapon to the Opposition; it is therefore postponed, but not, we fancy, abandoned.

The opening of the Chambers finds the present French Ministry strong enough to defy the attacks of an Opposition not well united and not furnished by events with facts that would enable them to prove the incapacity of the Government. The war-cry has failed, the Tahiti question is worn out, the Right of Search is pending, the Revenue is in a tolerably sound condition, and as far as peace is secured by the continuance of M. Guizot in power, we may congratulate both nations that his position at present seems so well secured.



CHRISTMAS, BY ALFRED DOWDILL.—See next p. 27.













GRAND NATIVE PROCESSION, IN NEW YORK.

## EXPLOSION OF A MAGAZINE IN A NATIVE PROCESSION AT NEW YORK.

We have just received from our artist at New York, the sketch of the annexed spirited representation of a procession of the the Native American Party, at New York, on Friday, the 10th ult. The muster took place at half past one o'clock; and at about ten minutes before two o'clock, the head of the column en route passed by the City Hall, up Broadway. It was preceded by a respectable number of marshals with cocked hats, badges, and devices of their party. Immediately after them rode six or eight men attired fantastically as Indian warriors, all mounted. Then came their banners and some flags, which were somewhat remarkable. The Bible appeared in some fifty different shapes and flags in the whole line, thus—"The Bible—it was bequeathed by our pilgrim fathers, we will protect and defend it." Again, "The Bible, without note or comment; it must be used in our public schools, William H. Seaward and Bishop Hughes to the contrary notwithstanding." Again, a large flag, with "No Union of Church and State." Some of the wards had large cars drawn by six and eight horses, filled with children, all alluding to the Bible or public schools—such as thus: The cars were covered with flags with the following mottoes: "Our public schools, with the Bible as the natives will have them." Again, "Our schools must be governed by Americans and not foreigners." "Beware of foreign influence." One large car had a flag with, "Beware of Popery and foreign influence; it has deprived us of our public schools of the Bible." And a number with, "Americans must rule America," appeared in nearly every ward association. A large flag, with the inscription, "History and experience show the baneful effects of foreign influence;" and under this were some dozen flags with smaller devices. The watchmen figured largely with their flags and devices; among them there were several flags, such as "We watch for all;" "The Bible, the basis of education; those who burn it, would burn us if they had the power." One car from the twelfth ward was highly decorated with flags, &c. On one was, "American Republicans, up, pure spirit, up." On another, "Our American Archer." Some dozen of flags had the inscription, "Beware of Foreign Influence;" but among the most notable were two having an eagle flying with a dead coon and a cock in his talons, with the inscription, "Ah! my lads, I have ye both." The seventh ward had a large and conspicuous banner, with, "21 Years' Residence—The Ballot Box, a Rich Legacy, Americans Defend It!" another, "Oppression to None, Justice to Ourselves." In

a word, nearly all the banners, flags, and devices had some allusion to the public schools, the Bible, resistance to foreign influence, and twenty-one years' residence as a qualification for citizenship.

The procession was orderly and decorous in their march; but when the procession had reached Second-street, near avenue A, and the gunner was in the act of firing a salute from the Miniature Ship, carried among the banners, &c., the powder-magazine exploded, carried away a large piece out of the side of the vessel, and shattered several windows in the vicinity. We regret to learn that two or three boys were severely hurt by the catastrophe.

The weather being fine, the procession extended their march as far as was contemplated, through the principal streets of our city, and the different associations were disbanded about thirty minutes past four, P.M.

We are of opinion that the entire force of the procession may have been about 4000.

## WRECK OF THE VANGUARD STEAM-SHIP.

We are indebted to a correspondent for the annexed sketch of the wreck of the Vanguard steam-ship, as she lay, a few days since, on the rocks inside the entrance to Cork harbour. We gather from the *Cork Reporter* of the 14th inst., the following particulars of the accident from a passenger:—

"On Thursday, at eleven o'clock, the Vanguard, iron-built steamer, the property of the Dublin and Glasgow Steam Company, left Dublin, with about 40 passengers, and a large cargo, the wind at the time blowing desperately hard, accompanied with rain and sleet. The vessel, however, made a splendid run in the Light-house, near Cove, when the accident took place, at about half-past three A.M. When the Vanguard was nearing the above place, the captain was standing at the wheel, this being about half-past three o'clock this morning. The moment the captain saw he was abreast of the light, he moved forward to get on the paddle-box, but three or four minutes elapsed before he made his way. He then called to the man at the helm to put the helm a-starboard, and before he had time to repeat his commands, the vessel struck upon a rock, a little inside the Light-house, and almost opposite the Water-guard Station. At this moment, the most awful consternation prevailed on board, while the vessel itself was wrapped in a mist, which made it almost impossible to discern the light, though the vessel was abreast of it. There was a tremendous swell rolling at the time, which was drifting the vessel furiously up the rock. The captain endeavoured to back the vessel off, but in

rain. Two guns were then fired, and lights were shown on the shore, but no person attempted to come off. Within a few hours the cabin began to fill with water, and all the passengers came on deck, where the furniture of the vessel had been also removed.

"At seven o'clock a boat of the Water-guards came alongside, when the writer, at the request of the captain, came off with two men into Cove, where he made known the occurrence to the different agents, and got all the large boats in the place to go out to the assistance of the steamer, and by this means all the persons on board, between thirty and forty in number, were conveyed ashore in the Ocean steamer. No blame whatever is to be attached to the captain, who, to do him justice, left nothing undone to save the vessel and passengers, not only by his own presence of mind, but by the prompt and ready directions which he issued from time to time. The captain reported that the situation of the vessel was most critical; the after-hold was full of water. There were several horses and carriages on board, which did not suffer, and the passengers' luggage was saved."

## NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

## THE STONEY OAK, AT FENHURST.

About six miles north of Tunbridge Wells, lies Fenhurst Place, an ancient mansion of the time of Edward II., and the seat of the Sydneys from the time of Edward VI. The passage by the South Eastern Railway may be regarded as the association of the Sydneys and Fenhurst, upon his arrival at the Tunbridge station, though he will have little time for retrospection upon the glories of this stately place. It may be sufficient, however, to remind him, that at Fenhurst, was born, on Nov. 20, 1554, Sir Philip Sydney, "whose spirit was too high for the court, and his integrity too stubborn for the cabinet." To commemorate the event of Sir Philip's birth, the oak represented in the engraving, is said to have been planted. Its bole measures about 20 feet in circumference. Walter Scott refers to the planting of the tree:—

"Go, boy, and carve this passion on the bark  
Of yonder tree, which stands the sacred mark  
Of noble Sydney's birth; when each London—  
Such more than mortal-making stars did shine,  
That there is cannot but for ever prove  
The monument and pledge of humble love."

Sam Johnson thus alludes to this tree, in his "Forest":—

"Thus hast thy walks for health as well as sport,  
Try mount to which the Druids do resort,  
When Pan and Bacchus their high feasts have made  
Beneath the broad beech and the chestnut shade,  
That tell true, too, which of a nut was set,  
At inaugural birth, where all the Muses met."

In a poem, by E. Greeney, are these lines:—

"What genius points to yonder oak?  
What raptures does thy soul invoke?  
There let me hang a garland high,  
There let my muse her accents try;  
Be there my earliest homage paid,  
Be there my latest vigils made;  
For there was planted in the earth  
The day that shone on Sydney's birth."



"THE STONEY OAK," AT FENHURST.

The character of Sir Philip Sydney is one of the finest in the long list of English chivalry. He was "a gentleman finished and complete, in whom mildness was associated with courage, civility modified by refinement, and courtesy dignified by truth. He is a specimen of what the English character is capable of producing, when foreign admittance had not destroyed its simplicity, or pliancy relaxed its tenacity. Of such a stamp was Sir Philip Sydney, and so such every Englishman has reason to be proud of him." Sir Walter Raleigh called him "the English Petrarch." The chivalry of his character, his learning, generous patronage of talent, and his untimely fate, contribute to make him an object of great interest. He tried, says the author of the "Effigies Fortium," from his cradle to the grave amidst income and flowers, and died in a dream of glory."

## NEW MUSIC.

MY OWN LAND. Song written by G. LUTLEY, Esq. Composed by L. LAVENTY. Addition and Hodson.

No country in the world has been more rich in the production of native melody than England, and at the same time no country has been so indifferent to her own produce. Unless a tune be localised in a drama, and then too in an interesting situation, it falls flat upon the common ear, and becomes even a matter of indifference to the elegant. Hundreds of beautiful airs are daily born in our climate to an ephemeral existence, while their inferiors, imported from the continent, manage to live for more than a season or two. Mr. Laventy is a young composer; no fault, for Mozart was so once, and is possessed of considerable inventive faculty, skill, and taste. The composition before us is replete with beauty—full of simple and graceful melody floating upon quaint and original harmonies. It is a most charming ballad, and though it can speak for itself, yet heard through the eloquent interpretation of Miss E. Lucombe, it cannot fail to delight all auditors.

THE DAUGHTER OF ST. MARK. Opera. The music by M. W. BALFE. Chappell, New Bond-street.

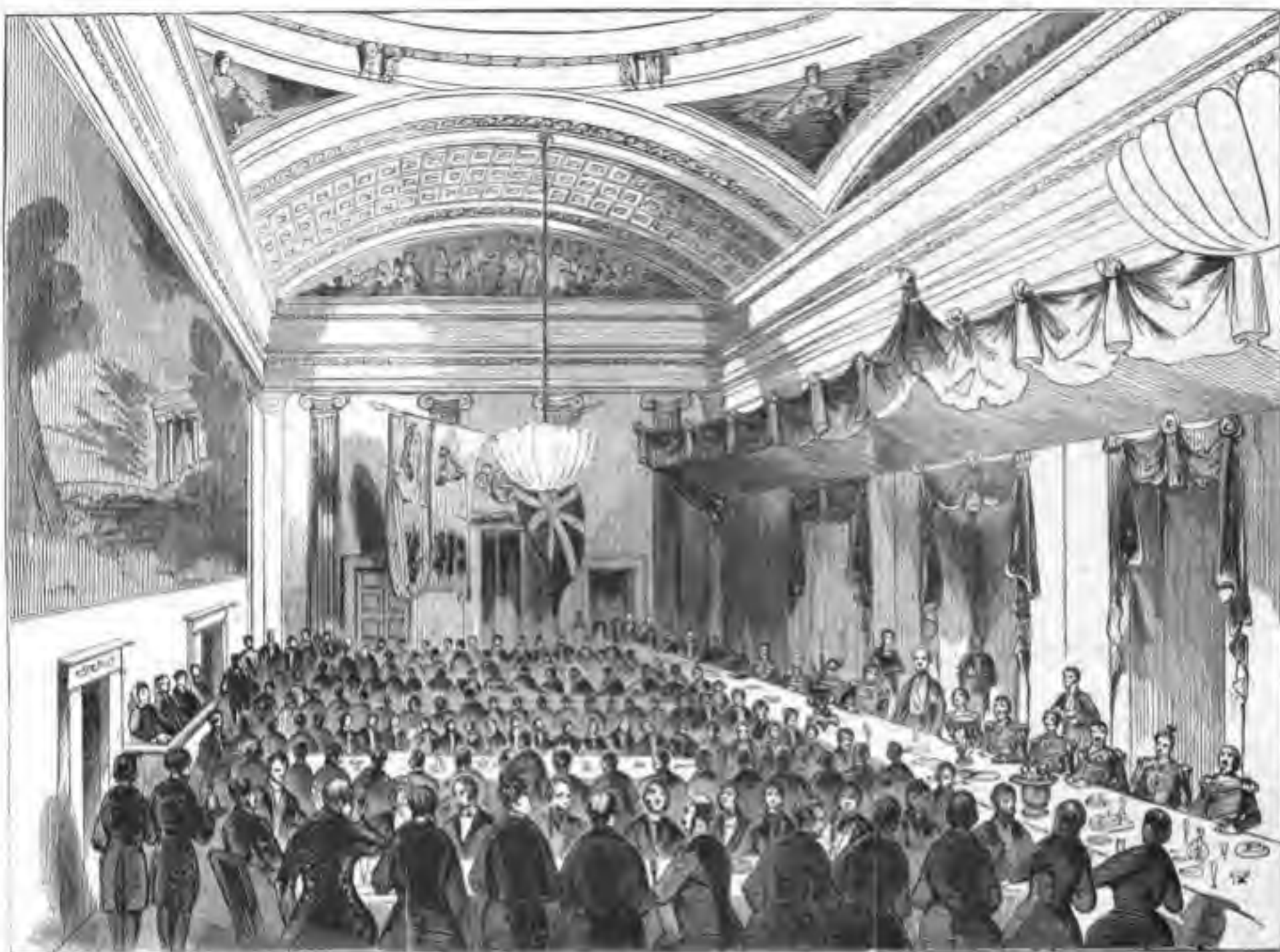
Of the general merit of this music we have already given an opinion in our notice on its first production. We shall now enter into a few details. "The Gondolier" (balled song by Miss Rainforth) is a pretty melody, easy of performance, and effective even in mediocre hands. The song, "When all around our Path is dreary," is as delicious a composition as could be written for Borroni's style of lugubrious chant. The canon (which should have been termed canon or round), "If True his Tale," wants the *ars celestis* artifice—its construction is too apparent from the commencement. Moreover, the scintillating subdivisions of the verbal as well as vocal phrases and syllables, are intolerable. The ballad, "We may be Happy Yet," is pretty, and further deponent sayeth not. The trombone symphony is quite preposterous. Mr. Burrows' arrangements, in four books of the airs, &c., for the pianoforte, with an *ad libitum* accompaniment for the flute, are in his usual correct and graceful manner.

MISS CLARA WEBSTER.—Unfortunately, the death of this accomplished singer has not been the only well-attended upon the late accident at Drury-lane Theatre. A nurse of the name of Harri, supplied on the urgency of the case from the Middlesex Hospital to attend upon Miss Webster, fell down the stairs, and upon being conveyed back to the hospital was found to have sustained a serious fracture of the knee. She is now lying in the accident ward, whilst a sickly husband and three young children are deprived of the support they obtained from her labour.



WRECK OF "THE VANGUARD" STEAMER, OFF CORK LIGHTHOUSE.





GRAND BANQUET TO SIR HENRY POTTINGER, AT MANCHESTER.

**BANQUET TO SIR HENRY POTTINGER AT MANCHESTER.**

Yesterday (Friday) week a banquet was given at Manchester to Sir Henry Pottinger, at which the distinguished guest was received with as much enthusiasm as at Liverpool.

The entertainment was of a most sumptuous description, nothing being wanted that could contribute to the comfort of the guests.

The banquet took place in the Town Hall, which was magnificently fitted up for the occasion. Above 250 gentlemen sat down to dinner. The chair was occupied by the Mayor. On his right sat the Right Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger, Major General Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, Sir George Larpent (chairman of the London East India and China Association), J. W. Patten, Esq., M.P., Samuel Gregory, Esq., Colonel Malcolm, D. L. Barr, Esq., Dr. Worsman, J. Macleod, Esq., Archibald Hastie, Esq., M.P., Major Pottinger, R. Burgess, Esq., the Rev. Canon Parkhouse, and Captain Esauwick. On the left were William Entwistle, Esq., M.P., J. M. McGregor, Esq., James Lock, Esq., M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel White, F. Pottinger, Esq., Colonel Brooks, W. Howard, Esq., J. A. Turner, Esq., the Rev. C. D. Wray (sub-dean), Major Foster, Major Worsman, Dr. Bowring, M.P., Robertson Gladstone, Esq., &c. The principal vice-president was John Macvicar, Esq.

After the usual toasts, the Mayor proposed the health of Sir Henry Pottinger, exalting in the strongest language his character, and his great services in bringing about the treaty with China, which promised to be of such immense benefit to Great Britain.

Sir Henry Pottinger, in his reply, went over some of the topics introduced into his speech at Liverpool, but in the course of his remarks he gave some very interesting information relative to China. Sir Henry said, "When I was first appointed to go to China, it was, I am proud to say, totally unexplored. I had been in India from the time that I was a boy of thirteen years of age. I never knew to England; and I had very little intercourse with any of the leading men in both or either parties; in fact, I hardly knew any of them personally when I received an intimation from her Majesty's Ministers at the time, to the purpose that I should go out to China. Although my health was not quite established, I was ready and forward to do any service to my country, and I embarked for China with the full intention of doing all that I could, in a fair and active manner to carry out the instructions that I had received. Upon my arrival in China, gentlemen, I need hardly tell you, things were in a very unpleasant and awkward state; but through the favour of her Majesty's arms, and the distinguished services of her Majesty's navy, they soon came to have a better appearance. And as soon as that sort of perversion induced the Chinese Government to listen to our terms, they were then more than ready to meet them more than half-way, and to show that moderation, which I am sure was best worthy of England, and which I am quite certain every person in this room would highly applaud.—(Hear, hear.) With that feeling, gentlemen, I undertook and I commenced that negotiation; and I had the happiness to meet, as already I have in another public situation stated, in consultation, my esteemed friend, the High Commissioner Kien-ling. The treaty was made as you have seen it, though afterwards there remained what were to me difficulties, and most important matters to be settled, in the commercial negotiation. There, however, I met with satis-

faction which I could hardly have promised myself. Some of the gentlemen attached to the former mission were quite competent to give me every information, and they did so. One of them, also, now no more, was peculiarly a person likely to be of use to me upon the occasion; I speak of Mr. Morrison, gentlemen. The other is a gentleman with whom, I dare say, some of you are acquainted—if not from the first—Mr. Thom, a gentleman from Glasgow. (Hear.) To those two



TOUCAN, AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

gentlemen I am glad to have this public opportunity of saying I was greatly indebted for all the information upon which the tariff and the commercial part of the negotiations were regulated. For you will all readily understand that my habits and pursuits were not of that nature perfectly to give me a sufficient insight into this question myself. I, however, did not shrink from the responsibility; and I need not say that it rejoices and delights me to feel that I have not only your approbation, but I rejoice to see that they have the approbation, as it were, of all England. I say 'all England,' for when I see her Majesty's present and late Ministers each combining to say that they approve of what I have done—when I see the City of London, the great town of Liverpool, and the still greater town of Manchester—what am I to believe? I cannot believe that any of you have thought it necessary to read, and come forward, and to speak wholly without cause for an humble individual like myself. I am not, however, the less thankful and grateful for your kindness. Believe me, that your good opinion and your approbation (and when I say yours I mean that of all my fellow-countrymen) is the most cheering—the most heart-cheering—reward that I can possibly have. I believe that the treaty continues all the advantages that a treaty with China ought to do. I have studied, I did study, in making it, to prevent any feeling of jealousy upon the part of the Chinese; they were no more than half way, and I thought it was my duty, and I felt that it accorded with the greatest as and the feelings of England not to make a quarrel. I was therefore happy to recommend to the Chinese Government with a full experience, to throw open the treaty with all the nations in the world.



MOOSE DEER, AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—See next page.











## PANTOMIMES AND CHRISTMAS PIECES.



THE FEW periods have the theatres displayed such general activity in preparing entertainments for the Christmas holiday-keepers as at the present time. There has also been a marked improvement in the style and nature of the pieces produced: there is a certain degree of meaning or allusion in every effect represented. Formerly, a rustic ballet-kind of opening to the pantomime, with certain mechanical changes when the harlequinade commenced, was thought sufficient; but now the opening is in itself an elaborate story—the drollest whimsicalities are therein introduced, and it forms perhaps the most important part of the production: whilst in the pantomime, properly so called, all sorts of slipshods are aimed at, passing or past follies and events. The burlesque extravaganzas too, are productions increasing in popularity, and more and more adapted to the general taste, bid fair to supplant legitimate comedy in wit and satire. In fact, the present, the burlesque, and the introductory portion of a pantomime, are closely assimilated.

## BRURY LANE.

To the industrious and successful pen of Mr. Malinon Morton, we are indebted for the pantomime produced at this theatre, which is called "Puck's Pantomime; or, Harlequin and Robinson Crusoe." The subject has been before treated in various ways but this ought not to militate against the representation of a popular legend in another form, since every author takes a fresh view of its method of treatment.

In the first scene we are introduced to "An Affric Story," the absurd of an author (Mr. Hancok), who adopts the pen for his profession, and is consequently in distress. But he is in the greatest trouble, because he cannot find a subject for a pantomime. He meets Puck (Miss A. Payne)—a very clever little girl, by the way—comes to his aid, and after introducing a variety of well known friends of all, both old and young, at last produces "Robinson Crusoe," on which they decide. A view of the island is then shown, with the ship high and dry, the ocean slumbering in the back ground, and the trade winds awake in the fore ground. Here Crusoe (Mr. W. H. Payne) is paying a visit to the wreck, and shows "his private opinion of the useful and the useless," by pitching overboard a chest containing "the legitimate



SCENE FROM "HARLEQUIN CROCHET AND QUAYER," AT COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.



SCENE FROM "VALENTINE AND ORION," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

drama." He is somewhat put out by a visit from the Caribbees, and determined to arrange himself. The next scene is the interior of the island, and we here make acquaintance with Princess Tootlelova (Mr. Johnson) and her ten graduated brothers, who comes to implore Crusoe's aid to rescue her lover, Prince Paramatta (Mr. Wieland), who has been confined by his rival and elder brother, King Paribos (Mr. T. Mathews), a passionate monarch, in a cage, and is about to be boiled alive. Crusoe promises to assist her; and speedily after this the savages appear bearing the hapless Paramatta, who is so soon to find himself in hot water. The preparations are being made for this Caribbees picnic, when Crusoe fires an infernal machine at them. The savages fly. Paribos and his club-bearer, Handipunk, (Mr. Howell) jump into the sea, and are swallowed by the celebrated shark, San Domingo Billy, rendered otherwise so famous by Mr. T. P. Cooke, in "Black Eyed Susan." Crusoe now adopts Paramatta, under the name of Friday, and they go fishing, when upon landing the aforesaid shark, he disgorges his "two insides," who again show fight, but are beaten by Crusoe, and "the Princess' little brothers." In the following scene, Crusoe is represented with his guests, in the happiness of domestic life, with his goat, his parrot, and all our old acquaintances of the story book about him, as well as the Princess and her relations. Here again the restless Caribbees attack them, and an awful skirmish is about to take place, when Puck once more appears: the "house that Crusoe built" turns to a view of the sea shore, and his sea-chest into a steamer, which is to convey him to England. The characters are now changed. Paramatta becomes Harlequin (Mr. Wieland); Paribos is changed to Clown (Mr. T. Mathews); Handipunk "assumes the form" of Pantaloon (Mr. Howell); and the Princess is turned to Columbine (Miss Carson); and the harlequinade commences. The various topics of the by-gone year—the Morocco war, the Act for Insolvent Debtors; the baths and washhouses of the labouring classes—are introduced, and the pantomime concludes with a grand tableau of her Majesty christening the new Royal Exchange.

Notwithstanding this attractive story, and a very good opening scene, the whole affair moved heavily from the first to the last scene; nor was the flagging of that description which repetition is likely to improve. Payne, as Crusoe, obtained the most applause: his attack on the ship was cleverly acted.

## COVENT GARDEN.

The arrangements for the promenade concerts, and the decorations of the Bal Masqué having been cleared away by a transformation as wonderful as any in the Christmas piece, after the time-honoured "boxing-night" tragedy of "George Barnwell," a new comic pantomime by Mr. Nelson Lee was produced, called "Harlequin Crochet and Quaver, or Music for the Million." The characters and plot are to the fullest extent musical. Semiquaver (Miss Massall) the musician, in the Faerie Court is beloved by Tootlelova (Mr.



SCENE

toget with her father, Old Demosquaver (Mr. Gouriet). Crochet is favoured by Melody (Miss L. Lyons) whilst Discord is backed by his hand, who rejoice in such names as Noire, Racket, Crash, Struck, &c. &c. These latter personages, resolved to stop the progress of music, determine to carry off the lovers, and having done so, Discord solicits Semiquaver's hand of her father, and tempting his avarice by a display of unbounded wealth, gains his consent. In "stave the fourth," the prisoners are seen chained to a bar and unable to frame a tune. The old man finding his daughter has already been carried off, is much enraged, and demands her restoration. The demon Discord, in a towering passion, orders them to be removed instantly to his Cave of Noise and Racket, when Melody changes the scene to the "Halls of Light in the Temple of Apollo." Apollo appears in the Star of Concord, and crushes the power of the guards of Discord, Flat, Sharp, and Natural (Messrs. Haun, Rogers, and Henry), represented in a pictorial manner on the play-bill, with the names very properly put beside them to show which is which, as without this guide it might be difficult to determine. Discord and her crew are defeated, and Harlequin then causes to appear Two Harlequins (Messrs. Smithers and Spenser Ford); Two Columbines (Miss Massall and Miss Ryall); Discord becomes Clown (Mr. Charles Marsh); Demosquaver with another, turn to a Pair of Pantaloon (Messrs. Gouriet and T. Blanchard). A great deal is made in the pantomime of the late dire excitements, even to "A Full Moon" and "The Man in Brass." The bells and wash-houses also figure; and in the physical portion of the attractions there are feats upon the corde volante; the Marmouza by two clever dancers from the Lyceum, Mesdemoiselles Adele and Louise; a Nigger Polka by Messrs. Marshall and Forest; an Irish Tilt by Mr. Forest and Miss Frampton, together with several athletic exhibitions. Every thing is at last brought to a satisfactory wind-up in "Melody's Home, filled with Harmony, Union, and Love," and the piece concludes with the triumph of Melody over the powers of Discord.

After "George Barnwell," the Pantomime went off capitally, but had the fault of being too long. It wants cutting andy, which will no doubt be attended to; and there were not many of those jokes and allusions which the public are now accustomed to expect in a piece of this kind. The scenery "hitlerd" several times, but this is excusable on a first representation. The Clown, Mr. Charles Marsh, wants activity. Mr. T. Blanchard was very good; and Miss Massall is an attractive young lady, with a nice figure, and an excellent dancer. The scenery is beautifully painted; and a mazarin, which must become very popular, composed by M. Jules de Glines, was played with great spirit and effect by the band.



## HAYMARKET.

Mr. Planché, the originator of the elegant school of burlesque, which has since become so popular, and to whom we are indebted for such pleasant reminiscences of "Fortunio," "The Fair One with the Golden Locks," and all the costly extravaganzas during the Vestris dynasty at Covent Garden, has again drawn from the graceful stories of the Countess d'Ancenis, and produced a new dramatic nursery tale, entitled "Gracioso and Percinet." At the commencement, we have Mr. James Bland, the king of burlesque potentates, as *King Uxoriosa*, a widower unexpectedly bewitched, who, in consequence of his ceaseless weeping over the decease of his first wife, is recommended to go a hunting for another, under the care of his chief huntsman, *Lord Nimrod* (Mr. Caulfield). In pursuing the sport, himself and train arrive at a castle, inhabited by a wicked fairy, disguised as the *Duchess Grognon* (Mrs. Stanley). The duchess has a capital cellar, and at last prevails upon the King, who is somewhat of a grasping disposition, to marry her. On her arriving at the palace she hides the King's daughter, *Graciosa* (Miss Julia Bennett), so beautiful and so popular, that she immediately conceives a violent hatred for her, and imposes a variety of strange tasks upon her, which it seems impossible that she can accomplish. *Percinet*, however, "a fairy prince, and the perfection of lovers," comes to her assistance, and aids her in getting through her labours; and in the end the pair are both made happy.

The dialogue is smart, and abounds with happy turns and allusions, and the *mise-en-scène* is unexceptionable, not perhaps presented with the brilliant effect which distinguished that of "The Fair One with the Golden Locks," and one or two others of the Christmas fairy productions of the same author, but still excellent and complete in its way. Several favourite arias, among them "When other lips," from the "Bohemian Girl," were introduced, and those sung by Miss Horton drew forth repeated applause. The whole piece passed off most successfully, the curtain having fallen amidst enthusiastic plaudits.

## LYCEUM.

The well-known story of "Valentine and Orson"—the founding of the forest of Orleans—has been taken as the groundwork for a burlesque at this house. The construction of the melo-dramatic spectacle on the same subject played some years back, has been closely followed, with the exception of the opening scene; but the whole of the dialogue is filled with whimsical point and allusions, and written in burlesque verse. The first scene represents the annual dinner of the "Fairy Foundling Hospital," in the Field of the Forty Fungi, wherein *Orson* (Mrs. Wigan) appoints *Puciolet* (Miss Turner) to look after the foundlings at Orleans. In the second scene, we find their mother, *Heliantha* (Mrs. Woolridge), formerly the Empress of Greece, reduced to keep a school. She explains her history to her



SCENE FROM "CAT'S CASTLE," AT THE ADOLPHI THEATRE.



SCENE FROM "GRACIOSO AND PERCINET," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

writing-master, *Blandimon* (Mr. Turner), and then prepares to take her young ladies to see the Royal visit to the City. The next scene is a view of Orleans, wherein *King Pippin* (Mr. F. Matthews) receives *Valentine* (Mrs. Keeley) returning from the wars, with a brilliant cortege and trophies. *Henry* and *Hanfrey* (Messrs. Wigan and Scotson) are jealous of *Valentine's* popularity; and knowing that there is a wild man ravaging the forests near the city, they persuade *Valentine* to try and capture him, hoping it will terminate in his death. *Valentine* departs, carrying with him the love of the *Princess Eglantine* (Miss Farebrother), and arrives at the forest with his squire, *Hugo* (Mr. Meadows). Here he encounters *Orson* (Mr. Kenley) and his nurse the bear, *Bruina* (Mr. Collier), who lives at the bottom of a bear-pit, like those at the Zoological Gardens. The bear gets tipsy, and ultimately dies; and *Valentine* leads *Orson* in triumph to Orleans, in spite of the efforts made by an evil spirit, *Agramant*, to oppose him. The second act commences with the arrival of the brothers at the palace, where a grand banquet is given, at which the wild man conducts himself in a most unseemly manner. The *Duke of Aquitaine* sends to request *King Pippin's* aid to rescue his daughter, *Florimonda* (Miss L. Howard), who is kept in captivity by the *Green Knight* (Mr. Emery). *Valentine* offers to release her, and the jealousy of *Eglantine* being roused, she determines to follow him, and for this purpose she arms the whole of her maids of honour. *Henry* and *Hanfrey*, his old enemies, waylay him on the way, and try to kill him; but *Orson* comes to his brothers' assistance, and they proceed together to the camp of *Agramant*, where *Florimonda* is working a Turk in Berlin wool, to beguile her captivity. *Eglantine* also arrives, and a general combat ensues, when, during the mêlée, *Puciolet* appears and the sorcerer is vanquished. The scene then changes to the Hall of the Brazen Head, wherein the oracle gives out its replies, in the style of the "answers to correspondents" in the Sunday newspapers, &c. The relationship of the brothers is made known; *Valentine* marries *Eglantine*, *Orson* takes the hand of *Florimonda*, the fairies are called to the weddings, and all ends happily.

After an adaptation of "The Chimes," on Boxing Night, the burlesque was produced, and was completely successful. Our limits, and the late period of the week, will not allow us to do more than mention the great splendour with which it has been produced, and the general excellence of the performance. Mr. Kenley's *Orson* was the scene of burlesque acting, and his talented little wife made an admirable *Florimonda*; whilst Mr. Wigan, by his singular imitation of a "balding tuckerman," brought down loud applause. Miss Arden was rewarded in a pretty way on "The Ivy Green," and Miss Farebrother came off well as the leader of the Amazons, whose evolutions were ably executed. Mr. F. Matthews and Mr. Meadows were also very successful in their respective parts. It is in every respect as successful as "A Midsummer Night's Dream." The house was densely crowded, and the audience tolerably quiet.

## ADELPHI.

The pantomime at this house is from the pen of Mr. Buckstone, and is called "Cat's Castle; or, Harlequin and the

King of the Rats," and purports to be "founded upon a satirical and doggerel poem, written by a Laureate, who invoked the *Muses* of the middle ages." We can well remember an old lottery print upon the same subject, which was published by Messrs. Bowles and Carver, who formerly kept such an endless repository of entertaining pictures in St. Paul's Churchyard. The whole of the opening of this piece is taken up by the warlike preparations and battles of the contending parties. We find *Whiskers*, King of the Rats (Mr. C. J. Smith), and the *Princess Malrose* (Miss Lonsdale); there is also *Prince Tortoiseshell Tom* (Mr. T. Ireland), and *Kitt Cat*, Generalissimo of the Rat Army (Mr. Sanders); while amongst the officers are such names, in the feline army, as *Marchal Poutier*, *Colonel Purwill*, and *Major Fitz-pit*. The siege and blowing up of *Cat's Castle* is the signal for the appearance of the *Fairy Honeysuckle*, in a radiant star, who transforms *Tortoiseshell* and *Malrose* to *Harlequin* and *Columbine*, and *Whiskers* and *Kitt Cat* to *Clown* and *Pantaloon*. A number of allusions to passing events are introduced in the Pantomime, as well as the topics of the past year. Hangerford Suspension Bridge and the Invisible Shell, the Running Rat Fraud and the Insolvent Debtors' Court; the Washhouses for the Million; General Tom Thumb—all leading up to a succession of *diagnostic tableaux* associated with events retrospective of the year 1844, painted by Mr. Charles Marshall.

The business after the transformations proved somewhat dull, and even making allowance for a first representation, the machinery was very much at fault. The tricks were old, and scarcely brought a laugh; and the audience appeared as dull as if witnessing a tragedy. The feats of the Infant Lauri Fandy drew down considerable applause, and were really clever; one or two things here and there were pretty good, as the "Box of American stores," changing to Tom Thumb's carriage, from which a capital likeness of the "General" alighted, and bowed to the audience. There was, also, a cleverly painted scene of *Diagnostic Tableaux* of the most attractive events of the past year.

## PRINCESS.

The old melodrama of the "Miller and his Men" has been entirely rewritten into a burlesque, by Mr. Gilbert A. Beckett, whose "Open Sesame," "Wonderful Lamp in a New Light," &c., are fresh in our readers' recollections. It is here called "Joe Miller and his Men," and, as may be supposed, is criss-crossed with jokes of the quaintest kind. It commences in the Celestial Court of Bankruptcy, and goes on through the scenes of the well-known drama, with a ludicrous spirit of travesty. We have "A Grand Prize Rubber Show," and the laying of the train is called "Magazine Day in Bonhomie." Whether the audience were disappointed at not being re-



SCENE FROM "HARLEQUIN AND THE KING OF THE RATS," AT THE SURREY THEATRE.











## RAILWAY SIGNALS



JUNCTION OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY WITH THE LONDON

We resume the important subject of Railway Signals, by an exhibition of those in use on the Great Western Railway. They consist of—

1. **Line signals.** These are divided into day and night signals. 1. **Day:** The line signals, during day, are performed by the arms of the policeman or servants in attendance. The signal "All Right" consists in holding the right arm in a horizontal position, pointing across the line of rails on which the train is proceeding. See our engraving. The Caution signal to "Slacken Speed" is shown by the

2. **Night:** The line signals during night are given by means of coloured lights. To make the announcement "All Right" to an approaching train, the white light of a lamp is held steadily facing it, and as it passes by, the lamp is moved round, so that the light may continue to fall upon the engine. Great care is taken to keep the light steady, in order that it may not be mistaken for any other signal. The Caution signal "Slacken Speed," is indicated in a similar manner, by the green glass of the lamp being turned on and shown as before mentioned. The Danger signal "To Stop," is shown in the same way, by the red glass of the lamp being turned on. In the absence of a red light, the rapid waving of a light horizontally indicates danger.

The carriages are provided with red and green lamps; the red ones are placed at the rear of the carriages, and can only be seen by persons standing behind the train. The green ones are placed in front; they consequently denote the approach of a train. Locomotive engines moving without a train show the same lights.

II. **STATION, TUNNEL, AND GATE SIGNALS.** 1. **Day.** The signal "All Right" is indicated by a round board, placed on the top of a high mast, and having its face turned to the line. The holes pierced in it are merely for the purpose of making it more clearly distinguishable at a distance. Our small cut, in the first column, shows its form. The "Caution" signal, "Slacken Speed," is shown by a Green Painted Board, pointing from the rails on the left-hand side of the train. The tall cut, in the second column, shows it in operation. The signal "To Stop" is shown by a cross-bar, placed beneath the round board before mentioned, and at right angles with it, so that in working it, when the cross bar is visible, the round board having only its edge towards the driver, is invisible. The same signal is also made by a red painted board pointing to the rails.

2. **Night:** The signal "All Right" is shown by a White Lamp fixed on a staff in some place sufficiently conspicuous to be easily seen by an approaching train. The "Caution" signal to "Slacken Speed," is indicated by a Green Lamp, shown in the same way. The "Danger" signal "To Stop," is indicated by a Red Lamp shown in the same way.

III. **JUNCTION SIGNALS.**—These are of immense importance. A moment's inattention to them, on the passage of a couple of trains, might involve them both in common ruin. Perhaps this fearful truth is nowhere more strongly exemplified than at the point on which the West London Branch crosses the Great Western Railway. The cut at the head of this article exhibits the junction of these two lines, and it will be seen that they meet at right angles, and in fact cross each other in "point blank" directions. To prevent collisions, the following signals have been contrived; and up to the present time

they have, in spite of their very limited range, answered extremely well. Two signal-posts of great size, and conspicuous for their markings and colour, have been placed on the left of the junction, in the angle formed by the junction of the two lines. One of these posts—a very tall one—is devoted to the use of the Great Western line; and the other—a shorter one—to the use of the West London. The mode of giving the signals is the same in principle as those already described; but, in their application, they are so arranged that the use of each is made to work relatively with the other. Thus, when the tall post of the cross (used for the Great Western) is turned full on the line, giving warning "To Stop," the position of the shorter post shows a given signal of "All Clear" to the West London, and so on. Moreover, the tall post makes its own signal of "All Clear" to the West London, and "Stop" to the Great Western. At night these signals are made by lights.

In constructing a signal-post, it is of importance that it should be made of materials strong enough to withstand the rush of rapidly moving trains, and also that its weight should not be so great as to impede its motion. These conditions are happily fulfilled in the example under consideration. The signal-arms are formed of solid pine wood, staved in some places with iron, and clad with suitable materials to protect them against wet and damp. The turning apparatus consists of a ball-and-socket joint, in a second, and a simple handle, or cross-bar, as the case may require. When a post has been turned to give a signal, it is held in its position by one of a series of bolts which lay hold of it in succession, as the several forces are completed. The motion on the side of the post enables the policeman on duty to examine it from above in time, with a view to necessary repairs. The smaller posts are formed of lighter materials, but are similarly painted than the larger ones.

In the management of the signal-men, a strict discipline is observed. On entering the service, they give a bond to "obey and obey" the company's regulations; and in all cases of failure, prompt punishment or dismissal follows. Occasional rewards for extraordinary services might be given with advantage.

It will be seen that this system of signals is very simple, and as far as is practicable, but the success which has attended its use we ascribe rather to the numerous characteristics of the British driver and southern traffic of the Great Western, than to any great excellence in the signals themselves. We are not going to find fault, but we may prove the truth of our opinion by remarking, that the signals apply to the up and down lines simultaneously, and in no respect possess the power of speaking to the train or engines of a single pair of rails; neither is any caution signal made at the West London Junction—an economy which we deem to be most worthy.

The Magnetic Telegraph at work between the London and Slough stations, although admirably adapted for the entire signal service of the line, is only used for private purposes.



JUNCTION SIGNAL PART.

1. **Line signals.** These are divided into day and night signals.

1. **Day:** The line signals, during day, are performed by the arms of the policeman or servants in attendance. The signal "All Right" consists in holding the right arm in a horizontal position, pointing across the line of rails on which the train is proceeding. See our engraving. The Caution signal to "Slacken Speed" is shown by the



STATION SIGNAL "ALL RIGHT"

consists in holding the right arm in a horizontal position, pointing across the line of rails on which the train is proceeding. See our engraving. The Caution signal to "Slacken Speed" is shown by the



LINE SIGNAL "ALL RIGHT."



LINE SIGNALS "CAUTION."



LINE SIGNALS "STOP."





GREAT KIFF RACE, AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

## CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE FRAMES AND TYNE.

On Wednesday, the 19th, a grand kiff match for £100, was rowed between Coombe, the celebrated Thames waterman, and Henry Clasper, of Durham Hamph, who enjoys equal celebrity among the watermen of the Tyne. As might be expected, from the amount of the stakes, and the importance of the race—the championship of the Thames and Tyne depending on it—the contest drew together a great concourse of spectators; and, as the time of starting drew near, every available place was occupied, the bridge and each side of the river as far as the eye could reach being densely crowded. The river, too, was unusually animated; craft of all descriptions rowed leisurely about, while a host of steamers filled with company were prepared to accompany the competitors, so that a portion of the spectators witnessed the race from the beginning to the end. The weather, though fair, was gloomy, and about half-past ten o'clock, Coombe entered his kiff, and soon after Clasper (who had been on board the Laurel steamer, which was engaged by the umpires, referees, &c.) followed him, and was loudly cheered as he entered his boat.

Both men having made ready, rowed gently down the river and through the bridge, by which their boat and tiny kiffs, though each differing considerably in their structure, were seen to great advantage and excited general admiration: that of Coombe seemed to be of first-rate Irish and modelled precisely to those connected with the Thames; while Clasper's formed the bow of his four oared gig the Five Benthams. Both boats were built expressly for the occasion—the London one being constructed of white wood by Messrs. Cowdell and Winstell, of Lambeth and weighted 110 lbs.; and that of Newcastle, of mahogany, by Clasper himself, but was 115 lbs. heavier. The starting was in favour of Coombe, and varied from 6 to 8 to 1; and in many instances was fairly taken.

On the kiffs returning up the river, they kept together; and on passing the bridge, the channel being completely clear, away they went in earnest style, amidst the cheers of the immense multitude; but before they had proceeded many yards, Clasper fouled his oars, by which his opponent gained an advantage, and led by a full boat's length. Clasper, however, having speedily recovered himself, again "lent his oar to the stroke," but unfortunately on reaching the "skippers' turn" he ran foul of a boat, when Coombe, by the accident, shot several yards ahead. After Clasper cleared, he again plied his oars, and from this point up to Biddigh seemed to gain upon his adversary until within four boat's length; but it soon became apparent that he could not win, he in making two or three attempts to reach his opponent, he failed, and Coombe ultimately came in a winner by six lengths or more.

After the race, a protest was made against Coombe receiving the stakes, in consequence of one of Coombe's friends crying out to him that he was pulling his kiff on shore, and waving at the same time with his hand to him the proper course to take. A meeting was held on the subject, and several witnesses were examined; after which the referees gave his decision the following morning, which was "that Coombe was entitled to the stakes," upon which they were immediately given up to him.

Throughout the race, Clasper's conduct was worthy of the highest commendation.

time; not only did he persevere by his own skill and industry, a beautiful and well-designed kiff, which would do credit to any professional boat builder, but throughout the race he conducted manfully for the prize. It is stated in the Newcastle Journal (whence these details are abridged), that a match is talked of between Clasper and Newell, another London waterman.

## ENGLISH THEATRICALS AT PARIS.—THE SALLE VENTADOR.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The English company has now played "Othello," "Hamlet," and "Virginia." The performances are well known to the London public, and to enter upon a critique of their acting would in this instance be particularly superfluous. Macready's Othello, Catelet, and Ferguson are little altered by the year he has spent in America; and all have been lauded by friends, assailed by foes, and appreciated by true critics, for many years past. Something of the same sort may be said of Miss Fawcett's Desdemona and Virginia; her Ophelia is new to the London public as well as to the Parisian. It is a remarkable performance. Miss Fawcett does not, of course, sing the music with the fidelity of a prima donna—Shakespeare never intended that it should be so sung. The music of Othello is the composition of tragic and of lyric passion, and as Miss Fawcett sang rather than executed them. But her voice is sweet and plaintive, and fully serves her to do what the music requires. For the setting, nothing more true or truer has been given on the stage since the highest triumphs of Miss O'Neill—accompanying, though many hourly applauded, never so heartily wept. A critic in the *Charivari* gives as the best account of her powers, in saying that it would be impossible to produce effect with less effort; and this is, beyond all doubt, the perfection of art.

A foreign audience in the main are only judges of the right and wrong, the interest for the good and against the bad characters of a drama. The writings themselves which prompt the stern justice of Othello, the romantic which is the inducement of Hamlet, are beyond their appreciation. They take part against the Moor instead of sympathizing with him; and they call Hamlet deficient in action, because they perceive the absence of physical energy, and are not aware of the presence of mental ones. It is the *Manie* which makes Victor Hugo think his own melodramatic story could excite them, the French audience responded heartily and sympathetically; in many parts, they truly took the actors' part in truth, and rewarded them generously. But in "Virginia" all is marked and clear. The right and wrong are there of a truth, every agent being perfectly visible as well as audible. Here, therefore, the audience became enraptured and spontaneous. The audience applauded to relieve themselves, and to please the actor or actress. All was hearty from one end of the house to the other, and it may fairly be said, that every character in the piece earned his share of the respect shown to the performance. Inspired by the effort, Macready acted in his very first style, and has renewed the remembrance of his former successes, and found them in the hearts of many of those best worth winning opinions from. Rachel, Alexandre Jumeau, and many others of high rank in the world of art; the Duke

of Nemours and Montpensier, and others lofty in rank; have had pleasure in showing such feelings.

The Salle itself is perhaps the most beautiful in the world. The rich gilding upon a white ground, relieved by the deep crimson velvet, which gives the only colour used in the theatre, places the splendid audience in the richest possible framework; and the boxes receding as they grow higher, and free from all division, so as to show every person as in the action of an amphitheatre. After a crowd of quite unequalled magnificence, nothing can give a greater contrast to the quiet, exclusive, part-of style of the Italian Opera in London.

The subject of our illustration is the last scene of *Othello*. The public are all anxious for "Macbeth," with the splendid services which will, it is to be hoped, be effectively presented them. This play and "Werner" are the remaining dramas to be offered the subscription of twelve nights, a very little beyond which is likely to be allowed, from the active opposition of the manager of the Académie, M. Léon Fict.

## FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.



## FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES.

RIGHT HAND FIGURE.—A lace cap. A velvet cloak, trimmed with swansdown. A lace dress.

LEFT HAND FIGURE.—A satin hat. A satin cloak, trimmed with narrow velvet ribbon.

RIGHT HAND HALF-LENGTH FIGURE.—A corset, composed of gold net and tulle. A satin dress trimmed with black lace, having two rows of the same round the skirt.

LEFT HAND HALF-LENGTH FIGURE.—A satin hat, trimmed with black lace. A muslin dress, with apertures cuttings.

## MODES DE PARIS.

At no period have ladies' fashions been more graceful than at present; borrowing from the costumes adopted at the time of Louis XIV., XIV., and XV., whatever was elegant and commodious, and having established general forms, which are varied only by the accessories and ornaments; nothing can be more graceful or rational than the costume, which displays the full length of the bust; or the tight sleeves, that so well show off the arms; or the fulness and length of the skirts, which add to the natural grace of an elegant. It is therefore much to be desired that they will long continue in the same style, and avoid those follies to which they so frequently tend.



## FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

In supplying myself of the proposed task of furnishing to the readers of your journal some monthly description of Parisian fashions, I shall have no remarks; also changes to point out in essentials, but only those of the accessories and ornaments, which are so changeable as the others are fixed.

Mantilles, Pelisses, Ball Dresses, &c., are remarked for the simplicity of the forms and the elegance of the ornaments.

Velvet is still much used for the ornament of promenade and visiting dresses; it is adapted for the skirts of dresses—three biases of which are placed round, with a small aperture between each.

Pelisses are ornamented all down the front, with very narrow velvet ribbons, passed so as to imitate brandebourgs, fastened on each side with buttons, underneath which are concealed hooks and eyes, which serve to fasten the skirt. Pelisse-dresses, ornamented in this style, usually have double flaps of velvet, and also facings of velvet to the corset. It is evident that velvet and passementerie are still the principal materials for the trimmings of dresses; but, as passementerie has of late been so universally introduced, it must be adopted with great circumspection.

Pelisses are indiscriminately employed, both for morning and evening dresses, with this difference, those for the first are close and heavy, whilst the latter are light, and a little draped.

Some elegant mantilles for evening wear are made of light coloured satin as they are beautifully embroidered with white roses slightly shaded with the same colour as the mantle; they are trimmed with a handsome fringe. Deep volans, of black or white lace are considered quite in good taste this year; two thirds and frequently three fourths of the skirts of dresses are occupied with these elegant ornaments.

Ball dresses are still made with double skirts, the upper of crêpe or tulle, and the under of satin; they are usually looped up with bouquets of delicate flowers. There is scarcely any alteration in the shape of hats; they are low and close for night, and more open for a toilette more recherché.

Hats for morning wear are frequently made of black velvet covered with black lace; and for evening, of coloured satin covered with white lace; they are ornamented inside the brims with a bow of ribbon or a flower surrounded with tulle.

Partie-Boards of velvet are very fashionable for full toilette; they are frequently ornamented with a row of white beads on the edge of the brim, and another on the inside next the forehead.



ENGLISH THEATRICALS AT PARIS.—THE SALLE VENTADOR.























## INDEX TO ENGRAVINGS IN VOL. V.

ARNOLD-KADER, and his Moorish  
 Allies, [153](#)  
 Atchal Mas'ud's Sultan, Watch, [157](#)  
 Asten, "The Garmat of the [RE]  
 Inca," [239](#)  
 Haevelst Society, The Royal Mast,  
 Cattle 5, at Southampton  
 Portrait of Earl Spencer, [20](#)  
 Harriet House, [40](#)  
 Cattle nine Portswell, [57](#)  
 Victoria Arthur's Room, [57](#)  
 The Council Dinner, [57](#)  
 Mr. W. Fould's short-horned Bull,  
[70](#)  
 Mr. J. Cooper's ditto [70](#)  
 Mr. F. Turner's Devon Bull, [70](#)  
 Mr. W. Bruce's Long-horned Bull,  
[70](#)  
 Mr. W. Perry's Hereford Bull, [70](#)  
 Mr. W. F. Gilder's Improved Essex  
 Cow, [70](#)  
 Mr. J. House's Dorsetshire Sow,  
[70](#)  
 Mr. T. M. Goodlake's Wadley Sow,  
[77](#)  
 Mr. J. Linton's Lincoln and Leaver-  
 ter Ewe, [77](#)  
 Mr. E. Hardy's Improved Cotswold  
 Lamb, [77](#)  
 Mr. T. Hutton's Hampshire Down  
 Ram, [77](#)  
 Pipe 100 Machine, [77](#)  
 "Aladdin," scene from the Burlesque  
 of, at the Lyceum, [109](#)  
 Albert Bridge, Manchester, [109](#)  
 Albert's, His Royal Highness Prince,  
 Aquary, and's New Nature, [130](#)  
 Alfred, His Royal Highness the Prince,  
[130](#)  
 Christening of, in the Private Chapel  
 Windsor Castle, [130](#)  
 Magnificent Silver Dolt Wain-  
 Coach, at Windsor Castle, [137](#)  
 Service in the Waterloo Gallery,  
[137](#)  
 "Alma," Madlle. Cress in the Ballet  
 of, [113](#)  
 Almonds for Free Watermen and  
 Lightermen at Fench, Surrey, [101](#)  
 American Alm in Blooms near Amer-  
 bury, Wilts, [21](#)  
 American Festival on Fire, [208](#)  
 American President, Candidates for  
 the, Portraits of Mr. Polk and Mr.  
 Clay, [201](#)  
 American President, Approaching  
 Election of the, [201](#)  
 Great Walk Procession, at New  
 York, [201](#)  
 Election of the, [202](#)  
 Torch Light Procession in New  
 York, [210](#)  
 Ballotting for the President, [210](#)  
 Exterior of a Filling Booth at New  
 York, [210](#)  
 "Anna Bolina," Scene from, at Her  
 Majesty's Theatre, [40](#)  
 Antiquities found near the General  
 Post-office, St. Martin's-Place,  
[320](#)  
 Anti Rent Insurrection, Attack on the  
 Sheriff of Albany, [112](#)  
 Antwerp, House at, [373](#)  
 Archaeological Association, The  
 British, Meeting of the, [109](#)  
 Archery, Grand Meeting at York, and  
 Archer in Uniform, [95](#)  
 Argyle square, New Church in, [144](#)  
 BADEN BADEN, Arms of the Grand  
 Duchy of, [167](#)  
 Baden-Baden, Curious Oak Tree at,  
[106](#)  
 Barking Fishing Boats, [118](#)  
 Barry, the Clown, in a Washing Tub,  
 on the Thames, [127](#)  
 Batsia, or Sweet Potato, [26](#)  
 Bath, the Order of the, Installation  
 of a Knight of, [140](#)  
 Baths for the Labouring Classes—  
 Public Meeting at the Munition  
 House, the Lord Mayor in the  
 Chair, [256](#)  
 Bedding for Church, [306](#)  
 Berkshire Festival, United States,  
 The Pavilion, [101](#)  
 The Jubilee 100, [101](#)  
 Berlin, View of, [133](#)  
 Berkshire Books  
 Ceremony of Laying the First Stone  
 of the, [301](#)  
 Silver Trench used by Sir P. Egge-  
 ton, M. P., [301](#)  
 Birmingham, View of, [37](#)  
 Bishop's Bridge, Norwich, [173](#)  
 Bishopsthorpe, the Seat of the Arch-  
 bishop of York, [31](#)  
 Blackwell Churchyard, Views in, [357](#)  
 Blackburn Chief, [117](#)  
 "Blossom's Tomb," Hackney, [301](#)  
 Bow Meeting at Peace, and Os-  
 westry  
 Ladies' Bracelet Prize, [156](#)  
 Gentlemen's Prize Plate, [156](#)  
 "Brazena" Steamer, Captain of the,  
 at Cowes, [4](#)  
 Brighton Grand Cricket Match, [135](#)  
 British Association for the Advance-  
 ment of Science  
 View of Part of York, [107](#)  
 Mode of Building the Pyramids, [107](#)  
 General View of the Pyramids of  
 Giza, [107](#)  
 Brown, Mr. Alderman, Chamberlain  
 of London, Portrait of, [170](#)  
 Buckingham Palace—The Yellow  
 Drawing-room, [5](#)  
 Bullcock's, Captain, Safety Beacon on  
 the Goodwin Sands, [204](#)  
 Bursley House  
 North Front, [212](#)  
 The Inner Court, [217](#)  
 The Kitchen, [219](#)  
 Buffet at Party, Banqueting Hall,  
[217](#)  
 (See also Queen, The.)  
 Burns, The Festival of  
 The And Big of Doon, [80](#)

The Bridge of Ayr, 31  
Portrait and statue of Burns, his  
Cottage, &c., 33  
The House in which Burns was  
born, 34  
View of Ayr, his birthplace, 35  
The Muckle stane, Tarn O'Shanter, 35  
Professor Wilson, Vice-Chairman, 36  
Arch on the Old Bridge of Dorn, 39  
Arch near Burns's Cottage, 39  
Ditto on the New Bridge of Dorn, 40  
The Earl of Balfour, 41  
Isabella, Sister of Burns, 42  
Alloway Kirk (Tarn O'Shanter), 43  
Tarn O'Shanter Arch, 44  
Arch on the New Bridge of Ayr, 45  
View of the Girvan Pinnacle, 46  
The Pinnacle, 47  
General Plan of the Pavilion, 48  
Burns's Three sons, 49  
Principal View of the Monument, 50  
Procession of Archers, 53  
Uncovering Before Burns's Sons, 54  
Procession of Spectators, 56  
Autographs of Burns, 57  
Banquet in the Pavilion, 58  
Interior of a Favourite Room of  
Burns, 59  
Burns's "Quaich" (Drinking Cup), 60  
Burns's Mausoleum at Dumfries, 61  
CALCUTTA:  
Arrival of the New Govern-  
ment, 62  
The Town 1757, 63  
The Grand Bazaar, 64  
Banquet in the Hall to Lord Ellen-  
borough, 65  
Chamberlain's New Church (St. Giles),  
About 18, and Ceremony of Consecra-  
tion, 66  
Campbell, The Poet, Funeral of, in  
Westminster Abbey, 67  
Catterbury:  
Ruins of the Augustine Monastery, 68  
Sculpture in the Conventual  
Buildings, 69  
St. Martin's Church, near Catter-  
bury, 70  
Carter's Fifth Earl, and Lord Charles  
Frost, 71  
Cassella Castle, View of, 72  
"Cass's" Casino, at the Adolphus  
Theatre, 73  
Carnarvon, Marquis, in the Ballot of  
"St. Anne," Crown presented to, at  
Barns, 74  
Chamberlain of London:  
Portrait of Mr. Alderman Brown, 75  
Chamberlain's Office, Guildhall, 76  
Chamberlain's Sceptre and Seal, 77  
Charities, Celebration of the Birth-  
day of the Marquess of, at Barns:  
Stowe House Park Front, 78  
Pursuivant of the Oak at Birming-  
ham, 79  
Roasting the Ox at Buckingham, 80  
Chichester—The Great Conserva-  
tory:  
The Exterior and the Interior of,  
81  
Chow, 74, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89  
Chinese Customs, Drawing of an  
English War steamer, 90  
Chinese Water Race, 91  
Christmas, Illustration of, by Crow,  
1841, 92  
Chronicle, Jolly Old, Song and Il-  
lustration to, 93  
"Christened," Arthur from, at the  
Lisson Theatre, 94  
"City Madam, The," Scene from the  
play of, as performed at Sadler's  
Well Theatre, 95  
"City of London," The Aberdeen  
Iron Steam Ship, 96  
Clay, Mr., Candidate for the Ameri-  
can Presidency, Portrait of, 97  
Clerkenwell, Old House in—Interior  
of, ditto, 98  
Coburn Park, Gravesend, Heronry  
at, 99  
Comet, The New, discovered on 11th  
Sept., 1845, 100  
Comet, The New, Drawn at the  
Normanby Royal Observatory, 101  
Common Council Chamber at Guild-  
hall, 102  
"Comusley, The," Scene from the  
Comedy of, at the Haymarket  
Theatre, 103  
"Corradino d'Altamura," Scene from  
Rossi's New Opera of, 104  
"Cousar, The," Madrigal, Duet, in  
the New Ballet of, 105  
Crouch End Academy, Harnsey, 106  
DALTON, The late Dr., Portrait of,  
50  
Statue of, 107  
Lying in State, 108  
Funeral Procession, 109  
Dartington and Newington Hallways,  
Tinsley Viaduct on, at Sharnham,  
110  
"Daughter of St. Mark, The,"  
Scene from the Opera of, 111, 112  
Derham, Lord Chief Justice, Portrait  
of, 113  
Design, The Government School of  
Engravings of Prices, 114  
Devon, The Government School of  
Mr. R. G. Atkinson's Painting in  
Fresco, 115  
Mr. Russell's ditto in oil, 116  
Mr. Wallace's Design for a Porce-  
lain Dinner Service, ditto, 117

**Mr. Stanbury's Designs for a Glass**  
Chandelier, [70](#)

**Hobbs Family, The,** [196](#)

**Jag-Bell Committee, Drawn by T.**  
**Lambert,** [74](#)

**Dogs—Heads of the following:** Dogs:  
Barby's Foxterrier, Old English Sheep-  
dog, Bull, Staghound's, Wolf, Terrier,  
Greyhound, Newfoundland, and  
Irish Setter Dogs, [73](#)

"**Don't Forget Dr. Brown,**" Scene from  
the Drama of, at the Haymarket  
Theatre, [70](#)

**Domestic Scenes**

Maiden House, Wincobury, [149](#)

The St. Leon's Hotel, [72](#)

The Babylon Room, [199](#)

The Domestic Cup, [177](#)

"**Down!**" The Auld Reekie, [85, 95](#)

Dress-Up Frock, Colinet Laffing, Dis-  
cussors, [40](#)

Dumpty's "Fiddle," in the New Ballad  
of "The Lyonesse," [70](#)

Duncombe, Esq., M.P., Portrait of,  
Thomas St., [2](#)

Durham Monument, The, and Cop-  
ies of, Laying the "Pompadour  
Shroud" off, on Fremont Hill, [142](#)

**EDWARD the Black Prince's King,**  
Art, [107](#)

Eisenstein, Lord.—See Calcutta.  
Eisher, Percy, dancing "The Hous-  
ing," [100](#)

Fairbanks, Kenneth, The, [107](#)

Kelvin's Postcard at Falls—the  
Slate Venetian, [111](#)

Efficient's Fate, K.P.C., [107](#)

Ellis College, Visit of Sir Murray  
and the King of the French in, [222](#)

Easter Changes, The New, [16](#)

Experimental drug experiments under  
Auld, [103](#)

**FARNBOROUGH RAILWAY STA-**  
**TION, Arrival of the King of the**  
**French at the,** [112](#)

Fashions, The, [51, 141, 199, 201, 148,](#)  
[143](#)

Fashions in Paris, [113](#)

**FIRE ARTS**

"Museum," The, at Schöber,  
Museum Representing our Country,  
[111](#)

Museum Aspiring to Heaven, [105](#)

Kalshorn at the National Gallery.  
A Jewish Rabbi, after Reinhardt,  
[11](#)

**The Royal Academy Exhibition:**  
The Washington Controversy, Dom-  
estically's Porters, [12](#)

Clothing Exposed Last Three Shadows  
Before Them, by E. Lambert, [21](#)

The Other Spectator, by John, [21](#)

The Way and Fashion Virginia, by  
Lambert, [12](#)

**Exhibition at Westminster Hall**  
Caricatures before Umpire's Chair,  
[71](#)

**The Burial of the Princess in the**  
**Tower,** [21](#)

The Last Vesper of Ajax, [11](#)

Loyalty, Catherine Douglas bearing  
the Dowry, at home, [11](#)

A Fallacy, [21](#)

Philosophy, by "The 17d Saloon,"  
Illustrated by, [30, 50, 77, 100](#)

Pug in the Metropolitan, A Judge near  
Terror, last during, [100](#)

Pitch-a-Patch, the Winner of the  
St. Leon, Portrait of, [107](#)

Vermilion, Daniel, Portrait of, [107](#)

Freemant, John, Portrait of, [107](#)

First Fair on the Thames in, [111, 103](#)

**GARTER, The Ceremony of the In-**  
**vestiture of the Order of the,** [107](#)

**THE GARTER,** [106](#)

**The Survival,** [106](#)

**The Hood,** [106](#)

**The Great George,** [106](#)

**The Lesser George,** [106](#)

**The Cap,** [106](#)

Enthronement of her Majesty as  
Sovereign of the Order, [106](#)

Clasp of the Order, [112](#)

Investiture of the King of the  
French, [112](#)

Approach to the Garter Banquet,  
[112](#)

**The Banquet,** [112](#)

Grand Buffet, George's Hall,  
Windsor Castle, used at the Banquet  
given to Louis Philippe, [107](#)

George's First Office, Antiquaries found  
near, [106](#)

Gloucester, The British Fleet off, [10](#)

"Great Queens," The, portraits of  
pairs of Statues, showing the  
state of the Accident on board of  
this steamer, [106](#)

Glasgow, Incorporation of the Wel-  
lington Statue at, [106](#)

Glasgow City School, View of,  
[106](#)

Glasgow Medical Festival, [107](#)

Glenzie, Sketches of, at Falkland, [101](#)

Gordon, Lady, Captain Bullock's  
Bride, Review on her, [106](#)

Graham and Karen, [144](#)

Grovehead House, Home in the  
Park, [72](#)

Road through Glasgow Park, [72](#)

Portrait of Mrs. James Stewart,  
[72](#)

Weighting in, [71](#)

Frisk Palace—"The Cup," [71](#)

Spirits in the Park, [71](#)

The Road, Wagon, etc., [71](#)

Gospel Railway Station, Arrived at  
the, in honor of the Archbishop  
of the King of the French, [104](#)

Grave Building, Memorial to, [100](#)

"Memorial Portrait," Scene from,  
at the Haymarket Theatre, [107](#)

Griffin, The Isle Duke of, [107](#)

Griffin Lake, General Broom, [106](#)

"Griffin's Return," The Street, [106](#)

[illegible]

Introduction of Lewis Philippe to  
the Infant Royal Family, [709](#)  
The Grand Cotillion—The Queen  
and the Royal Visitors Passing  
to the Banquet, [710](#)  
Inventories of his Majesty as a  
Knight of the Order of the Garter,  
[767](#)  
Entrances at the King's Banquet,  
Fonthill, [744](#)  
West Front of Windsor Castle—the  
Queen and the Royal Visitors  
Proceeding to St. George's Cha-  
pel, [738](#)  
The United Lanes and Drive to  
Front of Victoria Gate, [744](#)  
The Steps, Windsor Castle, [744](#)  
The King's Coach, [745](#)  
The King's first chamber, [745](#)  
Entertainment of her Majesty re-  
spectively of the Order of the  
Garter, [745](#)  
Closets of the Order of the Garter  
with inventories of his Majesty,  
[746](#)  
Approach to the Garter Banquet,  
[749](#)  
The Banquet, [749](#)  
Visit of his Majesty and Queen  
Victoria to Eton College, [752](#)  
Banquet at St. George's Hall of the  
Garter Banquet, [761](#)  
Royal Arrival at the Fenchurch  
Railway Station, [777](#)  
Arrival at the Railway Station, Geor-  
ge, [777](#)  
Arrival of his Majesty at the New  
Lions Station during the Confes-  
sion there, [778](#)  
Chapel—Barricade Presented to her Ma-  
jesty by the King of the French,  
[807](#)  
Lord Randon, [808](#)  
Lyons Park, Gloucestershire, [809](#)

**MAINTENANCE, BRITISH RAILWAY,**  
Opening of the, [305](#)  
Maintenance, Alfred Butler, [306](#)  
Maintenance, Burning of Green Buds  
in, [30](#)  
Maintenance, Begonia, [124](#)  
Maurice, View of, [308](#)  
McDonnell A.D., Portrait of, Facia of  
Face, [307](#)  
McDonnell, The, of Belcher, [316, 317](#)  
McDonnell, The, of Belcher, Museum,  
and Illustration to, [317](#)  
McDonnell, The Island of, [317](#)  
Arrival at, [314](#)  
View and Remembrance of, [315](#)  
McDonnell City, The, (1818) built to  
be "Eliminated Mainland," [317](#)  
McDonnell, His Royal Highness  
the Duke de, Portrait of, [314](#)  
Moon, Total Eclipse of the, Diagram  
Explaining of the Various Appear-  
ances of, [315](#)  
Moore Deer at the Survey Zoological  
Gardens, [315](#)  
Moore, View of, [308](#)  
Moore, Recent Findings in  
Lady of the Sharn at her Toilet,  
[315](#)  
Portrait of Moore, [316](#)  
Dancing Woman at the Sharn, [315](#)  
Women at Moore, [315](#)  
Moore Jewels with the Veil, [316](#)  
Place of the Moon, [315](#)  
Moore, Review of Troops at, [315](#)  
Moore, War in  
Arab and Spanish Cavalry, [3](#)  
The Progress of Moore giving  
Arabic, [17](#)  
Troops of the—Sir Mohammed  
Taher, Captured by the French  
The Slave Market, Top of the  
Parasol, The Interior of the Tent,  
[316](#)  
Mount Edgecombe—The Hissar and  
The Italian Gardens, [317](#)  
"Mysterious Arrangements," Scene from  
the Drama of, [309](#)

**KARVAEL, GENERAL, Portrait of**  
[304](#)  
Neworth's Painted Steam Hammer  
[309](#)  
Karvael Cup, The, [309](#)  
Sewerage, Canal, Portrait of, [317](#)  
Newcastle upon Tyne, New Catholic  
Church at, [360](#)  
Great Staff Mutch at, [318](#)  
New Cross Railway Station  
Great Fire at the, [315](#)  
Arrival of the King of the French  
during the Conflagration, [315](#)  
Kane at the Cottage Building, [30](#)  
Sweden, The Rev. Mr., [43](#)  
Newport Free Grammar School, [39](#)  
New York  
Baroque of the Washington Hotel  
at, [45](#)  
Commemoration of Independence  
at, [45](#)  
Scene in the Park, [45](#)  
Great Water Procession in, [404](#)  
Great War Procession at, [404](#)  
Nail-heads, The locally Atropa Belladonna, [309](#)  
Norwich, New Almshouses at, [317](#)  
Nottingham, Broadfield Archipel at  
at the Execution of a Murderer, [3](#)

**OBSERVATORY AT GREENWICH**  
—See Greenwich  
O'Connell at the Gallery in Meeting  
square, Dublin, [361](#)  
O'Connell and the United States Pro-  
cessors at Dublin, The Liberator,  
[40](#)  
Arrival of the News at the Free  
Library, Dublin, [364](#)  
The Procession Passing the Basilica,  
[364](#)  
Mr. O'Connell in his Triumphant  
Car, [365](#)  
The Car, [364](#)  
Night Scene in a Dublin Street, [365](#)

504 Friends, Meeting of the Improved  
 Order of, at Salisbury-square, 39  
 Graham, House of the Lower House  
 Mill near, 261  
 "Old Heads and Young Heads,"  
 account from the Secretary of, at  
 the Haymarket Theatre, 212  
 Orangerie at St. Germain, the Winner of  
 the Derby Stakes, 28  
 Orangerie House, Whitehall, under  
 the Banquette of Louis-Philippe  
 261  
 "Orwell," The, and "Solignac," Steam-  
 boats, Collision between, 222  
 Owners, New Church at Chisney,  
 120  
 "Othello," Scene from the Opera of  
 at Mrs. May's's Theatre, 22  
 Overland Indian Mail  
 The Mail Packet from Alexandria  
 off Marseilles, with the Indian  
 Mail on Board, 2  
 Telegrams from the Abstract of the  
 Indian Mail from Marseilles to  
 Paris, 2  
 Abstract Express from Paris to Lon-  
 don, 2  
 Rougemont, the Embarkation of the  
 Indian Mail, 2  
 Indian Mail Signals at Falmouth,  
 Landing the Abstract Express at  
 Low Water, 2  
 Falmouth, Arrival of the Indian  
 Mail, 2  
 Express Omnibus Proceeding to  
 Brixton R., 2  
 Express Train, with the Mail Sig-  
 nals, 2  
 Oxford, The Taylor Institution at, 2  
 PARIS, British Theatricals at—The  
 Salle Vendôme, 212  
 Peterborough Palace Fair, 212  
 Fine Driving Wheel Engine, Patent  
 American, 22  
 Fine Art, Sale of West India, 20  
 Fine Art from Scotland, 20  
 Piccadilly, The Great Highland Mus-  
 ic Competition at the Theatre  
 Royal, Edinburgh, 22  
 Picture in Northumberland and Dor-  
 set, Enthusiasm of Dr., 29  
 Pitt's Grand, The, 22  
 Pitt, Mr., Candidate for the Ameri-  
 can Presidency, Portrait of, 21  
 Polytechnic School at Paris, Pupils  
 of the, 22  
 Poor's Boxes in Churches, 27  
 Portland, The proposed Breakwater  
 at, 2  
 Portsmouth, The Explosion at the  
 King's Battery, 211  
 Pottinger, Mr. Henry, Banquet to, at  
 Manchester, 212  
 Poughkeepsie, Great Cattle Show,  
 and Interior of the Great Marquee,  
 202  
 "Problem," The Experimental Vacu-  
 um, 224  
 "QUARTER," The New Cab, The,  
 229  
 Queen, The, Her Most Gracious  
 Majesty, Alexandra Victoria  
 Her Majesty's recent Visit to  
 Scotland, 261  
 Embarkation of her Majesty at  
 Weymouth, 261  
 Royal Yacht Drawing Room, 261  
 The Royal Yacht Dining Room,  
 272  
 The "Sea Ship," "Ocean," sailing  
 the Royal Squadron at the Port,  
 272  
 Her Majesty and Prince Albert  
 Dinnering at Buxton, 261  
 The Royal Party at King William  
 Dock, Dundee, 261  
 The Royal Party leaving the Tri-  
 umphal Arch, High street, Dun-  
 dee, 261  
 The Queen and Lady Glenelg  
 visiting the Falls of the Fensie,  
 261  
 Her Majesty and Prince Albert  
 viewing the Falls of Fensie,  
 261  
 Blair Athol Castle from Ben-y-  
 Ach, 261  
 Her Majesty and Prince Albert  
 alighting at Blair Athol Church,  
 261  
 The Royal Entry into Blair Athol,  
 261  
 Cottages at Blair Athol, 261  
 Prince Albert and Lord Glenelg  
 their staking at Athol, 261  
 Glen Tilt, 261  
 Loch Fannich the Strand, 261  
 Blair Castle and Glen Tilt, from the  
 top of Tulloch, 261  
 The Queen and Prince Albert  
 leaving the Garry, 261  
 The Falls of the Tummel, 261  
 The Queen and Prince Albert on  
 Tulloch Hill, 261  
 Entrance to Camp Angus, 212  
 Arches at Camp Angus, 212  
 Blair Athol, 212  
 Her Majesty leaving Blair Athol  
 Church, 212  
 Highland Guardsmen at Blair  
 Athol, 212  
 Her Majesty's Visit to the Isle of  
 Wight, &c., 212  
 Arrival of Her Majesty at Cowes,  
 212  
 Her Majesty's Visit to Barghley  
 House, 212  
 Barghley House North Front, &c.,  
 Triumphal Arch at Great Winton,  
 212  
 Arches at Esher, Wexley,  
 Wetherby, and Doncaster, &c.,  
 212  
 Arches at Esher, Bulwick, Bud-  
 dington, near Stamford, &c.,  
 Entry into Stamford, 212



DIRECTIONS FOR BINDING VOL. V

The whole of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, bound in Five Volumes in cloth, gilt, are on sale—Vol. I., 21s.; Vols. II., III., IV., and V., 16s. each.

